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ARMS OF LEGH OF LYME AS DEPICTED ON THE "MARGENT" OF THE PATENT
(see p. 17).

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The
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MAY, 1897.

THE SURRENDER OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

BY J. H. ROUND.

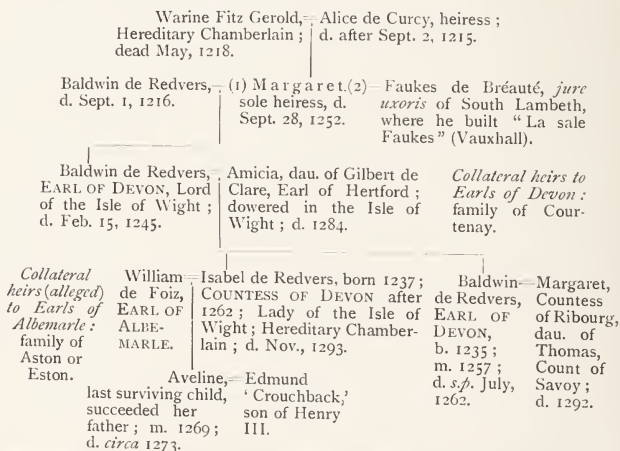


THE ancient and illustrious house of Courtenay has had reason at more than one period to adopt its strange pathetic motto, "Ubi lapsus? quid feci?" Year after year, under Edward II., Hugh de Courtenay claimed in vain that noble dominion of the Isle of Wight which his ancestors had held since Baldwin de Redvers, in the troublous days of Stephen, made war from its shores upon the king.¹ I propose to speak in these pages of that transaction by which his claim was barred—namely, that surrender which the envoys of the Crown wrung on her death-bed from his relative, the last "Lady of the Isle." Documents relating to this surrender were entered by the Crown for their importance in "The Red Book of the Exchequer,"² which has just been edited for the Rolls Series, with an elaborate introduction. My subject is not within the period that I have myself studied, but is one to which the editor in his preface has given special attention.

¹ "Ad terram suam de Wiht, rebellium et adhuc excitaturus, se totum convertit. Est autem Wiht insula marina . . . tota fere in Balduini sortem ex patrimonio collata."

² "The Red Book of the Exchequer. Edited by Hubert Hall, F.S.A., of the Public Record Office. Published by the authority of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls."

It is claimed by Mr. Hall that in the "Liber Rubeus" we are supplied with "the materials for more than one official scandal." In this, though scarcely in the sense he means, I may unreservedly agree with him. He may perhaps be also justified in urging that of these scandals "by far the most remarkable is that which concerns the estates of the unfortunate Isabella de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle" (p. cccxii). The tale is, indeed, a strange one. In the struggle for possession of these estates, we read of a hateful and enforced marriage, of more than one early death, of royal oppression and royal intrigue, of charges affecting "the greatest of the Plantagenets," ever striving by hook or by crook to acquire for himself or his family the fiefs of his noblest subjects. But if in this, his steadfast policy, we would track the path of Edward I., and learn what he set himself to do, we must have recourse to that often, but unjustly, despised individual, the genealogical student; for it is noteworthy that among historians neither Dr. Stubbs¹ nor Professor Tout² deals with the fate of the wealthy earldoms of Devon and Albemarle. The short pedigree I here append is intended only to distinguish clearly the dignities and fiefs at stake. Capitals are used to denote possession. Some inveterate mistakes in the family pedigree will here be found corrected:



¹ *Const. Hist.*, ii. 132.

² "Edward I.," p. 220.

THE SURRENDER OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT 5

With this chart pedigree before us, we may now pass to Mr. Hall's statements :

The surviving daughter, Avelina, was therefore a great heiress, and steps were taken to marry her in 1269 to the king's brother, Edmund, who thereupon did homage for her lands [Pat., 53 Henry III., m. 7]. Not only this, but Avelina was required to make a formal surrender of all her lands to the Crown in the next reign, including the Yorkshire estates in Holderness, as well as those in the Isle of Wight, in consideration of the sum of 20,000 marcs [Close, 4 Edward I., m. 7 (ced.); Pat., 11 Edward III., pt. 1 (*Inspeximus*)].¹

What is one to say? The facts that Edmund, at the time of his marriage, was not the king's "brother," but his younger son, and that he did not do homage for his wife's lands "thereupon," but on her coming of age in 1273 (Close, 1 Edward I., m. 9), are as nothing compared with the facts that follow. The two rolls cited by Mr. Hall refer not to one transaction, but to two (seventeen years apart); not to Aveline, but to her mother Isabel; not to estates of the Earls of Albemarle, but to those of the Earls of Devon: the deeds recorded on them have nothing to do with Aveline, and were, as a matter of fact, executed after she was dead! The whole statement of her "surrender" is therefore sheer fiction. Is it not, indeed, an "official scandal" when we find an officer of the Public Record Office editing, for an official series, a famous official volume, and making statements on the strength of rolls in the custody of that office, which statements are not to be found in them, and which rolls, therefore, he cannot even have looked at?

The fact is that Mr. Hall has worked, not from the rolls he professes to cite, but from the tissue of unfortunate and incomprehensible blunders given by Dugdale (who cites these rolls) under "Albemarle."² In Mr. Hall's pages these blunders reappear, though not without the addition of an error or two of his own. Dugdale, for instance, says nothing of "the Yorkshire estates in Holderness," but abstracts the deed of 1276 (Close, 4 Edward I., m. 7, *in cedula*) with his usual care—save his unusual confusion between Isabel and Aveline. Nor does Dugdale term Edmund a "brother" of Henry III., or make him do homage at the time of his marriage. Anyone reading the abstract he gives ought to see that the deed upon the rolls cannot possibly be Aveline's: I am by no means the first who has done so.

I now return to p. cccxiii:

It is true that Isabella de Fortibus was not (like the Countess Hawisia in an earlier generation) Countess of Albemarle in her own right.

NOTE.—Her dower was assigned in the usual way, but the fact remains that

¹ P. cccxiii.

² "Baronage," i. 65.

she was something more than a dowager countess. . . . The very name borne by her of *de Fortibus* bespeaks a vested interest of some kind, the nature of which it is difficult to conceive.

Really, this last remark is of unsurpassable ineptitude. "De Fortibus" is nothing but the Latinized form of "de Forz" (or "de Fors"), her husband's family being lords of a French commune of that name. This is no new discovery: it was published by Stapleton half a century ago, and is duly mentioned in that well-known work, the "Complete Peerage" of G. E. C. We have here but one of those mares' nests with which the editor provides us. Isabel was dowered in her husband's lands; she continued to bear his name; but she was a mere dowager countess, she neither had nor claimed "a vested interest" in his fief.

What Isabel did possess, and what the king coveted, was that lordship of the Isle of Wight, which had been held by her ancestors from the days of Henry I., and to which she became the heir on the death of her brother Baldwin, the last earl of his line, in 1262, at the early age of twenty-seven, from poison, it was said, administered at the table of his wife's brother, Peter of Savoy.¹ As early as 1276 (February 14)—her last surviving child being dead—Edward, according to a deed enrolled on the Close Rolls, or rather on a *cedula* appended thereto, effected with her the agreement assigned by Dugdale to her daughter, which secured to him the Isle and all her other possessions, except four manors, of which Sevenhampton, inherited from the Fitzgerolds, was obtained by Adam de Stratton, and Harewood was inherited from the Courcys.²

Whatever was the truth of this transaction, it was quite eclipsed by the surrender extorted from the dying countess in 1293. Every detail of that dramatic scene is preserved for us in the depositions of the witnesses, made when Hugh de Courtenay, as heir of the countess, challenged in the next reign the whole transaction. For these I must refer my readers to the Red Book and the Rolls of Parliament. Here I can only quote Mr. Hall's astounding statement that, as the result of this transaction, "the Crown took possession of these great estates, silencing a remote claimant with a small annuity (Close, 6 Edward I., m. 2d. ; p. 1024)."

How was it possible to silence a claimant in 6 Edward I. (1277-8) as to a transaction which did not take place till late in 1293? The

¹ The marriage of this young earl by the Crown to a widowed aunt of Queen Eleanor was bitterly denounced by Matthew Paris as a gross instance of providing for foreign favourites at the cost of England and English families.

² This agreement (which seems unknown) was made at Winchester, February, 1276, and was of a singular character. In any case, it was not carried out.

answer is simple: Dugdale again! Mr. Hall is convicted of taking both his statement and his reference from Dugdale's "Baronage," vol i., p. 65, and he did not even detect the glaring discrepancy it involved. Yet this is not the worst. The annuity given to John de Aston had absolutely nothing to do with the transaction in question, or with the countess, or with her estates. This was only a muddle of Dugdale, duly reproduced by Mr. Hall. What John de Aston released to the Crown was "totum jus et clameum suum in comitatu Albemarle et in omnibus terris in Anglia que fuerunt *Aveline de Fortibus*," etc. (Close, 6 Edward I., m. 2d.). It was the fief which the youthful heiress had inherited from her father William that Edward sought to annex, when she was dead, by procuring this release, which had nothing to do with her mother's fief, although the editor is so determined to confuse the two together that he actually suggests for the document on "p. 1024" the date 1293, which is that of her mother's dying surrender.¹

To a late Garter King-of-Arms, Sir C. G. Young, is due the brilliant suggestion that the claim of John de Aston was, in reality, fictitious, and was only advanced to give the Crown a pretence, by buying him off, of securing its title to the fief. Such a device of legal chicanery would have been congenial, I fear, to the mind of Edward I., and the suggestion, I think, finds support in the fact that when, in the next reign, Alice de Lucy and Thomas de Multon claimed against Aston a portion of the Albemarle fief, they denied, apparently with success, that his alleged ancestress, "Avicia," sister of the Countess Hawys, had ever existed.²

I must dwell no longer on the story of the Countess Isabel, save only to comment on that "suspicion of foul play" on which Mr. Hall insists (p. cccxiii). With his unhappy inaccuracy, he attributes to "the chroniclers" a charge that the charter of the countess (1293) was forged by Adam de Stratton, though it proceeds only from Ford, the family abbey of the Courtenays, who were her aggrieved heirs. Even his reference is wrong ("Monasticon," v. 314), for it is to Quarr Abbey. His suggestion that the real charter she executed may have been the quit-claim of Honiton in the Red Book (p. 1023), "since on their own showing the witnesses for the Crown could not have known the actual contents of the charters

¹ The document on p. 1024 is most erroneously described in the table of contents (p. cxxvii). It is really an acknowledgment for £33 6s. 8d. obtained by John de Aston from the Crown in consideration of the manor of Appletreewick, in Craven, being worth £3 12s. a year less than it was valued at when delivered to him.

² "Rot. Parl." (1315), i. 349, with chart pedigree.

which were executed in their presence," is at direct variance with the testimony of the first witness, the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, who deposed that he himself had drafted the charter at the time, and that the Bishop of Durham, who had taken it in to the countess, brought him out "*eandem cartem sigillo prædictæ Comitissæ signatam.*" The other witnesses deposed to hearing it recited to the countess, and to her giving her assent to its surrender of the Isle in their presence. There is absolutely no ground whatever for suggesting that the charter was forged by Adam de Stratton subsequently, nor is it the case that "the manor of Honiton was shortly afterwards granted by the king to the countess's steward, who was the principal witness in the subsequent proceedings" (p. cccxiv); for that steward was Richard de Astone (p. 1017), and the manor was given to Gilbert de Knoville.

While correcting Dr. Luard in the matter of the countess, of Adam de Stratton, and of Quarr Abbey, Mr. Hall observes that (p. cccxvii)

"The most curious part of the story is that Adam was actually convicted and imprisoned on the prosecution of this very abbey for forgery of their charters—(*Abbreviatio Placitorum*, p. 196b)."

To me, the most curious part of the story is that when we turn to the passage cited we find there not a word about forgery of charters. Nay, so utterly reckless is the editor, that a few pages further on (p. cccxxii) he gives us quite a different version of this same trial:

"The criminal proceedings against him on the prosecution of the Abbot of Quarr took place in Easter term of this same year (7 Edward I.), and the record informs us that he was convicted by a jury of having mutilated the seal of a charter granted by the Countess of Albemarle to the abbey in order to support the case of his patroness" (*Coram Rege Roll*, Pasch., 7 Edward I., rot. 2)."

But if we refer to the roll cited, even this is not correct, for what was injured was not the seal, but the charter itself. The editor, as a matter of fact, cannot have looked at the Roll, for Adam was not convicted "in Easter term," but as early as Jan. 2 (1279).

Although, as I have said, there is no reason to suppose that Adam forged the charter by which the Isle of Wight was surrendered to the Crown, it is singular that, while ransacking the evidence for proof of falsehood, Mr. Hall has overlooked the fatal flaw revealed by the Red Book itself. According to the depositions of the witnesses, entered there and on the Rolls of Parliament, the countess died "between midnight and dawn" on the night following the very day on which she made the surrender. Gilbert de Knoville adds that the £4,000 due from the Crown for the surrender was paid, as we should say, to the bankers to the account of her

executors on the feast of St. Martin.¹ But to our astonishment we find in the Red Book a receipt for the money from the countess herself on the second day after her death (p. 1022).² Here, then, at length, we have a real flaw in the otherwise faultless array of the evidence for the Crown. And yet that death-bed surrender was, I believe, extorted, though the secret—if secret there was—of how that surrender was obtained had died with Anthony Beke, statesman, prince, and patriarch. It was to him, on the king’s behalf, that seisin was given of the Isle, by the dying countess placing in his hands his own episcopal gloves.

Six centuries have passed since then, and now once more the government of Wight is vested in a Lady of the Isle.



WILLIAM BRADFORD’S HISTORY OF PLYMOUTH PLANTATION, COMMONLY KNOWN AS “THE LOG OF THE ‘MAYFLOWER.’”

BY J. L. OTTER.



N March 26 of the present year, Dr. Tristram, Chancellor of the diocese of London, sitting as judge of the Bishop of London’s Consistory Court, delivered judgment on a petition of Mr. Bayard, the American Ambassador, acting on behalf of the President and citizens of the United States of America, for an order of the Court directing that William Bradford’s manuscript, “History of Plymouth Plantation,” which has been for many years deposited in the library of Fulham Palace, be delivered to the petitioner for transmission to the President of the United States of America.

The petition was not opposed. It was, indeed, supported by the Bishop of London, the person in this country immediately responsible for the right use of the “precious relic,” and Mr. Statham, the

¹ This curious glimpse of mediæval banking deserves to be quoted : “ Predicti denarii solvebantur in festo Sancti Martini sequenti, in domo episcopi Dunelmensis, Londoniæ mercatoribus de Spina : ita quod ipsi inde responderent executoribus dictæ comitissæ cum illas peterent ” (p. 1019).

² “ Die Mercurii proximo ante festum Sancti Martini.”

2.	Captin myles Standish and Rose, his wife
4.	m Christopher martin, and his wife; and .2. servants, Salamon prower, and John Langemore
5.	m William mullines, and his wife; and .2. Children Joseph, & priscila; and a servant Robert Carter.
6.	m White William White, and Susana his wife; and one sone caled resolved, and one borne a ship-board caled perigrine; & .2. servants, named William Holbeck, & Edward Thomson
8.	m Hopin Steven Hopkins, & Elizabeth his wife; and .2. Children, caled giles, and Constanta a daughter, both by a former wife. And .2. more by this wife, caled Damaris, & - Oceanus, the last was borne at sea. And .2. servants, called Edward Doty, and Edward Lister.
1.	m Richard Warren, depart but his wife and Children were left behind and came afterwards
4	John Bilinton, and Elen his wife. and .2. sones John, & Francis.

counsel who appeared for the Ambassador, was instructed by the Bishop's legal secretary.

The active and friendly co-operation of the Bishop, it may be allowed us to believe, was not without influence on the decision, for the order was made in exercise of a discretionary power, and not *ex debito justitiæ*.

Mr. Statham referred in his speech to the case of the restoration to England by the Library Company of Philadelphia of certain manuscript volumes which had been presented to the library in 1799, but which on examination proved to be part of the national archives of Great Britain, consisting of official correspondence, bearing the sign manual of James I. and one document that of Elizabeth. Strictly regarded, the case seems hardly in point, as it was a voluntary surrender by the Library Company, and not by judicial order ; and Bradford's manuscript was not an official record at all—that is, it was not composed by Bradford in execution of the office of Governor, or of any other public office.

This famous book contains about 280 written pages of large quarto, and retains its original binding of white vellum. The first few pages are used for a sort of dictionary of Hebrew words and phrases, in part of which the Hebrew words are written in English characters, and in the other part in Hebrew. Over the latter part is written : “ Though I am grown aged, yet I have had a longing desire to see with my own eyes something of that most ancient language and holy tongue in which the law and oracles of God were writ, and in which God and angels spake to the holy patriarchs of old time, and what names were given to things from the creation. And though I cannot attain to much herein, yet I am refreshed to have seen some glimpse hereof (as Moses saw the land of Canaan afar off). My aim and desire is to see how the words and phrases lie in the holy text, and to discern somewhat of the same for my own content.”

The Hebrew glossary has no connection with the rest of the manuscript, and the collocation is presumably accidental.

Then follows the history of the Pilgrim Fathers, as posterity has named the emigrant Independent Church. The manuscript-book was called throughout the case in the Consistory Court “ The Log of the *Mayflower*.” That has been the title by which it has been generally known at Fulham. It is, however, inapt, and indeed misleading. Bradford's own title is, “ Of Plimouth Plantation.” There is, of course, in it a description of the voyage of the *Mayflower*, but that consumes but three of the two hundred and eighty pages, and is not a “ log ” in any proper sense of the word. It is a

passenger's account, and was almost certainly not written in its present form until many years later. It is remarkable that Bradford never gives the ship that bore the pilgrims and their fortunes any name. It is the "first ship" or the "larger ship" (as distinguished from its unfortunate consort "the lesser ship"); nor is there any contemporary notice of the ship as the *Mayflower*. The earliest, and really only, authority on the point is Nathaniel Morton's "New England's Memorials," published in 1669; and yet many other particulars are given of the ship in Bradford's narrative (she was of nine score tons burden, and her master was Joans), and general references to it are, of course, numerous.

An undoubted *Mayflower* made the voyage in 1629 with Higginson's company, and again in 1630.

Was this the same as the "first ship"? Or were there two *Mayflowers*? Or did Morton confound the two, and ascribe the name of the second to the first? To suggest that the ship which conveyed the Pilgrim Fathers was not called the *Mayflower* seems as wantonly sceptical as to suggest that not Shakespeare, but Bacon wrote the plays, but it might be plausibly argued. The question, however, if of importance at all, is so only because of the many associations which have made "*Mayflower*" a name to stir men's hearts.

The history of Plymouth Plantation in the manuscript-book may be divided into two parts. It begins with a general review of the state of religion, and the causes which led to the exile of the "pore persecuted church"; then describes the formation of the separatist congregation at Scrooby under Mr. Clifton as minister, the flight to Holland, the settlement first at Amsterdam, afterwards at Leyden, and after wearisome negotiations with the Virginia Company and the Privy Council, the voyage to Plymouth Bay. That is the first part, and is called the first book. The second book, as the author writes, "I shall, for brevity sake, handle by way of annals, noting only the heads of principal things and passages as they fell in order of time, and may seem to be profitable to know, or to make use of."

There is consequently through the rest of the book an annal-arrangement: each year is taken separately and its events recorded. But it must not be supposed that the annals in their present form were composed contemporaneously with the events. The physical condition of the pages and the manner of the writing forbids such a supposition. "Moreover," as Mr. G. C. Blaxland writes ("*Mayflower* Essays," p. 104), "the author himself states that '*these scribbled writings*' were begun '*about y^e year 1630 and so peeced up at times of leisure afterwards.*' But these '*scribbled writings*' seem to have been

only the notes from which the history was afterwards compiled. As early as the fifty-seventh page, in the record of the year 1620, we are informed that the peace with Massasoyt ‘*hath now continued this twenty-four years,*’ which brings us at least to the year 1644 as the time of writing. Some additional notes on the blank pages are dated 1646. The last entry relates to the year 1646, and records that Mr. Winslow went to England in that year, and ‘*hath now been absente this 4 years,*’ *i.e.*, until 1650. The heading for the years 1647 and 1648 is written, though no record follows. The Appendix is distinctly dated 1650. We are justified, therefore, in regarding the history as the work of Bradford’s later years, written in the maturity of his judgment, and in view of the issue to which the events were tending. The annals begin with the latter part of the year 1620, and are continued until the year 1646 inclusive.”

It is practically on Bradford’s history that we rely for our knowledge of this story of renown. Mr. Doyle, in his preface to the facsimile reproduction of the MS. (Ward and Downey, London, 1896), writes: “For the political and economical history of the colony during the years when its corporate and organic life was a-making, Bradford is our only witness.”

His history has been described as an “Epic of the ways of God with man”; and when we regard the intrinsic and historical importance of the events themselves, the author’s true sense of what matters are really of human interest, and the natural dignity and grace of his style, and when we feel the power of his deep religious faith, we accept the justice of such language.

After the annals comes an Appendix. This is the celebrated “Register” which occupied so large a measure of the attention of the court.

The handwriting of the book is very clear. The letters are not run together, but each is formed separately. It is remarkable that nowhere does Bradford state, or indicate, that he is the author. He refers to himself as the “Governor.” But there could never be a shadow of doubt on the point.

It appears that the Chancellor of London based his decision on two grounds: one being the peculiar historical value to America of the book; and, if this had been the sole ground, he would have followed the precedent of the Library Company of Philadelphia and made a decree for the transmission to America, without conditions; the other being, that the register was an “authentic” record of births, marriages, and deaths, and in analogy to the practice by which on the creation of a new diocese a transfer

of all the documents in the registry of the old diocese relating to the new diocese is made to the new registry, the Bradford register might properly be transmitted to the country which it concerned.

But as the entries in the register may involve the pecuniary interest of descendants of families named in it, in tracing and establishing their rights to succession of property, nothing must be done to the prejudice of such persons. Consequently the delivery is to be made on terms to be subsequently settled.

The greater part of the judgment of the Chancellor deals with the "register" and its authenticity, and is of special interest to genealogists. He said: "This manuscript-book (amongst other matters, of great historical interest) contains what in law is an authentic register, between 1620 and 1650, of the names of the persons who founded, in 1620, the colony of New England; of the fact of their marriages, with the names of their respective wives, and of their children, the lawful issue of such marriages, and of the marriages of many of their grandchildren, and of the issue of such marriages, as well as of the deaths of persons therein named." He then points out that it is in its character of being an authentic register of births, marriages, and deaths in a colony of Great Britain that the custody of the manuscript belongs to the Court, the colonies having been by custom within the diocese of London.

In dealing with the subject of the authenticity of the register, two questions occur: Who was the author? and, What was his qualification? The argument used may be shortly stated as follows: The register (with the exception of the four last entries) is in the same handwriting as the rest of the manuscript. This handwriting is shown by the strongest internal evidence furnished by its contents, and by a note prefixed to the book by his grandson, to be the handwriting of William Bradford. The note is: "This book was writ by Governor William Bradford, and given to his son Major William Bradford, and by him to his son Major John Bradford. Writ by me, Samuel Bradford, March 20, 1705."

The register contained in the last five pages of the book has this superscription:

"The names of those which came over first, in 1620, and were (by the blessing of God) the first beginners, and (in a sort) the foundation of all the plantations and colonies in New England, and their families."

At the beginning of the book, two pages after the note by Samuel Bradford, previously given, is the following entry: "Mar. 20. Samuel Bradford. But Major Bradford tells me and assures me

that he only lent this book of his grandfather to Mr. Sewell, and it being of his grandfather's own handwriting, he had so high a value for it that he would never part with the property, but would lend it to me, and desired me to get it, which I did, and write down this that so Major Bradford and his heirs may be known to be the right owners. Written when the book came into my hands.”

William Bradford being then undoubtedly the author and scribe of the book, his personal history and position must be considered as bearing on the question of the authenticity and legal authority of the register. Bradford arrived at Plymouth in the *Mayflower* in December, 1620. In April, 1621, he was elected Governor of Plymouth in place of Carver, who had died, and he was re-elected Governor in almost every year (in 1633 he “by importunity gat off”) until 1650. During the long period of his rule his official position as Governor was recognised by the Sovereigns of Great Britain. Therefore, says Dr. Tristram, “the entries in the register having been officially recorded by the highest officer of State in the Colony, are entitled to be admitted as evidence in courts of justice in pedigree cases of the facts therein recorded.” To “officially” exception may be taken, as previously suggested.

The entries are in double columns on each page, and the names are arranged according to families, each family having a compartment, made by cross lines, to itself. A facsimile of part of one column accompanies this article. At the end of the list of the original settlers is written: “There being about 100 souls came over in this first ship and began this work which God of His goodness has hitherto blessed. Let His holy name have the praise, and seeing it hath pleased Him to give me to see 30 years completed since these beginnings, and that the great works of His providence are to be observed, I have thought it not unworthy of my pains to take a view of the decreasing and the increasing of these persons and such changes as has passed over them and theirs in this 30 years. It may be some use to such as come after, but however I shall rest in my own benefit. I will therefore take them in order as they lie.”

Then come entries of the same names again, taken in the same order, with notes of births, marriages, deaths, and other incidents of family history. Below these the author writes: “Of the 100 persons which came first over in this first ship—the greater part died in the great mortality and most of them in two or three months time, and for those who survived, though some were ancient and past procreation and others left the place and country, yet of those few remains

are sprung up 160 persons in this 30 years and are now living in this present year 1650, besides many of their children which are dead and come not within this account. And of the oldest (stock of one or other) there are yet living this present year 1650 near 30 persons. Let the Lord have the praise who is the High Preserver of them."

The only judicial decision pertinent to the American Ambassador's application which Dr. Tristram could find, was on the case of the will of Napoleon Buonaparte.

The Queen's Government in 1853 moved the Prerogative Court of Canterbury for delivery of the original will and codicils of the Emperor, which had been proved in that court, to Lord John Russell, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for transmission to the French Government. The application was founded on an affidavit of Lord John Russell, who deposed that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, the application should be granted, on the grounds of public policy.

Sir John Dodson said that he would be justified in ordering the delivery of the will to the legal authorities in France, but not to the French Government; and delivered judgment accordingly.

It is not known how, or when, Bradford's manuscript-book came into the possession of the Bishops of London. The more probable theory is that General Hutchinson, Governor of Massachusetts, who undoubtedly drew largely on it for the purposes of his own historical writings, brought it to England in 1774, and deposited it in the library at Fulham. There it lay buried, its existence unknown, save, possibly, to a few ignorant of its value, until about fifty years ago.

That Bradford had written a history was always well known. Nathaniel Morton, in his "New England Memorial" (published in 1669), states in his preface that the "greatest part of his intelligence had been borrowed from his much-honoured uncle, Mr. William Bradford." Thomas Prince, in his "Chronological History of New England" (published in 1730), acknowledges his debt to Bradford, and describes the book specifically and accurately. Hubbard, in his "History of New England" (first published in 1815), refers to it; and Governor Hutchinson, for the appendix to the second volume of his history, made it his chief material. In 1840, Mr. Alexander Young found among the records of the first church at Plymouth a MS. in the writing of Morton. Therein were found certain parts in correspondence with parts of the works of Hutchinson and Prince, and also a marginal note by Morton: "This was originally penned

by Mr. William Bradford, Governor of New Plymouth.” The conclusion was plain that this MS. of Morton was at any rate a portion of the missing history.

In 1846 Samuel Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, published a modest “History of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America.” As Mr. Doyle remarks: “A small Church history, with no special pretence at historical research, written by a High Church Anglican Bishop, might very well have failed to find readers among professed students of New England history.” It happened, however, to be read by Mr. John Barry, then engaged on a history of Massachusetts. He was surprised to find that certain passages cited in Bishop Wilberforce’s book, as from a “Manuscript History of the Plantation of Plymouth in Fulham Library,” were identical with passages from Bradford’s work as preserved by Morton and Prince. This was the clue, and the Fulham MS. was proved to be Bradford’s own autograph of his history.



AN ANCIENT AUGMENTATION.



O all and singular as well Nobles and Gentles as others to whom these presents shall come, be seene, heard, or understood, WILLIAM DUGDALE Esquire NORROY, principall HERALD and King of Armes of the East, West, and North parts of England, from the River of Trent Northward, sendeth greetinge in our Lord God everlasting WHEREAS I find that William Flower Esquire sometimes Norroy principall Herald and King of Armes of the North parts of England beyond the River of Trent hath under his hand and seale certified (as by a writeinge beareinge date the Eleaventh day of June, in the yeare of our Lord God one Thousand five hundred seaventie five, and of the late Reigne of our most gracious Sovereigne Lady Queene Elizabeth, the seaventeenth yeare) that I say whereas heretofore it pleased the noble and puissant Prince Richard the second of that name sometime King of England, in consideration of the good service that PIERS LEGH Esquire the sonne of Sir Robert Legh of Adlington Knight had done, not onely unto himselfe but alsoe unto the noble Prince Edward his father (commonly called the blacke Prince) the flower of chevalry, at sundry times to remunerate and reward the said PIERS with the free gift of the Mannor of HANLEY to him

and his heires for ever, as well for that hee the said PIERS did valiantly rere and advance the said princes Banner att the batâile of Cressy to the noe little encouragement of the English Army as alsoe that hee manfully tooke prisoner the Counte de Tanquervil a Norman, the King's capitall enemy in the same battaile; the memory whereof as it is most worthy of conservation to all posteritie as well for y^e singular liberalitie of soe bountifull a Prince soe rightly bestowed upon the person of one that soe well deserved as alsoe toe the dutifull endeavour of soe dutifull a subject to his prince and Sovereigne: Soe that it moved SIR PIERS LEGH, Knight (*sic*) Lord of BRADLEY in the Countie of Lancaster, and of LIME and HANLEY in the Countie of Chester, whoe is lineally descended of the body of the said PIERS LEGH Esquire as being the sonne and heire of PIERS LEGH Esquire the sonne and heire of SIR PIERS LEGH Knight-Banneret the sonne and heire of PIERS LEGH Esquire the sonne and heire of S^r PIERS LEGH Knight the sonne and heire of SIR PIERS LEGH Knight Banneret the sonne and heire of the aforesaid PIERS LEGH Esquire, that tooke the said Counte de Tanquervill prisoner did move him y^e said S^r Piers to require him the said NORROY King of Armes for the better preservation of the memorie thereof, to allow unto him and his posteritie some meete signification by Armory according to the auncient and laudable custome of the law of Armes heretofore used in the like cases. In consideration whereof, and at his instant request he the said Norroy King of Armes, by power and authority to him committed by Letters Patents under the greate Seale of England hath assigned, given and granted, and by those his l^{rs} Patents did assigne give and grant unto the said SIR PIERS LEGH Knight an Escucheon or Sheilde of Augmentation sable replenished with Mollets silver therein a mans Arme bowed holdinge in the hand a Standard silver, to be by the said SIR PIERS and his posteritie and ofspring for ever hereafter borne and used as a Testimony of his Auncestours good deserts, to his and their greate worship in such place as hee caused the same among his other Coates of Armes to be in the Margent thereof depicted: which significative Sheilde or augmentation of Armes hee the said Norroy King of Armes did by the said L^{rs} Patents ratify, confirme, give, and grant unto the said SIR PIERS LEGH Knight and to his Posterity and Ofspring for ever to be by him and them att all times and for everthereafter borne and used, in manner aforesaid at his and their libertie and pleasure, without the contradiction, gainesaying, inquietation, lett, trouble,

molestation, vexation or disturbance of any person or persons whatsoever. In Witnesse whereof hee y^e sd NORROY did sign the sd Patent with his hand and sett thereto the seale of his office the day and yeare aforesaid WHEREAS I WILLIAM DUGDALE Esq^r NORROY King of Armes aforesaid doe believe this attest to bee true I doe therefore by power and authoritie to mee comitted by Letters Patents under the greate seale of England confirme, and ratifie the former grant above specified, and have assigned, and by thes prsents doe assigne unto RICHARD LEGH Esquier, Lord of BRADLEY in the County of Lancaster and of LIME and HANLEY in the County of Chester who is lineally descended of Piers Legh Esquire sonne of Sir Robert Legh of Adlington, Knight as being sonne and heire of Thomas Legh Doctor of Divinity, sonne and heire to Sir Peter Legh Knight, sonne and heire of Peter Legh, Esquire, sonne and heire to the aforesaid Sir Piers Legh Knight, sonne and heire of Piers Legh Esquire, the sonne and heire of Sir Piers Legh Knight-Bannerett the sonne and heire of Piers Legh Esquire the sonne and heire of S^r Piers Legh Knight, the sonne and heire of Sir Piers Legh Knight-Bannerett the sonne and heire of the aforesaid Piers Legh Esq^r that tooke the said Counte de Tanquervill prisoner y^e same Escucheon or Sheilde of Augmentation Sable replenished with Molletts Silver therein a Mans Arme bowed holding in the hand a Standard Silver; to be by the said RICHARD LEGH Esquire and his posteritie for ever hereafter borne, and used, as a Testimony of his Auncestours good deserts to his and their greater worship in such place as I have caused the same amonge his other Coates of Armes to be in the Margent hereof Depicted which significative Sheilde or Augmentation of Armes I the said Norroy King of Armes doe by these presents ratifie & confirme unto the said RICHARD LEGH Esquire and to his posteritie and ofspringe for ever to be by him and them at all times and for ever hereafter borne and used in manner aforesaid att his and their libertie and pleasure without the contradiction, gainsayinge, inquietation, lett, trouble, molestation, vexation, or disturbance of any person or persons whatsoever. In Witnesse whereof I have signed these presents with my hand and sett thereto the Seale of my Office the Eight Day of April in the yeare of our Lord God One Thousand Sixe hundred sixtie five and of the Reigne of our most Gracious Sovereigne Lord King Charles the Second, the Seaventeenth

 WILLM DUGDALE

Norroy King of Armes

The patent, as above quoted, is full of erasures and interlined omissions, and is surrounded by the usual border of floral decorations, etc. It will be seen that it deals only with the augmentation, the family arms having been evidently otherwise confirmed. The exact necessity of this patent seems a mystery, unless, as is probably the case, the original document, under the hand and seal of Flower, had been lost. The achievement, as depicted in the "Margent," and which is reproduced on the frontispiece, calls for some remark. The hand and arm are depicted of silver—I take it the intention is to show the hand in a gauntlet—and it is certainly not "proper," as the still later grant of Sir Isaac Heard blazons it, and which equally wrongly blazons "estoiles" instead of mullets, as from the foregoing very plainly should have been the case. It is also worth noting that, as depicted, the "standard" displays the cross of St. George. The full blazon of the achievement is :

Quarterly of eight.

1. Azure, a plate between three ducal coronets or, a bordure argent (for Corona).
2. Gules, a cross engrailed within a bordure also engrailed argent (for Legh), and in chief *superimposed over these first two quarters*, the escutcheon of augmentation, sable, semé of mullets an arm embowed holding in the hand a standard all argent.
3. Argent, on a chevron sable, three covered cups or.
4. Argent, a pale lozengy sable.
5. Argent, a cross, and in the first quarter a fleur-de-lis sable.
6. Vert, a cross flory or.
7. Vert, a chevron between three cross-crosslets or.
8. Argent, a mullet sable charged with an annulet of the field, in the dexter chief point a mullet of the second.

A mantling of gules, doubled argent.

Crest, out of a ducal coronet or, a ram's head argent, armed or, holding in the mouth a branch of three leaves (? hazel—they certainly are not laurel as now blazoned) vert.

The achievement prompts the following questions :

1. Why is the *first* quarter the arms of the ancient family of Corona of Adlington ?
 2. When and why did the family of Legh of Lyme assume a distinct coat-of-arms from the paternal house of Legh of Adlington rather than the arms of the latter, differenced in some way ?
 3. Did not Dugdale intend that the arms of Corona and Legh should be inseparable by superimposing the augmentation over *both* and directing it to be borne in the manner depicted ?
 4. When and why was the first quarter subsequently discarded ?
- It should also be pointed out that the arms of Legh of Lyme

apparently were anciently "within a bordure engrailed argent," which bordure is not mentioned by Burke in his "Armory."

The original patent from which the above copy and the illustration are taken are now in the possession of Lord Newton, the present owner of Lyme, who has very kindly allowed the editor to reproduce it.



THE SOBIESKI STUARTS.

BY HENRY JENNER, F.S.A.



GENEALOGY of mixed fact and fiction, a romance which, if it were only true, would be the finest story in the world—this is the history of the so-called "Sobieski Stuarts." Let the facts of history come first—the fiction may follow in its place.

On June 10, 1688, being Trinity Sunday, a liturgical coincidence of which Dryden makes a rather profane use in his "Britannia Rediviva," was born that unfortunate child, James Francis Edward Stuart, son of King James II. His parentage, by a political trick of unusual unscrupulosity, even for that age, was disputed from the very first. Before he was six months old he was a fugitive in a foreign land; before he was thirteen years old he was attainted by Act of Parliament, and a price set on his head, not for any fault of his own, but simply for being the son of his father. Thrice did he fail in definite attempts to gain his inheritance, and in 1766 he died an exile, after a *de jure* reign of five years more than that which this year's celebrations are to commemorate. By his wife Clementina, daughter of James Sobieski, and grand-daughter of King John of Poland, he had two sons, Charles Edward and Henry. Of the early life of the elder we need say little. Those who know nothing of the Forty-Five and the Wanderings will not be interested in this article, and those who want to know of the doings of the Prince (and to many he will always be "*the Prince*" *κατ'ἑξοχὴν*) after that magnificent failure may read Mr. Andrew Lang's "Pickle the Spy." In 1766, as we have said, died he who was James III. and VIII., *non desideriiis hominum sed voluntate Dei*, and his son Charles succeeded to that crown of which it might be said that *Dieu propose, l'homme dispose*. In 1772 he married Louisa Maximiliana of Stolberg-Guedern, who eventually, in 1780, left him for the poet Alfieri, and, not content

with desertion, did her best to blacken his character in the eyes of those who were only too ready to listen to evil reports against a Stuart. Probably Charles did get drunk on occasions—such an unusual proceeding in the virtuous and temperate eighteenth century—but there is good evidence that his manners and morals were no worse than those of four out of the five Hanoverian kings, which is perhaps but faint praise. The prospects of an heir were freely canvassed during the early years of his married life, perhaps a little more freely than would be done in this age; and even that astute spy, Sir Horace Mann, could find no evidence of any such probability. Andrew Lumsden, whose very fully kept letter-books exist in the possession of his great-great-nephew, Mr. A. Pelham Trotter, often discusses the question with his Jacobite friends, and though, as one of the secretaries, first of James and afterwards of Charles, he was probably behind the scenes in Jacobite affairs, he has nothing better than hopes and good wishes on the subject. Moreover, there is evidence from more than one source that Louisa in her old age described herself as childless. Four years after Louisa of Stolberg left her husband, he sent for his illegitimate daughter by Miss Walkenshaw, once his mistress. He professed to legitimate her, and created her Duchess of Albany. She kept house for him till his death on January 31, 1788, and died, from the result of an accident, a year later. Henry, Cardinal Duke of York, on his brother's death, had a medal struck with an inscription, which declared him to be Henry IX., King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, and neither he nor anyone else took any notice of the legitimization of the Duchess of Albany, which, as she left no descendants, did not matter much. When Henry died in 1807, "the last Prince of Darnley's House" in the male line, it was found that in his will he referred to a certain paper in which he had declared that his heir was the then King of Sardinia, the senior descendant of Henrietta Anne, Duchess of Orleans, daughter of Charles I., who, by the extinction of the lines of all the elder children of the Martyr-King, became heir of line of the House of Stuart. This King of Sardinia, Charles Emmanuel, who, but for the Act of Settlement, would have reigned as Charles IV. of Great Britain and Ireland, died childless in 1819. His brother, Victor Emmanuel I., succeeded him, and, on his death in 1824, the succession passed to his daughter, Mary Beatrice, wife of Francis IV., Duke of Modena. She died in 1840, and her son Francis succeeded her. He left no children, and on his death in 1875 the heirship of line of the House of Stuart passed to its present holder, Mary

Theresa, consort of Prince Ludwig of Bavaria, and daughter of Ferdinand of Modena, who had pre-deceased his brother Francis.

This much is real history and genealogy. What follows next is genealogy, if not history.

John Carter Allen, Admiral of the White, who died at his house in Devonshire Place, London, on October 2, 1800, left, according to his last will, dated February 11, 1800, two sons. Of the first mentioned in the will, John, we need only say that he was born in 1774 and died at Torpoint, Cornwall, on June 4, 1853, having attained, like his father, the rank of Admiral. Thomas, the second mentioned son, married Catharine, daughter of the Rev. Owen Manning, Vicar of Godalming, on October 2, 1792. By her he had two sons, John Hay, or, as some say, John Carter, and Charles Stuart Hay, and a daughter, Catharine Matilda. John married Georgiana, eldest daughter of Edward Kendall of Osteray, and died without children in February, 1872. Charles, said to have been born at Versailles, 1799, married October 9, 1822, Anna, widow of Charles Gardiner, and daughter of the Right Hon. John Beresford, second son of Marcus, Earl of Tyrone, and brother of George, first Marquis of Waterford. By her he had a son, Charles Edward, a colonel in the Austrian Cavalry. This Charles Edward married, May 16, 1874, Lady Alice Mary Emily Hay, daughter of William George, sixteenth Earl of Errol, and died childless, May 8, 1882. Charles the elder had also three daughters: Mary, who died unmarried at Beaumanoir on the Loire, August 22, 1873; Louisa Sobieski, who married Count Eduard von Platt of the Austrian army, and has a son, Alfred Eduard Charles; and Clementina, a Passionist nun. Charles Stuart Hay Allen died Christmas Day, 1880.

"Thomas Allen," as the will of Admiral Allen the elder calls him, died at 22 Henry Street, Pentonville, in 1852, and was buried at St. James's Church, Clerkenwell.

At first sight there appears very little connection between the history of the first part of this article and the genealogy of the second, and it is probable that there is none in real fact. But the story goes that Thomas Allen was not the son of Admiral John Carter Allen at all, but of Charles Edward, son of James, son of James II., King of Great Britain and Ireland, and not only his son, but his legitimate son and heir by Louisa of Stolberg. The story was told vaguely, and with feigned names, in a very curious book published in 1847, entitled "*Tales of the Century, or Sketches of the Romance of History between 1745 and 1845*, by John Sobieski and Charles Edward Stuart." In the first of these tales a certain

Dr. Beaton, who had fought at Culloden, and was living in 1831, the supposed date of the tale, reveals to one Macdonell of Glendulochan, an imaginary Highland chief, that the Gaels "have yet a King." He tells how he was travelling in Italy in 1773, and was called upon most mysteriously, and with blindfoldings and other melodramatic "fakements," to attend upon a lady in her confinement; how he discovered that this lady was the wife of his true King, Charles Edward Stuart; how he was sworn to secrecy, and how the child, a son, was handed over to the captain of an English ship of war. In another tale a mysterious person, wearing the Stuart tartan, and possessed of some seamanship, appears on the west coast of Scotland, in a place which seems to be about Knoidart or Arisaig. He is recognised as the *Iolair Dearg* or "Red Eagle," and more or less royal honours are paid to him. In the third tale the *Iolair Dearg* turns up at the Peak of Derbyshire, and meets with certain adventures, amatory and otherwise, not unconnected with a lady of the name of Catharine Bruce. In this tale there appears one Admiral O'Halaran, and it is evident that this is the "Captain" of Dr. Beaton's narrative, and that the *Iolair Dearg* is the baby of the same story. The notes, which form about half the volume, contain a good deal of valuable (real) history about Prince Charles Edward and others, and a good deal on Highland manners and customs. The Gaelic with which the work is plentifully sprinkled is real Gaelic, not always correctly spelt perhaps—which is past hoping for—but real and quite intelligible, and the stories, though rather inflated in style, are well written and dramatic. There is nothing in the book to show that the stories are meant for anything but fiction, but the authors were well-known in Edinburgh society, and their story, as vaguely known, made it easy to read between the lines.

It was evident that Admiral O'Halaran was Admiral Allen. He was said to have a claim to the Earldom of Strathgowrie. Admiral Allen, as was mentioned in the *Gentleman's Magazine* at the time of his death, was considered by some to be the true heir of the Earldom of Errol, which is in the Carse (or Strath) of Gowrie. The *Iolair Dearg* was evidently the man who was known as "Thomas Allen," and Catharine Bruce was perhaps Catharine Manning. But who was Dr. Beaton? Many people laughed at the idea that a man who fought at Culloden, and was mixed up with Jacobites in Italy in 1773, should be alive to tell that or any tale in 1831, and no doubt they were right. Yet there was a man, and a doctor, too, who slightly answered the description, and

he was well known to the Allen or Stuart family, as appears from others of their works. Beaton is a specially unidentifiable name to give to a Scottish doctor. The Macbeths, who anglicised their name into Beaton, and were not in any way connected with the Scoto-Norman house of Beatoun or Bethune, were hereditary leeches or physicians to the Macleans of Mull. Many later members of the clan adopted real medicine as their profession, instead of the mixture of astrology, magic, and mess practised by their forebears. Hence, the name was a good one under which to disguise Robert Watson, M.D., who did not, it is true, fight at Culloden in 1746, for he was born that year, but he had lived a good deal in Italy, acting as a sort of amateur spy on the Jacobites when they were ceasing to be really dangerous. He was secretary to Lord George Gordon, of riotous memory (being the original of Gashford in "Barnaby Rudge"). He fought against England in the American War of Independence; he acquired and sold the papers of Cardinal York and others to the English Government, and finally, in a state of abject poverty, he committed suicide (like Chatterton, in a house in Brook Street, Holborn) in 1838, at the age of ninety-two.

It was he who edited the "Memoirs of the Chevalier Johnstone," and showed therein a curious hatred of Prince Charles, very unlike the enthusiastic devotion displayed by Dr. Beaton in the "Tales of the Century"; but he was a man of extraordinary duplicity of character, and may well have posed as a real Jacobite on occasions. Indeed, we know on one occasion that he did so. In the Stuart Exhibition there was a letter from him to a Rev. Edward Bury, in which mention is made of his enclosing a lock of the Prince's hair. The actual lock, with a paper in Mr. Bury's handwriting inscribed, "A lock of the Pretender's hair, given to me by Dr. Watson, the Collector and Possessor of the Stuart Archives," is at present exhibited in the Vaughan Library of Harrow School. Dr. Watson, in his letter, professed to consider it to be a treasure.

The publication of the "Tales of the Century" was the signal for a slashing article in the *Quarterly Review*, criticizing the "Vestiarium Scoticum," a very remarkable work on Scottish Tartans, professing to be from a manuscript of 1571, edited by John Sobieski Stuart in 1842, as well as the newly-published "Tales." The article was by Professor George Skene, brother of the well-known William Forbes Skene, the best authority on Highland matters of that or perhaps any period. According to this article, whose criticisms on the "Vestiarium" do not matter at

present, the story told in the "Tales" had been circulated as a rumour "for twenty years past," *i.e.* since about 1827. The date is rather important. The brothers answered the article in a dignified pamphlet, in which they defend with some skill the genuineness of the "Vestiarium," the origin of which is a puzzle to antiquaries unto this day. In the pamphlet they give the reason for the publication of the "Tales." They assert that a story had recently been circulated by relations of Clementina Walkenshaw, the mistress of Prince Charles, to the effect that he had been legally married to her, and that the Duchess of Albany was his legitimate daughter, who had married a certain Baron von Rohenstart, and had left a son. The story had gone so far as to accuse poor mild and innocent Cardinal York (whose very worst crime was the destruction of the temple of Jupiter Latiaris on the Alban Mount to make room for a Passionist monastery) of poisoning his niece, the Duchess! It was principally to contradict this story that the "Tales" were written, and much is said about it in the notes. It did not need their contradiction, for it is amply disproved otherwise.

Many people, especially in Scotland, believed that the brothers were what they professed to be. They lived in Scotland for many years, chiefly at Eilean Aigas, a curious and rather fantastic house on an island in the river in Eskdale, on Lord Lovat's property, where something very like royal honours were paid to them. Later on they lived in London, and I can remember them well as regular frequenters of the reading-room of the British Museum in the early seventies. They wore rather curious clothes, and were considerably decorated with orders. It was said that they had fought under Napoleon, even at Waterloo, in their earlier days; though how that came to happen, considering that their father, whatever his parentage may have been, was certainly an officer in the Royal Navy, does not appear. They were tall and very dignified men, of beautiful stately manners. The likeness to the Stuarts, and especially to Charles I., of which so many people spoke, was not really very apparent, though one of them had a certain likeness to a profile armour-clad James III. which was in the Stuart Exhibition. In Scotland they habitually wore the Highland dress, and were certainly acquainted with Gaelic. In 1848 they published two volumes of poems, entitled "Lays of the Deer Forest," containing some of considerable merit, among them that beautiful little lyric "Star of the Silver E'e," which has found its way into many Jacobite collections. Again the notes are perhaps of more value than the text. In 1845 they had published a huge folio, "The

Costume of the Clans." The drawings in this are remarkably good, but the text, though extremely valuable to those who understand Highland subjects and can sift the statements, contains a very large amount of imaginative matter.

Were they frauds and impostors, or were they what they professed to be? Perhaps neither. It is quite possible that the brothers did not invent the story *themselves*, and a letter to one of them from their father, written in 1829, and printed by Mr. D. W. Stuart in his "Old and Rare Scottish Tartans" (1893), seems to show that he, too, was mixed up in the matter. But who actually invented it, if invention it was?

In 1774, as we have said, was born John Allen, afterwards Admiral. He was mentioned first in his father's will, and to him the large share of the small property was left. But it was in 1792 that Thomas Allen, then a third lieutenant in the navy, was married to Catharine Manning, so that if he were younger than John, he must have been married at seventeen, or even younger, which is not impossible, though highly improbable, considering that the ceremony was performed by the father of the bride in his own church. Moreover, Thomas, according to the Navy Lists, received his commission as lieutenant on May 1, 1791, while John did not receive his till 1793, though he became a commander in 1796, while Thomas remained a lieutenant until, in the latter part of 1798, his name disappears from the list. In the will of Admiral John Carter Allen (1800) they are called respectively "Captain John Allen" and "Lieutenant Thomas Allen." It is evident, therefore, that Thomas was the elder, and *may* have been born in 1773. Why did he leave the navy at about five and twenty? Why did he leave England (if his son Charles really was born at Versailles in 1799)? and why did his sons fight under the arch-enemy of England, if they really did so? Why, also, did his father cut him, apparently his eldest son, off with a hundred pounds, while he left two thousand two hundred to the younger?

It is said that the secret of his birth was revealed to him at five and twenty. If that were true, and he believed the story, small blame to him for refusing to continue to serve under the usurper. It has been suggested that his reputed father's action in his will was on account of his imprudent marriage. But, after all, Miss Manning was not a bad match. Her father was a fairly wealthy pluralist and a Fellow of the Royal Society, and the co-author of Manning and Bray's "History of Surrey" was as distinguished a man in his own antiquarian line as the gallant admiral was in his

naval one. Possibly there were circumstances connected with Lieutenant Allen's retirement from the navy which offended his father; but of these we know nothing, and the simple solution may be that Thomas's wife had money, and therefore he needed his father's little fortune less than his younger brother did, and the £100 was left him to show that there was no malice. Nevertheless, there was certainly something curious in an English naval officer's retiring from the navy in 1798 and going to live in France. It requires explanation if there is any truth in the latter part of it.

The truth is that the whole story must needs remain a mystery. We do not believe that Thomas Allen was really the son of Prince Charles, nor are we certain that his two sons invented the marvellous yarn. It is our conjecture (and in this we agree with Mr. Andrew Lang, who in an article written in the early part of 1892 in the *Illustrated London News* has put on record the same notion) that Dr. Robert Watson had something to do with it. *Why*, no man knoweth. Perhaps out of pure mischief, for a suggestion that has been made that he was paid by the Government to divide the lingering relics of the Jacobite party is improbable.

"Jack Cade, the Duke of York hath taught you this."

"He lies, for I invented it myself,"

is the answer to that. Perhaps Watson impressed his legend on the willing mind of Thomas Allen, and the rest was plain sailing. Thomas Allen "abdicated," and lay low till his death in 1852, and while his sons are posing as dispossessed princes, nothing is heard of him personally. The sons, brought up to a vague legend of noble birth, which they took to be the Errol peerage claim, which appears before they were old enough to have invented it, may have had the whole story revealed to them at some date after 1822, in which year John Hay Allan (with only a change of a letter in his name) published "The Bridal of Caolchairn and other Poems," and Charles Stuart Hay Allan *eo nomine* was married to Anna Beresford. But between that date and 1827, when may be inferred from Skene the legend began to be circulated, an important event happened. The one person who could be absolutely certain as to whether Louisa of Stolberg had ever had a baby or not died in January, 1824, namely, Louisa of Stolberg herself. There is a certain laudable attention to detail in this, as in many other points of the story, even including the fact that Admiral (then Captain) John Carter Allen really was in the Mediterranean, on the *Ajax*, in 1773.

I am constrained to apologize for any inaccuracies of date, place or name that may occur in this paper. The story of the Sobieski

Stuarts is a very slippery one, and has eluded the grasp of everyone, wherefore I do not hope to succeed any better than other people. *Notes and Queries*, *passim*, Skene's *Quarterly* article, Mr. Andrew Lang's articles and conversations, the works of the Stuart (or Hay Allen) brothers, an interesting passage in "The Three Kingdoms," by Vicomte d'Arlincourt, Navy Lists, a collection of valuable MS. Notes by the Chevalier Lumbye, and some very reliable private information, are among my principal authorities; but there is much uncertainty of detail everywhere, and I think this is all that can be done until someone finds out the certificate of birth of Thomas Allen, or calls up the spirit of Robert Watson. Perhaps the greatest obstacle to the belief in the story is the absence of motive. Why on earth should Prince Charles conceal the birth of the long-hoped-for heir under circumstances which must needs throw strong doubts on his genuineness? Why, if he had a son, should he legitimate his bastard daughter? No *real* answer has ever been given.

There is one point worth noting by way of postscript. In the "Tales of the Century" much is made of a contemporary picture representing a kneeling cavalier presenting an infant rescued from the waves to a lady, while a frigate is seen in the distance. M. d'Arlincourt mentions a picture which represented Prince Charles entrusting his son to Admiral Hay (as he calls him). It is evidently some idea of the same picture. But there is another picture which *may* have something to do with the story. The original belonged to the late Queen Margaret of Spain, the first wife of Charles VII. (perhaps better known as Don Carlos); she obtained it from her brother, the late Duke of Parma. A copy, made by her orders, is at Ashburnham Place, Sussex, where I saw it about ten years ago, and describe it from memory. The principal figure is that of a man in breastplate and tie wig, who holds his finger to his lip and points to a curtain veiling a picture. There are initials of some enigmatical sentence on a paper on a table. The background behind this figure is divided into compartments forming a series of pictures which tell a continuous narrative. In one a personage of exalted rank sits by the bedside of a lady, while the figure of the principal picture, accompanied by a clergyman or doctor, conveys an infant from the room. Several other scenes follow: a castle, perhaps a convent, a rider on horseback, but in all of them occur the mysterious man with his finger on his lip and his clerical or medical companion. But the last pair are the most curious. In one there is a crowd assembled while the clergyman (or doctor) lectures them from a raised platform. In the other the crowd is gone, the

platform has mouldered away, and the speaker, perceptibly older, is still talking, and nobody marks him. Is this reverend man Dr. Robert Watson? and does the story refer to the Stuarts? It was a genuine descendant of many Stuarts who once possessed it.



SHAKESPEARE'S FAMILY.

PART I.

BY MRS. CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOPES.



THE origin of the name of Shakespeare is hidden in the mists of antiquity. Writers in *Notes and Queries* have formed it from Sigisbert and from Jacques Pierre. It may safely be held, however, to be an intentionally significant appellation in later years, whatever it was at its initiation. That it referred to feats of arms may be argued from analogy. Italian heraldry¹ illustrates a name with an exactly similar meaning. English authors use it as an example of their theories. Verstegan says²: "Breakspear, Shakespeare, and the like, have bin surnames imposed upon the first bearers of them for valour and feates of armes;" and Camden³ also notes: "Some are named from that they carried, as Palmer . . . Long-sword, Broad-spear, and in some respect Shakespear." In "*Polydoron*"⁴: "Names were first questionlesse given for distinction, facultie, consanguinity, desert, quality . . . as Armstrong, Shakespeare, of high quality."

That it was so understood by his contemporaries we may learn from Spenser's allusion, evidently intended for him, seeing no other poet of his time had a "heroic name"⁵:

"And there, though last, not least is Aëtion;
A gentler shepherd⁶ may nowhere be found,
Whose Muse, full of high thought's invention,
Doth like himself heroically sound."

¹ See Works of Goffredo di Crollanza, Segretario-Archivista dell' Accademia Araldica Italiana, communicated by Dr. Garnett.

² Verstegan's "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence," ed. 1605.

³ Camden's "Remains," ed. 1605.

⁴ Undated, but contemporary.

⁵ Spenser's "Colin Clout's Come Home Again," 1595.

⁶ It was a fashion of the day to call all poets "shepherds."

If the parts of the name be significant, I take it that the correct spelling at any period is that of the contemporary spelling of the parts. Therefore, when spear was spelt "spere," the cognomen should be spelt "Shakespere;" when spear was spelt "speare," as it was in the sixteenth century, the name should be spelt "Shakespeare." Other methods of spelling depended upon the taste or education of the writers, during transition periods, when they seemed actually to prefer varieties; as one sometimes finds a proper name spelt in three different ways by the same writer on the same page. "Shakespeare" was the contemporary form of the name the author passed in correcting the proof of the "first heirs of his invention" in 1593 and 1594; and "Shakespeare" was the court spelling of the period, as may be seen by the first official record of the name. When Mary, Countess Southampton, made out the accounts of the Treasurer of the Chamber after the death of her second husband, Sir Thomas Heneage, in 1594, she wrote: "To William Kempe, William Shakespeare,¹ and Richard Burbage," etc.

I know that Dr. Furnivall² wrote anathemas against those who dared to spell the name thus, while the poet wrote it otherwise. But a man's spelling of his own name counted very little then. He might have held romantically to the quaint spelling of the olden time, as many others did, such as Duddeley, Crumwell, Elmer.

We find the name occurs in widely scattered localities from very early times. The earliest I have noted occurs in Kent in the thirteenth century, where a John Shakespeare appears as an officer of justice.³

The next notice is in the north.⁴ The Hospital of St. Nicholas, Carlisle, had from its foundation been endowed with a thrave of corn from every ploughland in Cumberland. These were withheld by the landowners in the reign of Edward III., for some reason, and an inquiry was instituted in 1358. The jury decided that the corn was due. It had been withheld for eight years by various persons, among whom was "Henry Shakespere, of the Parish of

¹ "Declared Accounts of the Treasurer of the Chamber," Pipe Office, 542 (1594). See my article, "The Earliest Official Record of Shakespeare's Name."—"Shakespeare Jahr Book," Berlin, 1896.

² "On Shakespeare's Signatures," by Dr. F. J. Furnivall, in the *Journal of the Society of Archivists and Autograph Collectors*, No. I., June, 1895.

³ Roll of 7 Edward I.: "Placita Corone coram Johanne de Reygate et sociis suis, justiciariis itinerantibus in Oct. St. Hil. 7 Edward I."

See also *Notes and Queries*, 1st Series, vol. xi., p. 122. Mr. William Henry Hart, F.S.A., contributes a note on the subject.

⁴ *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series, vol. x., p. 122.

Kirkland," east of Penrith. This gives, therefore, really an entry of this Shakespere's existence at that place as early as 1350, and an examination of Court Records may prove it earlier.

In the "Records of the Borough of Nottingham,"¹ we find a John Shakespere plaintiff against Richard de Cotgrave, spicer, for deceit in sale of dye-wood on November 8, 31 Edward III. (1357); Richard, the servant of Robert le Spondon, plaintiff against John Shakespere for assault. John proves himself in the right, and receives damages, October 21, 1360.

The first appearance yet found of the name in Warwickshire is in 1359, when Thomas Sheppey and Henry Dilcock, Bailiffs of Coventry, account for the property of Thomas Shakespere,² felon, who had left his goods and fled.

Halliwell-Phillipps³ notes as the earliest entry of the name a Thomas Shakespere, of Youghal, 49 Edward III. (1375). A writer in *Notes and Queries*⁴ gives a date two years later when "Thomas Shakespere and Richard Portingale" were appointed Comptrollers of the Customs in Youghal, 51 Edward III. (1377). This would imply that he was a highly trustworthy man. Yet, by some turn of fortune's wheel, he may have been the same man as the felon.

In Controlment Rolls, 2 Richard II. (June, 1377 to June, 1379), there is an entry of Walter Shakespere, formerly in gaol in Colchester Castle (*Notes and Queries*, 5th Series, i. 25). At Pontefract, Robert Schakspers, Couper and Emma his wife are mentioned 2 Richard II. (*Yorks Archæological Magazine*, p. 230). There was a transfer of lands in Penrith described as next the land of Allan Shakespeare, and amongst the witnesses was William Shakespeare, April, 21 Richard II., 1398 (*Notes and Queries*, 6th Series, iv. 126).

The Rev. Mr. Norris,⁵ working from original documents, notes that on November 24 (13 Richard II.), 1389, Adam Shakespere, who is described as son and heir of Adam of Oldediche, held lands within the manor of Baddesley Clinton by military service, and probably had only then obtained them. Oldediche, or Woldich, now commonly called Old Ditch Lane, lies within the parish of Temple Balsall, not far from the manor of Baddesley.

¹ "Records of the Borough of Nottingham," by Mr. W. Stevenson.

² See Dr. Joseph Hunter's MSS., Addit. MSS., Brit. Mus., 24,484, art. 246.

³ In Shakespeare's "Life," prefixed to the folio edition.

⁴ *Notes and Queries*, J. F. F., and "Rot. Pat. Claus. Cancellariæ Hiberniæ Calendarium," vol. i., part i., p. 996.

⁵ *Notes and Queries*, 8th Series, vol. viii., December 28, 1895; "Shakespere's Ancestry," by the Rev. Mr. Norris.

This closes the notices of the family that I have collected during the fourteenth century. The above-noted Adam Shakespere, the younger, died in 1414, leaving a widow, Alice, and a son and heir, John, then under age. He held lands until 20 Henry VI., 1441. It is not clear who succeeded him, but probably two brothers, Ralph and Richard, who held lands in Baddesley, called Great Chedwyns, adjoining Wroxhall. No further mention of the name appears in Baddesley. Ralph and Joanna, his wife, had two daughters—Elizabeth, married to Robert Huddespit, and Isolda, married to Robert Kakley. Elizabeth Huddespit, a widow, in 1506 held the lands which Adam Shakespeare held in 1389. This family is further noticed in the "Register of the Guild of Knowle,"¹ a semi-religious society to which the best in the county belonged :

1457. Pro anima Ricardi Shakespere et Alicia uxor ejus de Woldiche.

1464. Johanna Shakespere.

Radulphus Shakespere et Isabella uxor ejus et pro anima Johannæ uxoris primæ.

Ricardus Schakespeire de Wroxhale et Margeria uxor ejus.

Johannis Shakespeyre de Rowington et Alicia uxor ejus.

1486. 1 Hen. VII. Pro anima Thomæ Schakspere.

Thomas Shakspere et Alicia uxor ejus de Balsale.

Mr. Yeatman has studied the Court Rolls of this period. It is to be wished he had published his book in two volumes, one of facts and one of opinions. The earliest record of the Court Rolls of Wroxall² is one dated 5 Henry V. (1418). It is a grant by one Elizabeth Shakspere to John Lone and William Prins of a messuage with three crofts. There were Shakesperes at Coventry and Meriden in the fifteenth century, and a Peter Shakespeare at Southwark.³

Among the "foreign fines" of the borough of Nottingham,⁴ Robert Shakespeyr paid eightpence for license to buy and sell in the borough in 1414-15. And the same man complains of John Fawkenor for non-payment of the price of wood for making arrows. And French⁵ tells us there was a Thomas Shakespere, a man at

¹ Mr. W. B. Bickley's "The Register of the Guild of St. Anne at Knowle," 1894.

² Mr. Yeatman's "Gentle Shakespeare," p. 135.

³ Deed of transfer of the "Hospicium Locatum le Greyhounde, Shoe Alley, Bankside, Southwark, Feb. 16th, 1483," Peter Shakespeare, Witness, Cordwainer's Company's Hall.

⁴ Stevenson's "Transcript of Records of the Borough of Nottingham."

⁵ French's "Shakespeareana Genealogica," p. 350, and § 9 "Ancient Miscel-

arms, going to Ireland on August 27, 18 Edward IV., 1479, with Lord Grey against the king's enemies.

Among the York wills, John Shakespere mentions his wife, Joan Doncaster, 1458. Sir Thomas Chaworth leaves Margery Shakesper six marks for her marriage (No. 2, 6th Ser., iv. 158).

In the sixteenth century there were Shakespeares in London both before and after the birth of the poet, in Essex, in Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Nottingham,¹ and elsewhere.

The Warwickshire families had spread rapidly. There were Shakespeares noted in Warwick, Alcester, Berkswell, Snitterfield, Lapworth, Haseley, Ascote, Rowington, Packwood, Beausal, Temple Grafton, Salford, Tamworth, Barston, Tachbrook, Hadelor, Rugby, Budbrook, Wroxall, Norton-Lindsey, Wolverton, Hampton-in-Arden, Hampton Lucy, and Knowle.²

But it is only the first half of the century that concerns us at present. Most students recognise Warwickshire as the ancestral home of the poet, exclude the town of Warwick from consideration just there, and select the Shakespeares of Wroxall, partly because more is known about them, and partly because what is known of them suggests a higher social status than is granted the other branches. From the "Guild of Knowle Records" we learn that in 1504 the fraternity is asked to "pray for the soul of Isabella Shakespeare, formerly Prioress of Wroxall,"³ that the name of Alice Shakespere is entered, and prayers requested for the soul of Thomas Shakespere, of Ballishalle, in 1511; and in the same year Christopher Shakespere and Isabella, his wife, of Packwood, Meriden, are mentioned. Domina Johanna Shaksper occurs late, in 1527. She is often spoken of as another prioress. Now, it is important to notice that Dugdale mentions neither of these ladies. He records⁴ that D. Isabella Asteley was appointed July 30, 1431, and that D. Jocosa Browne, daughter of John Browne, succeeded her. She resigned in 1524, and died on June 21, 1528.

Agnes Little was confirmed Prioress November 20, 1525, and at the dissolution of the house a pension of £7 10s. was granted her

lanea Exchequer," Treasury of Receipt, Muster Roll of Men at Arms going with Lord Grey at Conway, 18 Edward IV., August 24.

¹ George Shaksper complains against Agnes Marshall that she detains two rosaries, June 18, 1533.—"Common Trained Soldiers in Nottingham," Peter Shakespear, etc., 1596-7. Stevenson's "Nottingham Records."

² Halliwell-Phillips' "Outlines," p. 252.

³ Guild of Knowle Register.

⁴ Dugdale's "Monasticon," ed. 1823, vol. iv., p. 89, and "Warwickshire," p. 492.

for life. The rest of her fellow nuns were exposed to the wide world to seek their fortunes. Now Dugdale, with all his perfections, occasionally makes mistakes. He either mistook Asteley for Shakespeare, or another Shakespeare prioress intervened between the two that he mentions. The "Guild of Knowle Records" give unimpeachable testimony. In the edition of Dugdale published 1823, there is mentioned in a note that a license for the office of Sub-Prioress was granted Johanna Shakespere September 5, 1525. So she might have had the empty title of Domina, without the usual pension allowed to the Prioress on dissolution.

After the name of Domina Johanna Shakespere occur those of Richard Shakespere and Alice, his wife; William Shakespere and Agnes his wife; Johannes Shakespere and Johanna his wife. This Richard Shakespere is probably the Bailiff¹ of the Priory, who shortly before the dissolution collected the rents and held lands from the Priory. He, however, was displaced in his office by John Hall, who received a patent for it on January 4, 26 Henry VIII. Among the tenants of the dissolved Priory were mentioned² Richard Shakespeare, William Shakespeare, and land in the tenure of John Shakespeare, demised to Alice Taylor, of Hanwell, in the county of Oxford.

The earliest Shakespere will at Worcester, proved at Stratford, was that of Thomas Shakespere, of Alcester, 1539, who leaves 20s. each to his father and mother, Richard and Margaret. He had a wife Margaret and a son William.³

Mr. Yeatman⁴ transcribes a grant of land in Wroxall by the Prioress Isabella Shakespere to John Shakespere and Elene, his wife, in 23 Henry VII. (Richard Shakespere on the jury). But there seems to be some error in the date, as the "Guild of Knowle Records" distinctly state that Isabella the Prioress was either dead in 19 Henry VII. or had retired from office.

Elena Cockes, widow, late wife of John Shakespere, and Antony, her son, appear about this land in a court held by Agnes Little, Prioress of Wroxhall, April 21, 25 Henry VIII. William Shakespere and Agnes were concerned in it, Alice Lone, and many other connected names. A Richard Shakespere was on the jury, and a Richard Shakespere was appointed Ale-taster. The Subsidy

¹ "Valor Ecclesiasticus," 26 Henry VIII. (1535).

² Ministers' Accounts, April 24, 28 Henry VIII., and Augmentation Books, Public Record Office.

³ Hunter's "Prolusions," p. 9.

⁴ Yeatman's "Gentle Shakespeare," pp. 138-142.

Rolls do not give a John resident in Wroxall at any date, but in 14, 15, and 16 Henry VIII. John, senior, and John, junior, were resident in the adjoining village of Rowington, and in 34 and 37 Henry VIII. there was one John Shakespeare there. In 16 Henry VIII.¹ there was a Richard Shakespere in Hampton Corley. The name also occurs at Wroxall in that year and in Rowington in 34-5 Henry VIII. There was also a Thomas and Lawrence (mentioned as a cousin in a will of a John Shakespere, 1574) at Rowington at that time, and the name of William appears repeatedly in Wroxall. A Robert Shakespere was presented for non-suit. Joseph Hunter² gives a rental of Rowington 2 Edward VI. Among the free tenants of Lowston End was John Shakespere; at Moulsey End, Johanna Shakespere, a widow, who seems to have died 1557, as her will, though lost, is mentioned in the index at Worcester; a William Shakespere and a Richard Shakespere are also mentioned. In 3 Elizabeth Thomas Shakespere held a messuage in Lowston. In Rowington End John Shakespere held a cottage called "The Twycroft," and Richard Shakespere a messuage in Church End at the same time. In the reign of Edward VI. a Richard Shakespere was on the jury for Hatton, a Court in the Manor of Wroxall. The Wroxall Parish Registers begin too late to be of any use (1586).

Ralph³ Shakespere was on the jury for Berkswell November 11, 4 Edward VI. and 5 Edward VI. Mr. Hunter mentions a Richard Shakespeyre, at Mansfield, co. Notts, about 1509; a Peter, in 1545; and a John at Derby, 36 Henry VIII. A Richard Shakespere was assessed at Hampton Carlew 16 Henry VIII.; Richard Woodham and Richard Shakspere had a farm at Haseley. The Haseley Registers begin in 1538, and are interesting for the fact that they record on October 21, 1571, the death and burial of "Domina Jane," formerly a nun of Wroxall, who would seem to have been the last sub-prioress, probably connected with Richard Shakespere, the Bailiff. In 1558 a Roger Shakespere was buried—which some suppose might mean the old monk of Bordesley⁴—who received 100s. annuity.

There is one curious mention of the name which no student seems to have worked out. A certain Hugh Saunders, *alias Shakespere*,⁵ of

¹ Addit. MSS., Brit. Mus. (24,500).

² Mr. Yeatman, p. 142.

³ Court Roll, No. 10, p. 207.

⁴ Nash's "Worcestershire," vol. ii., account of Tardebigg. See Augmentation Books, October 14, 1539, 233, f. 8.

⁵ Wood's Colleges. Fasti Oxoniensis, Bliss, 1815. Wood, Antiq. Oxon, L. 2, 341. Boase, Reg. Univ., Oxon.

Merton College, Oxford, became Principal of St. Albans Hall in 1501. He was Vicar of Mepham, in Kent, Rector of Mixbury, Canon of St. Paul's, and Prebendary of Ealdstreet, in 1508; and Rector of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, in 1512. He died 1537. Now, such an alias was common at the time, when a man's mother was of higher social station than his father. We may therefore, seeing he was somehow connected with Shakespeare, imagine Hugh Saunders' mother to have been a Shakespeare. He is styled "*vir literis et virtute per celebris*." But among all these Shakespeares we cannot certainly fix upon any one that is directly connected with our Shakespeare. It seems *almost* certain that John Shakespeare was son of Richard Shakespeare, of Snitterfield. Mr. Yeatman found that an Alice Griffin married a Shakespeare. He takes it she married Richard of Wroxall, and that he came to Snitterfield. We must beware of drawing definite conclusions, of making over-hasty generalizations. We only collect the bricks to help future investigators to build the edifice.

None of the family seem to have risen above the heraldic horizon till John Shakespeare applied for his coat of arms. Into the contest over that application it is well to plunge at once, and thence work backwards and forwards. Four classes of writers wage war over the facts: the Baconians, like Donnelly, who deny everything; the Romanticists, who accept everything pleasant, and occasionally believe manufactured tradition to suit their inclinations; the agnostic Shakespeareans, like Halliwell-Phillipps, who really work, but believe only in what they can see and touch, if it accords with their opinions; and the ingenuous workers who seek saving truth like the agnostics, but bring human influences and natural inferences to bear on dusty records. Now, Halliwell-Phillipps does not scruple to affirm that three heralds, the worthy ex-bailiff of Stratford, and the noblest poet the world has ever produced, were practically liars in this matter, because they make statements that do not harmonize with the limits of his knowledge and the colour of his opinions. From his grave the poet protests

"Good name in man or woman, dear my lord,
Is the immediate jewel of their souls.
Who steals my purse steals trash. . . .
But he who filches from me my good name
Robs me of that, which not enriches him,
But leaves me poor indeed."

"Othello," Act III., Scene 3.

We must therefore at least start inquiry with the supposition that

these men spoke truth. There was no reason they should not have done so. Sir John Ferne¹ writes: "If any person be advanced into an office or dignity of publique administration, be it eyther Ecclesiasticall, Martiall or Civill . . . the Herealde must not refuse to devise to such a publique person, upon his instant request, and willingness to bear the same without reproche, a Coate of Armes, and thenceforth to matriculate him with his intermarriages and issues descending in the Register of the gentle and noble. . . . In the Civil or Political State divers Offices of dignitie and worship doe merite Coates of Armes to the possessours of the same offices, as . . . Bailiffs of Cities and ancient Boroughs or incorporated townes." John Shakespeare was certainly Bailiff of Stratford-on-Avon in 1569-70; the draft states that he then applied for arms, and that the Herald, Cooke, sent him a "pattern." Probably he did not conclude the negotiations then, thinking the fees too heavy, or he may only have asked them for his year of office alone, or might have delayed until he found his opportunity lost. No doubt John Shakespeare was deeply impressed with the dignity of his wife's relatives, and wished, even then, to make himself and his family more worthy for her sake. The tradition of this draft, or the sight of it, may have stimulated the heart of the good son to honour his parents thus.² John appears among the "gentlemen" of Warwickshire, 1580.

The Warwickshire Visitations occur in 1619, after the poet's death, without male heirs, and are no help to us here. In the 1596 draft the claims are based upon his public office; a grant by Henry VII. for services to his antecessors; marriage with the daughter and heir of a gentleman of worship (*i.e.*, entitled to armorial bearings). Halliwell-Phillipps calls these ridiculous assertions, and asserts that both parties were descended from obscure country yeomen. It is said there were objections made to this pattern on the ground that it was too like the old Lord Mauley's. Probably they were only notes of a discussion among the Heralds, when it was decided that the spear made a "patible difference," and a resumé of the qualifications was added. Then a fuller draft was drawn out, also in 1596, correcting "antecessors" into "grandfather." Halliwell-Phillipps only mentions one at that date, but Mr. Stephen

¹ Sir John Ferne in "The Glory of Generositie," 1586.

² State Papers, Dom. Ser., Eliz., cxxxvii. 68. Among the freeholders of Barlichway, John Shakespeare, father of William and Thomas Shakespeare, 69. The gentlemen and freeholders in the countye of Warwick. John Shaxspere in Stratford-on-Avon, and Thomas Shaxpere at Rowington, April, 1580.

Tucker,¹ Somerset Herald, gives facsimiles of both. The Heralds state they were "solicited," and "on credible report" informed of the facts.

Nobody now knows anything of that earlier pattern, nor of the patents of the gifts to the antecessors. But seeing (as I have seen) that sacks full of old parchment, deeds and bonds reaching back to the fifteenth century get cleared out of lawyers' offices, and sold for small sums to make drumheads or bookbindings, and seeing that process has been going on for 400 years, it does not seem to me surprising that some deeds get lost. Generally, it is those we most wish to have, that disappear. Lawyers do not, as a rule, concern themselves with historical fragments, but with the soundness of the present titles of their clients and their own modern duties. But I do think that historical and antiquarian societies should bestir themselves to have old deeds included among the ancient monuments of the country and entitled to some degree of protection.

We must further consider how illiterate the inhabitants of the country were in the reign of Henry VII., how the nation was bestrid by officials of the Empson and Dudley type, and we have reason to believe that various accidents, intentional or otherwise, caused many an old grant to disappear at that period. It has struck me as possible that John Shakespeare may have intended ancestors through the female line. The names of his mother and grandmother are as yet unknown. The supposition has never been discussed. But in support of John Shakespeare's claim, and in opposition to Halliwell-Phillipps' statement, we can prove there *were* Shakespeares in direct service of the crown. In 28 Henry VIII. (1537), Thomas, Richard, William and another Richard were mentioned in the King's service.²

It is strange that a William was one of the earliest recorded burials in the registers of St. Margaret's, Westminster. "William Shakespeare was buried April 30, 1539." A comparatively modern hand has written against this the foolish scribble, "Query if this be the poet or not?" He may have been in the service of the Court, but there are no signs that he was a man of wealth. In the churchwardens' account³ he was only charged 2d. for the candles at his funeral, a common charge, but not for great people. He may have been father or brother of that Roger Shakespeare, Yeoman of the

¹ "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica," 2nd Series, 1886, vol. i., p. 109.

² The Musters. Archers of Rowington and Wroxall.

³ Churchwardens' Accounts of Thurston Amere and William Combes, from June 8, 1538, to May 8, 1540, 48th week, 1st year.

Chamber to the King, who on June 9, 1552, shared with his fellows, Abraham Longwel and Thomas Best, a forfeit of £36 10s.¹ This post of Yeoman of the Chamber was one of great trust and dignity, it was the same as that held earlier by Robert Arden, of Yoxall, the younger brother of Sir John Arden, and the election to it suggested either inherited favour, court interest, or signal personal services. His ancestors might have been also the missing ancestors of John Shakespeare. He himself may be the Roger who was buried in Haseley in 1558. This record proves nothing beyond the inexactitude of Halliwell-Phillipps' sweeping statements, but it gives us a hope that something else may somewhere else be found to fit into it and make a fact complete.

He may also have been related to Thomas Shakespere, formerly minister of Colebray, in the Parish of St. Mildred's, in the Ward of Bread Street, London, who on September 1, 2 Edward VI., received a patent for 100 shillings per annum,² and who made his will³ on August 22, 1559, leaving legacies to his sister Thomasine Cooke, his sister Grace, wife of Richard Storeton, and his sister Joane Shakespeare. He seems to have resided earlier in Bristol.⁴

(To be continued.)



A DEVONSHIRE MANUSCRIPT.

BY JAMES DALLAS, F.L.S.



HOSE familiar with Sir Bernard Burke's monumental "Armory"—and who amongst the readers of this magazine is not?—must often have marvelled at the industry and labour required to produce such a work. Yet a little research will show that a vast store of material suitable for the purpose was ready to hand, not only in county histories and heraldic works from the time of Dame Julyana Berners

¹ State Papers, Dom. Ser., Edward VI., vol. xiv., Docquet.

² "Auditors' Patent Books," vol. vi., 1538-1553.

³ Somerset House, 40, Chayney.

⁴ There is no absolute proof, but every probability, that this Thomas is the same as the curate mentioned in the will of Joan Jons, of Bristol, and many other Bristol wills. See the abstract contained in the "Great Orphan Book" and "Book of Wills" in the Council House at Bristol, by the Rev. J. P. Wadley, Rector of Naunton Beauchamp, 1886, and my article in the *Athenæum*, April 23, 1892, entitled "Pre-Shakespearean London Shakespeares."

downwards, but in manuscript compilations of more or less authority, a number of which were made during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, not only by the Heralds, but by private individuals interested in the study of arms.

It has been said that these manuscripts are of varying authority; and this is necessarily so, when it is remembered that they were compiled in many cases by persons having no command of the official records, but who were for the most part dependent upon the seals attached to deeds and writings to which they might chance to have access, and to those records of mortality which were to be found in the churches and churchyards of the country.

Nevertheless, a coat of arms which can be traced back as in certain use to the sixteenth century appeals more closely to the heraldic instincts of some laymen than does a grant of the year of Grace 1897. Hence there is lasting interest in the many compilations scattered in antiquarian and other libraries and in private collections throughout the country.

Two such manuscripts are preserved in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter. One appears to be the work of Richard St. George, Norroy King of Arms from 1603 to 1623, when he became Clarenceux King of Arms. It was during his tenure of the office of Norroy that this compilation was made, as appears from his "Atchivement" on the ninth page of the little square volume; but as the arms described and depicted are largely those of West-Country people, it is not very evident why "Mr. Norroy" should have troubled himself about them. Besides a collection of arms most indifferently ill-executed, there are some quaint verses and curious directions for the quartering of arms, beginning:

"None for riches, nor yeomanry, nor for office bearing any,
Nor marriage with gentility, nor yeoman's child by wief gentry,
Are therby of gentility, though master Mistris courtesy."

But indifferent rhyme, there yet seems to be not a little heraldic reason in these lucubrations, and to them perhaps it may be possible to return on some future occasion.

The other heraldic manuscript preserved at Exeter appears to have been the memorandum-book of Tristram Risdon, the well-known author of the "Survey of Devonshire." It is a small folio volume, in the original white vellum binding, something, but not much, the worse for wear. Risdon was born perhaps in 1580, and died in 1640; but this manuscript was probably compiled during

the first two decades of the seventeenth century. The arrangement is not marked by great perspicacity ; and, indeed, a casual inspection is calculated to leave the student in some doubt as to the value and merit of the work. A more careful examination, however, reveals the fact that the contents readily group themselves under fifteen definite headings of certainly varying interest and value. One of the most interesting features of the compilation is the list of knights. These are arranged under counties and under kings' reigns ; and as for the most part the arms of each knight are carefully tricked beneath his name, and as, moreover, the information has in many cases at least, if not in all, been derived from original records, their value to the local historian can hardly be exaggerated. These lists cover approximately the period between the reigns of Henry II. and Henry VIII., and the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, and Hants.

The most prominent feature of the volume is, however, the extensive collection of armorial bearings of Devonshire families, which are all carefully tricked in small compartments about an inch wide and an inch and a half in height.

Neat and careful as the drawing is, it is not always quite easy to determine the exact nature of the charges, and here and there a tincture has been omitted or misplaced. As regards the charges, the most difficult are perhaps the figures of birds. There is, of course, no difficulty in recognising a spread eagle, even though the wings be reduced to a minimum, and the body and neck extended in rivalry with Euclid's straight line. When, however, less pronounced types are examined, the difficulty is greater, and in some cases it is only possible to say that the charges are small birds or large, waders or landbirds. But when we find the arms of Crawthorn are tricked argent, a chevron between three small birds sable, it is safe to assume that these birds are crows ; and, indeed, it may be gathered that in this armory, at all events, the rook and crow are distinguished from the Cornish chough by the practice of tricking the latter beaked and membered gules. By this means some assistance is at least obtained in discriminating these small charges ; though when to the family of Coleton, for example, is assigned argent, three small birds sable, it is rather probable than certain that they are intended for rooks or crows, though when to the name of Jay is assigned argent, a chevron azure between three small birds proper, he would be conscientious indeed who did not blazon them jays. Not so easy is it to determine the true blazon of the arms of Knolles, where a black bird of prey with

extended wings is supporting in its talons a smaller bird. The fact, however, that the larger bird is "belled" conclusively proves that it is a falcon, and from this may be deduced the fact that the smaller quarry is a wild fowl, consequently a moorcock; so we obtain argent, a falcon sable, belled or, seizing a moorcock (?) of the second, on a chief of the same three bird bolts erect of the field.

Another somewhat complicated tricking is that of the arms of Knolle of Knolle, which may be blazoned argent, a knight armed holding a lance erect, and seated upon a horse passant sable; the horse is depicted with immense flat hoofs, to which are attached thick shoes, in which, if of iron, no animal, it is safe to say, could have travelled either far or fast.



One of the most singular coats included in the collection is, however, that of Lamprey of Lamprey, which appears to be sable, three lampreys argent, connected at the necks by a chain or, all within a bordure engrailed of the second. That this chain is an indication of some mediæval instrument for confining this once popular fish until required for use at the table can hardly be doubted, but none of the better-known works on heraldry make mention of it, and it does not appear to be noticed in works on angling.



The arms of Ipocras of Sidbury also need explanation. It has been suggested by very competent heralds that they are imaginary arms for an imaginary name, but Risdon expressly states that "This coat stands in Sidbury Church," and it is impossible to ignore his testimony. What the charges are it is difficult even to conjecture, but that they are not human hands, as interpreted by an ingenious artist who was called upon to reproduce them, is beyond question.



In the arms of Trewent, again, are two curious charges gules on a field ermine, which defy conjecture. The same arms, without tinctures, are in another part of the volume attributed to Sir Stephen Trowent, a Cornish knight of the time of King Edward II., but their form as there depicted is even more indefinite than in the illustration, and lends



no aid to their identification. They bear, indeed, some resemblance to the charges in the shield attributed to Sir Galfrid de Newent, a Cornish knight living in 43 Henry III., which appear to be two horns, points downwards, addorsed, and it is, of course, just possible that Risdon misread the name in one case or the other. When, however, the definitely square form of the extremities of the Trewent charges is considered, this explanation seems hardly possible.

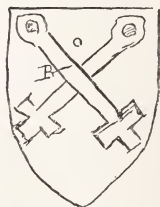
A curious charge occurs in the arms of Chappell of Exeter, which are usually an anchor of the common form, and which are, indeed, depicted on the same page and attributed to the same family by Risdon. The charge here illustrated is, however, reversed, the flukes of the anchor being not only in the upper part of the shield, but curved outwards from the shaft into a form the use of which is far from obvious; possibly the intention may have been to delineate a grappling-iron, though the form is even then far from satisfactory.



The arms of Crook, again, are peculiar, the three hooks or crooks depending in a curious fashion from the upper margin of the shield: the arms are azure, three fleurs-de-lys, and in chief as many pothooks or. In the Sprent arms, too, the charges are peculiar, though they may very well be intended for argent, three maces gules. In the arms of Ellis of Holdsworthy we have, however, two



charges which appear to have defied the powers of all the heralds. They have been blazoned by



Pole and others as a saltire, crosslet below and pierced above, but a careful examination of the drawing proves conclusively that this was not Risdon's intention, and doubtless these charges represent some unknown instrument perhaps used in the old woollen trade of Devonshire.



Finally, in the coat of Prescott of Prescott are depicted two singular charges which bear a closer resemblance to the old-fashioned scratch-wig than to anything;

possibly they may be intended for cushions, but, if so, their form is very far removed from that of the conventional crenelles of modern heralds.

Risdon's manuscript is crowded with examples of interest to the heraldic student, and if the shields selected for illustration¹ are the most obscure, there are, nevertheless, others as instructive, as suggestive, and as new, to the roll of arms, while in some cases the differences recorded in the volume appear to be unknown to the compilers of the recognised text-books of Heraldry.



A LIST OF STRANGERS.

BY REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.



THE religious persecutions in France and Flanders during the sixteenth century caused many thousands of the most industrious and skilful of the population to seek safety in flight, and England was the most favoured place of refuge.

It is not to be supposed that the new arrivals, though they were received with feelings of pity, were regarded with favour. John Bull has always objected to the presence of foreigners. We cannot wonder, therefore, that in the sixteenth century, when England had much to fear from foreign ambition, care was taken that the foreigners who made this island their home should be enrolled as strangers; they were thus kept under the notice of the parochial authorities. Many lists of strangers dwelling in London and in our eastern seaside towns exist. The only early London list hitherto printed in full is one of 1618, printed by the Camden Society in 1862. The list which is here given was made in the years 1567 and 1568, and the original is at present amongst the Lansdowne MSS., vol. x., No. 62, in the British Museum. A perusal of it will show the large number of foreigners congregated in London at a time when the population was comparatively small, and

¹ It is of course to be understood that the shields depicted in the text are *facsimiles* of Risdon's sketches.

will afford a clue to the origin of many family names. A fairly complete reference to Lists of Strangers will be found in the "Proceedings of the Huguenot Society," vol. i., pp. 21-24.

BREADSTRETE WARDE.

Duchemen, denyzens.

John Garret, cobler of fyftie yeres continuance.

Agnes, his wyfe l. yeres
Godfrey Pozton xx. yeres

Arnolde Delozy, } v yeres in Thomson's
merchaunt } house

Collet, his wyfe }
Hubbard Marten, } xii. yeres
botcher }

Petry, his wyfe _____*

Gylbert Johnson, servaunt to the seid
John Garret xv. yeres

James Spell, servaunt to the seid God-
frey Pozton vii. yeres

John Addom, also servaunt to the seid
Godfrey i. yere

Peter Johnson, servaunt to John Ed-
warde ix. yeres

Mychell Towater, smyth, servaunt to
William Dewell i. yere

John Rutton, Hosyer, servaunt to
William Hassall i. yere

Peter Aple } halfe a yere.
Jame Aple }

Olyver Brasse, servaunt to William
Cullyn, Salter vi. yeres

Maynarde Oldechurch, servaunt to
Hubbard Martyn ... halfe a yere

Frenchemen.

Nycholas Furman iii. yeres

John Barley iii. yeres

CHEPE WARDE.

Duchemen, denyzens.

Arnolde Beckeman, cobler xxviii. yeres

Angell, his wyfe xix. yeres

John Calye, botcher xvi. yeres

Margaret, his wyfe xvi. yeres

Faux Garrotson l. yeres

_____*

John Arnolde v. yeres

John Craneborowe, servaunt to George
Derickson iii. yeres

Lawrens Usrode

George Grave, servaunt to Mr. Walk-
aden vii. yeres

Godfrey Hackers, servaunt to the seid
Arnolde Beckman viii. yeres

James Johnson, servaunt to the seid
John Coly a yere et dim

James Gaves, servaunt to the seid John
Colye a yere et dim

Duchemen, prisoners.

George Shylling, Denyzen.

Gyllyan Bryan.

Peter Vanhoben.

Libens Blocke.

William Monge.

A Venycyan.

Francisco Benson, servaunt to John
Payne, goldesmyth ... halfe a yere

Duchemen.

John Frauncis, servaunt to Ambrose
Watson ii. yeres

Leven van Ellet, servaunt to Thomas
Olyver, wever half a yere

Joys Marten, servaunt to the seid
Thomas ii. monythes

Chrystopher Johnson, servaunt with
John Plomer viii. yeres

Simon van bunne, servaunt to the seid
John Plomer halfe a yere

CANDLEWYCKESTRETE
WARDE.*Dutchmen, denyzens.*

Melchyo Vanhas, and hys wyfe v. yeres

Henry Cule, and hys wyfe vi. yeres

Jeremyas Ackerman and his wyfe
[vi. yeres]

Kryne Johnson, cobler xx. yeres

Steven Metts, and hys wyfe xx. yeres

Gregory Kester, and hys wyfe xx. yeres

Cornelius Benam, botcher xx. yeres

Rouland Orton xxx. yeres

Simon Johnson, cobler xx yeres

_____*

A Woman Chylde of Melchyo Vanhas
[v. yeres]

A mayde servaunt of the same Melchyo
[v. yeres]

Edwarde Ekhoose, servaunt to Henrie
Cule vi. yeres

John van Twyste, servaunt and boy to
Jeremyas Ackerman vi. yeres

Tonchen Harmons, servaunt to the seid
Jeremias vi. yeres

* Those below the line are not styled denizens.

Janykyn, daughter to Steven Mettes —
Gyllam Derey, servaunt to the seid
Steven —

Cysely, daughter to Gregory Kester —
Peter Wynen, in Reynold Etraunge
howse halfe a yere
Renyze Morgan in the seid howse

Passer van Mounsell in the same howse
[halfe a yere]

Gyllam van Evell — at Candlemas last
Chyrstyan Saftynohe, the postmaster
and hys wyfe xxv. yeres
Peter Dowssen, and Pawles Mawse his
servaunt ii. yeres

William Walchall } merchaunts } xv.
Haunce Vowters } postemas- } yeres
ters howse }

Gregory, an olde man servaunt to the
postmaster xx. yeres

Robert Leman and his wyfe ii. yeres
Mychell his sonne ii. yeres

Makellen }
Mary } his daughters } ii. yeres.
Katheryn }

Nycholas Spylleth } his }
and Tannal(kyn } servants } ii. yeres
Engelyshe }

Nicholas Melleyour, } in the }
merchaunt, James } seid } halfe
Battallon, his } Leman's } a yere
servaunt } howse }

Peter Vandeveldowe, } in the }
merchaunt, Peter } seid } v.
Heyvecke, his } Leman's } yeres
servaunt } howse }

Baltsware Curtvall, merchaunt in the
seid house i. quarter
Gelam Lepre, merchaunt vii. yeres

Joan Geerson }
Frauncis Francis } one fortnight
Jacobe Peterson } and in the seid
Awel Gherebranson } Leman's howse.
Vowtree Anson }

John Harryson, Servaunt to John Swere
[iiii. yeres]

Frenchman.

John de Strant, in the postmasters
howse v. yeres

CASTLEBAYNARD'S WARDE.

ST. BENNETT'S PARISHE.

Dutchmen, denizens.

Dericke Peterson, cobbler and Anne his
wife borne in Dutchlande, Com-
moraunt in London, xxv. yeres, and
have ii. Sonnes and i. daughter borne
in England

ST. ANDREW'S PARISHE.

Garrett Unkle, hatmaker, and Ellyn his
wife, a Englishwoman of continuance
xxii. yeares

Henrye Morren, arrismaker and Susan
his wife, a Dutchwoman of continu-
ance vij. yeares

John Sylllyott, arrismaker and Allhallowes
his wife borne in Bryselles of continu-
ance viij. yeares

John Sylllyott there sonne borne in
Bryselles and

Abygall }
Hester } three daughters borne
Elyas } in Englande

Mathewe Johnson, botcher and Kathe-
ren his wife borne in Collyn of con-
tinuance xv. yeares

Abraham } there children borne in
Betres } London

Jamys Bawdrick hatmaker of continu-
ance xxx yeares

ST. MARYE MAGDALENS.

Dutchmen, denizens.

Dericke Derickson, botcher and Ellyn
his wife borne in Dutchland of con-
tinuance xxvij yeares

Henrie Derickson there sonne borne in
England

Henrie Huskins, cobbler and Marye his
wife, borne in Dutchland of xl. yeares
continuance

Gilbert Barnes his servaunt of con-
tinuance xvj. yeares

ST. FAYTHE'S PARISHE.

Dutchman, denizen.

Arnolde Beyerd, arrismaker, and Anne
his wife borne in Flaunders of con-
tinuance xix. yeares

ST. ANDREWES.

Dutchmen, denizens.

Cornelis Peters, servaunt unto Garret
Unkle denizen of continuance i.
yeare

Godfrey Hacker, cowper of continuance
x. yeares

John Harde, cowper of continuance ii.
yeares

James Haywarde of continuance ii.
yeares

John van Campden Holt Arrismaker and
Margaret his wife of continuance ii.
yeares and have ii. children

John Cowper, shomaker and Edith
his wife, an Englishwoman of contin-
uance since a childe

John Fremaker, arrysmaker of viij
yeares continuance and have Jacob,
Abraham, and Sara there childere
borne in Andwerpe

Dericke Johnson, of continuance iii.
yeares

Arnolde Godfrey of continuance i. yeare
George Fernando, of continuance vi.
yeares

ST. MARVE MAGDALENS.

John Stuckmans servaunt unto Dericke-
son denizen of continuance viij. yeares

ST. FAYTHE'S.

Margaret Van der Helst, of continuance
a yeare

ST. BENNETT'S PARISHE.

Frenchemen, denizens.

Mathewe Prelio hatmaker of contynua-
nce xxx. yeares and hathe maryed an
Englishwoman and have iij. children
borne in Englande

Frenchmen, denizens.

Lewes Verney, Frenchman servaunt
unto the said Prelio, of contynuaunce
vii. monethes

ST. ANDREWES.

Collett Godfray, of contynuaunce xl. yeares
Jasper Hollyarde, bookebinder and his
wife an Englishewoman of contynua-
nce xxv. yeres

ST. ANDREWES.

Burgonyons, denizens.

Honore Shenysshall, silkeweaver and
his wife, a burgunyon of contynuaunce
xiiij. yeares

Peter Demobre, silkeweaver and his
wife, a burgunyon of contynuaunce iiij.
yeares

Peter Orman, hatbandmaker and Johane
his wife, a burgunyon of continuance
ij. yeares

Michael Senysshall, silkeweaver and
Andrian his wife a stranger borne of
continuance xiiij. yeares

Phillippe Shenishall

Lewes, servaunt unto Demobre denizen
of contynuaunce ij. yeares

Jonet Orman, syster unto Orman deny-
zen of continuance

James Cewett, and Simon Lawly ser-
vaunts unto the said Collett Godfrey
of continuance i. yeare

ST. ANDREWES.

Scottes.

Henrye Walker, servaunte unto John
Westley hatmaker of continuance vi.
yeares

COLMANSTRETE WARDE.

ST. STEPHENS.

Dutchmen, denizens.

Peter de Roue, silkeweaver of continu-
ance vi. yeares

Johane his wife

Abraham and Sara there childeren

ST. MARGARETS.

Hubbard Reignoldes, botcher of con-
tinuance xx. yeres

ST. STEPHENS.

Jeronimo Ferleto, a preacher of con-
tinuance ii. yeares

Anne Meldres, wyddowe, of contynua-
nce vij. yeres

John Vandyten, a minister of contynua-
nce iiij. yeares, marienge an English-
woman and hathe issue, a sonne and
a daughter yong

Nicholas Dehere, servaunt unto Dro-
telyne of continuance iiij. yeares, and
dim yeare

Jane de Brule, servaunt unto Peter
de Rone, denyzen

John Verie, servaunte unto the said
Peter

Moys Verie his brother

Cornelis Hemmebricke, joyner of con-
tinuance i. yeare servaunte unto
James Burbage

Peter Johnson, servaunte unto the
saide James of continuance one
moncthe

Denis Boumige, servaunte unto John
Turner, of continuance, one monethe
Stephen Johnson, laborer

ST. MARGARETTS.

John Lowen, servaunte unto Reynoldes
Denizen of continuance i. yeare

Rutt Smithe, servaunte unto the said
Reynoldes of continuance ii. yeares

Katheren Mason, wyfe unto John
Mason of continuance ii. yeares

(To be continued.)





PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT.

NELSON AND HIS ENCHANTRESS.



HORATIO, Viscount Nelson, has been recently much before the public in connection with the celebration of the battle of Trafalgar. The public gaze has been still more recently turned towards the hero, through the instrumentality of Mr. Forbes Robertson and the Avenue Theatre, though in that quarter history was somewhat perverted. A glance at any of the Peerages will show the armorial bearings granted to Viscount Nelson, and borne alike by him and by the present Earl Nelson. But it is not generally known that after the battle of Trafalgar these arms were altered by a further augmentation, intended to commemorate the most glorious of Nelson's achievements.

As borne by Viscount Nelson, the arms include the augmentation granted by Royal License for the battle of the Nile. As an example of armory, the whole thing is atrocious, and has been much ridiculed. But the brother of Horatio, upon being created Earl Nelson, was granted the further augmentation of a "fesse

wavy azure," and thereon, in letters of gold, the word "Trafalgar," as shown in the above illustration. The proper description of the whole achievement is as follows :

Arms.—Or, a cross patonce sable, a bend gules, surmounted by another engrailed of the field, charged with three bombs fired proper, and as an honourable augmentation on a chief wavy argent, waves of the sea, from which a palm-tree issuant between a disabled ship on the dexter, and a battery in ruins on the sinister, all proper, and as a further augmentation over all a fesse wavy azure, thereon the word "Trafalgar" in letters of gold.

Crests.—1, Of honourable augmentation, granted for the victory of the "Nile," on a naval crown or, the chelengk, or diamond plume of triumph presented to Horatio, Viscount Nelson, by Sultan Selim III. 2, Upon a wreath of the colours upon waves of the sea, the stern of a Spanish man-of-war, all proper, thereon inscribed "*San Josef*." *Supporters*, *Dexter*, a sailor armed with a cutlass, and a pair of pistols in his belt proper, the dexter hand supporting a staff, thereon hoisted a commodore's flag, gules, and (for augmentation) a palm-branch proper. *Sinister*, a lion rampant regardant, in his mouth two broken flagstaffs proper; flowing from one a Spanish flag or and gules, and from the other a tri-coloured flag, and (for augmentation) in his dexter paw a palm-branch proper.

Motto.—"Palmarum qui meruit ferat."

One of the most glorious achievements we know of is that of the Reverend and Hon. John Horatio Nelson, Rector of Shawcum-Donnington. The Nelson arms, of course, are on the dexter side of his shield. On the sinister are those of Spencer-Churchill, with, of course, the augmentation for Blenheim granted to the first Duke of Marlborough, by reason of the marriage of the Rev. J. H. Nelson with Susan, daughter of Lord Charles Spencer-Churchill. It seems probable that the Hon. Mrs. Nelson may in herself or in her issue become a co-heir of her father. Her elder brother, apparently, has left no issue, nor are there any children of the marriage of her other brother; so that if the co-heirship ever becomes a fact, the arms will be quartered, and the coats of Nelson and Spencer-Churchill transmitted together.

Are there any other instances of two augmentations being carried upon one achievement? Lord Gough, of course, has two; but they commemorate different actions of the same man.

Until recently but little was known of the family belongings of Lord Nelson. The Nelson pedigree was not concerned with the representation of ancient families, and such glory as attaches to the

name is due to the heroic services of the great Admiral. But Miss J. H. Suckling, of Highwood, near Romsey, Hants, has recently placed at the disposal of the *Norfolk Chronicle* a manuscript book written by the father of the Viscount. We propose to allow the little family history, which we reprint from the columns of the *Norfolk Chronicle*, to speak for itself, simply pointing out that as it was written before Lord Nelson had risen to fame or fortune, it is evidently but the simple and unvarnished chronicle of a private family, written with neither wish nor intention to add unmerited glory to the family name :

A FAMILY HISTORICALL REGISTER. BY EDMUND NELSON, RECTOR OF BURNHAM THORPE, 1781.

William Nelson, my grandfather, was born at Scarning, near Dunham (year unknown); died about the year 1700; is buried at Sporle, or Dunham. He married Mary, daughter of — Shene, of Little Dunham, where my G : father carried on a large farm, and acquired (or inherited) some considerable fortune. — Shene had other two daughters; one married — Pigg; another Hammond, of Wendling, whose daughter married Alp, of Fransham, whose daughter married Crowe, of Swaffham. So are the Nelsons and Crowes related. The family of Shene have still estates at Dunham Parva, in the hands of Brooks Shene, a female branch. The Alps are still at Fransham; the Piggs are variously dispersed.

So far as I know of my grandmother's family, she lived to a great age, died about the year 1731, and lies buried at Sporle or Dunham. My grandfather had brothers, some fixed at Dereham, others at Scarning or Matishall. Their father was, I think, a Norwich manufacturer. One of Mr. Nelson's daughters, of Scarning, married a Fisher, by whom I stand now related to Mr. Fisher, of Creak, etc. My grandfather had three sons, all born at Dunham Parva—Thomas, William, and Edmund (my father).

Thomas, brought up a farmer, and when of age fixed himself at Sporle, the rectorial tithes of which parish were purchased by his father, under a lease from Eton College, which lease was given, or rather, I believe, inherited by Thomas, the elder brother. He farmed these tithes, and acquired other lands and properties in Sporle to considerable amount. He married first a daughter of Mr. Prettyman, of Sporle; 2ndy a daughter of — Overman, of Burnham Deepdale, by whom he had seven children. She died about the year 1730; lies buried at Sporle. His children by this wife were—Mary, Barbara, Thomas, Bartholomew, John, William, and Edmund. His two daughters lived to be women. Both died on the same night, occasioned by charcoal, set in their bed chamber. This happened about the year 1743, and they are buried at Sporle, in the same grave. Thomas was brought to the law; died single in the year 1749. John died an infant. William was educated at Eton, but proving irregular was sent to sea, under Adm. Geary, and died. Bartholomew was brought up a farmer, but married Dorothy, daughter of Revd. Mr. Foster, and settled as merchant, first at Stoke, then at Lynn, but not with success. His wife died about the year 1760; is buried at Congham. She left two daughters and 2 sons. One daughter, Charlotte, married — Pierson, of Norwich; Bridget single; Bartholomew at sea; Edmund died young.

(To be continued.)

Queries and Correspondence.

The EDITOR specially invites Correspondence on all Genealogical and Heraldic Matters, and will be pleased to insert any inquiries on such matters and requests for Parish Certificates, Next-of-Kin information, etc.

Replies and letters should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

1.

£10 REWARD

will be given for a certified copy of the certificate of baptism of John Pollard, who died in 1762, aged 41 to 42. After his marriage, he lived at Alvington, Gloucestershire, where he died. He is believed to have come from Devonshire.

[Try Fremington, N. Devon. Possibly the Manor Rolls of Alvington might afford a clue.—ED.]

2.

WANTED, CERTIFICATE of the MARRIAGE of BENJAMIN ATKINS with his wife MARY; believed to have taken place in or near to the county of Dorset, between August, 1783, and December, 1787; £3 3s. REWARD offered for Certificate.—Messrs. Lock and Reed, Solicitors, Dorchester.

3.

MR. JOHN BALDRY REDMAN, formerly of 6, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, E.C., will HEAR of SOMETHING to his ADVANTAGE on application to Percy B. Claris, Esq., Solicitor, Dover.

4.

TO PARISH CLERKS and Others.—WANTED, CERTIFICATE of the MARRIAGE of RICHARD WILLIAMS with — SMALLBONE; supposed to have been solemnized in London or the immediate neighbourhood between the years 1795 and 1813; TWO GUINEAS REWARD.—Apply to Percy B. Claris, Esq., Solicitor, Dover.

5.

THE DAUGHTERS of MR. RICHARD REDMAN, formerly of New Edmund Street, Birmingham, who is believed to have died at Bournemouth in February, 1883, will HEAR of SOMETHING to their ADVANTAGE on application to Percy B. Claris, Esq., Solicitor, Dover.

6.

GEORGE EDWIN WILLIAMS, late of Saltwood Lodge, Queen's Road, Woodbury Park, Tunbridge Wells, Esquire, who died on November 26 last, by his will BEQUEATHED a LEGACY of £800 to such of the CHILDREN of his BROTHER, FREDERICK RICHARD WILLIAMS, as might survive him, to be divided equally among them, upon such evidence of their identity as his executors should in their uncontrollable discretion consider satisfactory. Such of the children of the said Frederick Richard Williams as survived the testator are required to forward me, in writing, on or before the 6th September next, their claims to participate in the legacy, and all such children not so claiming will be excluded from any benefit accruing therefrom.

PERCY BROOKE CLARIS, 38 and 39, Biggin Street, Dover,
surviving Executor of the said G. E. Williams.

7.

ONE GUINEA REWARD. — TO PARISH CLERKS and Others. WANTED, the MARRIAGE REGISTER of RICHARD WAY, of Exeter, 1710 to 1722; probably married in Devon or Dorset.—Apply, Mr. Way, 106, Tulse Hill, London, S.W.

8.

The EDITOR would esteem it a favour at any time if anyone would kindly send him details of ANY INFORMATION concerning anyone of the name of FOX, no matter in how humble a position. Particulars of wills and extracts from registers will be peculiarly acceptable.

9.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

Can any of your readers inform me to what family of Wood, Eliza, wife of Samuel Goodbehere (Alderman of London, 1809-1818), belonged? Her arms, which he bore on a shield of pretence, were: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, 3 boars' heads azure for Wood; 2nd and 3rd, azure, 3 battleaxes or.

I can find no record of these.

Yours truly,

Pitfield Cottage, Eltham, Kent.

E. EGLINTON BAILEY.

March 22, 1897.

10.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I am anxious to ascertain whether *Marquess* or *Marquis* is the more correct spelling. I notice that Burke and Debrett both adopt the former. Can you or any of your readers inform me whether one or the other has uniformly been officially used in this country? and which is the spelling adopted in a modern patent?

I am, sir, yours faithfully,

EDMOND GEORGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

I am writing the History of Chislehurst, and seeing that you invite inquiries in the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, I should be glad if you could assist me in filling a blank which exists in the descent of the Manor of Scadbury in this parish between the years 1369 and 1424. In 1347 John de Scathebury died without male issue. His widow, Christina Hadresham remarried Nicholas Herring, the Seneschal and Escheator of the King in Kent. In 1369 Nicholas and Christina conveyed Scadbury by fine and recovery to John Hadresham, Richard Northwych, and John Alleyn, chaplain; John Hadresham apparently being Christina's nephew and resident in Surrey.

Here we lose the thread until 1424, when we find a deed in the Close Rolls in which Thomas Dale, clerk, sells the manor to Thomas Walsingham, and in so doing refers to the deed by which the manor was conveyed to him by one Allen Everard, who was Sheriff of London in 1415.

I have had all the Kent Fines searched, also the Close Rolls and other likely rolls, to discover how the manor passed from John Hadresham and others in 1369 to Allen Everard some time before 1424. Any suggestion you or your readers may be able to offer will greatly oblige,

Yours truly,

Cookham Dene, Chislehurst.

E. A. WEBB.

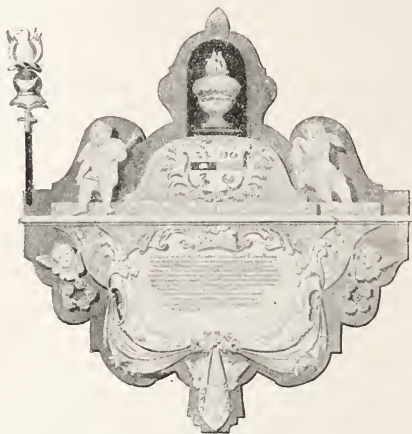
April 13, 1897.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

Perhaps some reader of your magazine can enlighten me upon a point which I find difficult to solve. In the porch of the parish church of St. Nicholas,

Tooting-Graveney, there is a monument to Dame Esther, wife of Sir James Bateman, Knight, and Alderman of London, 1709. It is described by Aubrey in his "Antiquities of Surrey."



On the north side of the altar is an uncommon, beautiful monument with this inscription:

"In the Memory of that excellent Person Dame Esther Bateman, youngest daughter of John Searle, late of Finchley, Esq^r, the Prudent, Virtuous and dearly beloved Wife of Sir James Bateman, Kn^t and Alderman of London, after 18 years spent in the Sacred Friendship of Matrimony, she departed this Life the 30 Sep. 1709, in the 35th year of her age, leaving 4 Sons William, James, Richard, and Henry, and 3 Daughters Anne, Judith, and Elizabeth.

"Her Affectionate and Sorrowful Consort erected this Monument in Testi-

mony of his constant Tenderness, Esteem & Respect for one of the best of Wives. Anno 1710."

But he does not explain the arms, which are as follows: Or, on a fesse sable between three Muscovy ducks proper, a rose of the field (for Bateman); impaling, Argent on a fesse between three crescents gules, as many fleurs-de-lis or.

Dame Esther, as the monument records, was the youngest daughter of John Searle, Esq., late of Finchley. I fail to trace any arms belonging to this family, and without doubt those on the shield are the arms of the Shropshire Oakeley family. The illustration here given is from my "History of Tooting-Graveney."

Yours, etc.

W. E. MORDEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

In his recently published "Robert the Bruce,"¹ Sir Herbert Maxwell makes some very strange statements on the origin of his hero's family. We read at the opening of his story (p. 17) that—

"In the roll of knights who took part in William's expedition, mention is made of *li sires de Breaux e due sens des homez*—the lords of Breaux with two hundred men. It is the only instance in the roll quoted by Leland where the number of a knight's following is given."

Whatever the "roll" in question may have been, the quotation is clearly a version, mangled beyond recognition, of Wace's line in the "Roman de Rou":

"Cels de Bruis² e cels de Homez"—

that is to say, "Those of Bruis and those of Le Hommet." So the "sires" disappear, and their men with them.

¹ "Heroes of the Nations" Series (Putnam's).

² Ed. Andresen, l. 8537; another text reads "Brius," the two being indistinguishable in MS.

To continue the quotation :

"These 'sires' are believed to have taken their name from the lands of Bruis, Braose, or Breaux (for the name is found in various documents in England, Scotland, and France, spelled in twenty-four different ways), between Cherbourg and Vallonges, where the under-structure of an ancient castle may still be traced" (p. 18).

The credit of identifying the *stammhaus* of the race belongs, I believe, to M. de Gerville, who found it in the ruins of the Château d'Adam, at Brix, on the road from Cherbourg to Valognes (Sir Herbert's "Vallonges"). Of course this spot, in the extreme north of Normandy, had nothing to do with Briouze, between Domfront and Argentan, in the south of the duchy. It was the latter which gave its name to the great baronial house of "Braose," which Sir Herbert confuses with Bruce. When he tells us that

"One of the 'sires' who followed the Conqueror seems to have been named William. He became Lord of Brember in Sussex," etc. (p. 18),

we see that this was not a Bruce at all, but the founder of the house of "Braose."

The moral, surely, is that the study of Norman genealogy has been somewhat neglected among us, if an able and accomplished writer can be thus misled in his statements.

J. H. ROUND.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

IN publishing the first instalment of our Monthly Gazette we do so with some diffidence. It has seemed to us better to take as the starting-point the commencement of the present year. But our difficulty is that the details have been noted for a somewhat different purpose for which the "year" in which they occurred answered all necessary purposes of date. So that we are unable to give the exact dates. And we are in a further dilemma, in that we have hitherto kept no record of births or marriages for this period. So that, whilst apologizing for shortcomings of the past, we shall be peculiarly grateful to any correspondent who will oblige us with notes of omissions.

New Year Honours.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Peerage of the United Kingdom upon Sir Joseph Lister, Bart., President of the Royal Society¹; Lord Kinnear.²

The Queen has also been pleased to direct that the following be admitted to Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council: The Right Honourable St. John Brodrick, M.P.; Sir John Kennaway, Bart., M.P.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to confer Baronetcies of the United Kingdom upon Alexander Baird, Esq., of Urie; Elliott Lees, Esq., M.P.; James Musgrave, Esq.; Richard Douglas-Powell, Esq., M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen; Frederick Wills, Esq.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve the following promotions in, and appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Civil Division):

¹ Who has been since gazetted Baron Lister of Lyme Regis.

² Who has been since gazetted Baron Kinnear of Spurness, in the county of Orkney.

To be G.C.B.—The Right Hon. Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, G.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Ambassador at Berlin.

To be K.C.B.—Colonel the Hon. Wellington Patrick Talbot; Sir Elwin Palmer, K.C.M.G., Financial Adviser to His Highness the Khedive of Egypt; William Anderson, Esq., C.B., Director-General of Ordnance Factories.

To be C.B.—Basil Cave, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar; William E. Davidson, Esq., Q.C., Legal Adviser to the Foreign Office; William Conyngham Greene, Esq., British Resident, Pretoria; William J. Mure, Esq., Legal Secretary to the Lord-Advocate for Scotland; Richard T. Prowse, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Customs; Lieutenant-Colonel Lothian Kerr Scott (late Royal Engineers); Edmond H. Wodehouse, Esq., Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon W. Birt, Esq.; William Arbuthnot Blair, Esq.; Campbell Clarke, Esq.; Frederick Edridge, Esq.; Richard Farrant, Esq.; W. Hayward, Esq.; James Laing, Esq.; William Laird, Esq.;¹ Thomas Wardle, Esq.; Hon. Charles Roe, Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab; Hon. John W. Carrington, C.M.G., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Hong Kong; William Raymond Kynsey, Esq., C.M.G., Principal Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, Ceylon; James MacPherson Le Moine, Esq., Quebec; John Woodhead, Esq., Capetown.

INDIA OFFICE, JAN. 1, 1897.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:

To be *Knights Commanders*.—John Woodburn, Esq., C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India; His Highness Maharaja Raja Raghubir Singh Bahadur, Chief of Bundi; Sir Edward Charles Buck, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

To be *Companions*.—John Nugent, Esq., Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay; Charles Lewis Tupper, Esq., Officiating Second Financial Commissioner of the Punjab; Andrew Henderson Leith Fraser, Esq., Commissioner of the Nagpur Division, Central Provinces.

INDIA OFFICE, JAN. 1, 1897.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire:

To be a *Knight Grand Commander*.—Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

To be a *Knight Commander*.—His Highness Maharaja Sawai Ranjor Singh Bahadur, of Ajaigarh.

To be *Companions*.—William Earnshaw Cooper, Esq.; Alexander Anderson, Esq., Indian Civil Service; John Eliot, Esq., F.R.S., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India; Maharaj Rajeshwari Sankara Subhaiyar, Diwan of Travancore; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lake Wells, R.E.; Lieutenant Eaton Wallace Petley, R.N. (retired); Rai Bahadur Pandit Bhag Ram; Khan Bahadur Naoroji Pestonji Vakil.

DOWNING STREET, JAN. 1, 1897.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order: The Honourable George Turner, Premier and Treasurer of the Colony of Victoria; To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order: Charles Benjamin Mosse, Esq., C.B., Deputy - Surgeon - General, A.M.D., Superintending Medical Officer for the Island of Jamaica; Captain Robert Lister Bower, Resident of Ibadan, and Henry Cloete, Esq., lately Acting British Agent in the South African Republic.

IRISH HONOURS.

The following New Year Honours were announced in Dublin:

Privy Counsellors.—The Marquess of Dufferin; Mr. Horace Plunkett, M.P.

Knights.²—Mr. William Findlater, D.L., President of the Incorporated Law Society; Dr. John Thomas Gilbert, LL.D., Historian; Captain Slack, C.B.; Mr. Robert Chambers, Town Clerk of Londonderry.

The following are the various subsequent creations to date:

Order of the Bath.—To be a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Civil Division): Hon. Sir Robert

¹ This was the cause of considerable amusement and excitement. The honour was really conferred upon William Laird, Esq. (of the firm of Alexander Baird and Co., ironmasters, Glasgow; but many people had jumped to the conclusion that the gentleman intended was William Laird, Esq., senior partner in the firm of Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead.

² The ceremony of knighthood was performed by the Lord-Lieutenant.

H. Meade, K.C.B., late Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. To be Companions: Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Howard Whitbread, the Suffolk Artillery (Eastern Division, Royal Artillery); Colonel Lorenzo George Dundas, 4th Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment); Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel George Jackson Hay, 3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment); Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Nathaniel Creswick, 4th West Riding of Yorkshire Volunteer Artillery (Western Division, Royal Artillery).

St. Michael and St. George.—To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companions of the Order: William Wallace, Esq., Administrator of the Royal Niger Company's Territories. To be an Honorary Member of the First Class, or Knight Grand Cross of the Order: His Excellency Monsieur Luiz de Soveral, Minister for Foreign Affairs to H.M. the King of Portugal.

Royal Victorian Order.—To be an Honorary Knight Grand Cross: Count G. Seckendorff, Comptroller of the Household of the Empress Frederick. To be Knight Commander: General Henry Lynedoch Gardiner, C.B., Groom-in-Waiting to Her Majesty. To be a Member of the Fourth Class: Maurice Muther, Esq., German Secretary to Her Majesty. To be an Honorary Member of the Fourth Class: Heinrich Freiherr von Gablenz, Imperial and Royal Captain, First Class, of the 11th Austrian Hussar Regiment (Prince Windisch-Graetz); Captain Baron Wolf von Werthern, Chamberlain to His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G. To be an Honorary Commander: Major Victor von Safft, Commanding the Coburg Battalion of the 6th Thuringen Infantry Regiment, No. 95; Colonel von Volland Böckelburg, Colonel of the Ziethen Hussars (of Brandenburg), No. 3. To be Honorary Knight Grand Cross: Lieutenant-General Edward von Müller, Inspector-General of Rifles, Berlin. To be Honorary Knight Commander: Hugo Freiherr von Reischach, Master of the Household to Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Frederick.

Royal Victorian Order (a).—To be an Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order: Nicholas I., Prince and Hospodar of Montenegro.

Royal Red Cross.—The Queen has conferred the decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon Army Nursing Sister Sarah Elizabeth Oram, in recognition of her services in tending the sick and wounded during the recent operations in the Soudan.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem.—The Queen has been pleased to sanction the following appointments to the Order of

the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England—Knights of Justice: Arthur Francis Gresham Leveson-Gower, Esq. (promoted from Knight of Grace); His Royal Highness Prince Christian Frederic Charles George Waldemar Axel of Denmark. Knights of Grace: His Grace the Duke of Newcastle; Alfred Henry Tarleton, Esq.; George Fowler, Esq., M.I.C.E.; George Henry Darwin, Esq., M.D. (from Honorary Associate). Ladies of Grace: Catherine, Mrs. Wardell; Emily Frances Sarah, Mrs. Stewart Brown; Mary Jessie Cely, Mrs. Roger Duke; Harriet Julia, Lady Jephson. Esquire: Roger Duke, Esq.

Victoria Medal.—The Queen, while on board the *Britannia*, conferred the Victoria Medal upon Captain Carter, who for five years has been sailing-master of the Prince of Wales's yacht.

AUTHORIZED FOREIGN ORDERS.

WHITEHALL, MARCH 1.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto the undermentioned officers in Her Majesty's army her royal licence and authority that they may accept and wear the insignia of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar (of the class signified against their respective names), which decoration His Highness the late Sultan of Zanzibar was pleased to confer upon them in recognition of their active and distinguished service before the enemy during the military operations which took place in his late Highness's mainland dominions in March and April last:

Brilliant Star of Zanzibar.—First Class: Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Astley Pearson, 24th Bombay Infantry. Second Class: Captain, with temporary rank of Major, John Walter Graham Tulloch, 24th Bombay Infantry; Captain Charles John Melliss, 9th Bombay Infantry; Captain Michael Joseph Tighe, D.S.O., 27th Bombay Light Infantry; Captain William Cross Barratt, 1st Sikh Infantry; Lieutenant Thomas Edwin Scott, 3rd Sikh Infantry. Third Class: Subadar Major Hazrat Shah Bahadur, 24th Bombay Infantry; Subadar Shah Mast, 24th Bombay Infantry; Subadar Mohammed Hanif, 24th Bombay Infantry; Subadar Din Mohammed, 26th Bombay Infantry.

WHITEHALL, MARCH 1.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto each of the undermentioned officers in Her Majesty's army her royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the decoration signified against his name conferred by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt in recognition of active and distinguished service before the enemy during the recent Expedition to Dongola:

Medjidieh.—Third Class: The Rev. Robert Brindle, Army Chaplains' Department; Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Currie, C.B., the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment). Fourth Class: Captain and Brevet-Major Henry Marwood, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment); Surgeon-Captain William Hooper Pinches, Army Medical Staff; Captain Hill Godfrey Morgan, D.S.O., Army Service Corps; Captain Lindsay Buchanan Scott, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment); Captain William Horsley Perse, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays); Captain Cecil Henry De Rougemont, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Benjamin Irby Way, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment); Lieutenant Lord Edward Herbert Cecil, Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant William Dunlop Smith, Army Veterinary

Department; Lieutenant George Edward Elkington, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant William Horsman Goldfinch, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment); Lieutenant Harry Lionel Pritchard, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant Robert Byron Drury Blakeney, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant Osmond Donald Blunt, the Connaught Rangers; Lieutenant Nevill Maske-lyne Smyth, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays). Fifth Class: Quartermaster, with honorary rank of Lieutenant, John Bartholomew Short, Army Medical Staff.

Osmanieh.—Fourth Class: Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Walter Kitchener, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment); Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Thomas Sloggett, Army Medical Staff; Major William Radcliffe Peel Wallace, Gloucestershire Regiment.

Deaths.

THE large number which have occurred since the beginning of the year preclude any attempt to add obituary or biographical notices, which we hope to be able to do in future cases.

PEERS.

Right Hon. John Stuart Bligh, sixth Earl of Darnley. Is succeeded by his son, Edward Henry Stuart Bligh, Esq., commonly called Lord Clifton.

Most Rev. and Right Hon. William Conyngham Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin, and fourth Baron Plunket. Is succeeded in his peerage by his son, William Lee Plunket, Esq., commonly called the Hon. William Lee Plunket.

Right Hon. George Hay, eleventh Earl of Kinnoull. Is succeeded by his son, Archibald Fitzroy George Hay, Esq., commonly called Lord Hay of Kinfauns.

Right Hon. James Charles Herbert Welbore Ellis Agar, third Earl of Norman- ton. Is succeeded by his son, Sidney James Ellis Agar, Esq., commonly called Viscount Somerton.

Right Rev. William Basil Jones, D.D., Lord Bishop of St. David's.

Most Hon. George John Browne, third Marquess of Sligo. Is succeeded by his brother, John Thomas Browne, Esq., commonly called Lord John Thomas Browne.

PEERESSES.

Right Hon. Emily Frances Bowen, Baroness Bowen, widow of Right Hon. Baron Bowen.

Right Hon. Annie Maria Leslie Courtenay, Countess of Devon.

Right Hon. Mary Charlotte Foley, Baroness Foley, widow of the fourth Baron Foley (April 8).

Most Noble Jane Spencer-Churchill, Duchess of Marlborough, widow of the sixth Duke.

Right Hon. Harriet Sophia Parker, Countess of Morley, widow of the second Earl.

Most Hon. Blanche Elizabeth Adelaide Beresford, Marchioness of Waterford, widow of the fifth Marquess.

BARONETS.

Sir Francis Boileau Davis, second Baronet; when the baronetcy became extinct.

Colonel Sir Craven Charles Goring, tenth Baronet; is succeeded by his cousin, Harry Yelverton Goring.

Sir Thomas Grove, first Baronet; succeeded by his son, Walter John Grove, Esq.

Sir Henry St. John Halford, third Baronet; succeeded by his brother, Rev. John Frederick Halford.

Rev. Sir John Frederick Halford, fourth Baronet; when the baronetcy became extinct (April 7, 1897).

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Alexander Milne, first Baronet, G.C.B.; succeeded by his son, Archibald Berkeley Milne, Esq.

Sir Henry Jacob Preston, third Baronet; succeeded by his son, Jacob Preston, Esq.

Sir Thomas Spencer Wells, first Baronet; succeeded by his son, Arthur Spencer Wells, Esq.

Sir Henry Wardlaw, fifteenth Baronet; succeeded by his son, Henry Wardlaw, Esq.

"Sir" John Francis Pringle Nesbitt Murray, claiming to be seventh Baronet of Melgund. He did not assume the title, to which his right was unproved and very doubtful.

KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

General Sir Robert Phayre, G.C.B.
 Sir Thomas Elder, G.C.M.G.
 General Sir William Templer Hughes, K.C.B.
 General Sir George Colt Langley, K.C.B.
 General Sir William Oates Lennox, K.C.B., V.C.
 General Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B.
 General Sir William Parke, K.C.B.
 His Excellency Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G., Governor of Fiji.
 Sir John Henry Briggs, Knt.
 Sir John Brown, Knt.
 Sir Henry Edwards, Knt.
 Sir Edward Ebenezer Kay, Knt., lately a Lord Justice of Appeal.
 Sir Patrick Maxwell, Knt.
 Sir George Owens, Knt.
 Sir Isaac Pitman, Knt.
 Sir Travers Twiss, Knt.
 Sir Walter de Souza, Knt.
 Sir William Lawrence, Knt.
 Commissary-General Randolph Routh, C.B., second son of the late Sir Randolph Routh, K.C.B. (April 7).
 John Molyneux, Esq., C.B.
 Colonel Hugh Pearce Pearson, C.B.
 Colonel Cecil Newton Lane, C.M.G. (March 29).
 Alexander Moir Wilson, Esq., C.M.G. (April 8).

DAMES.

Dame Maria Brady, widow of Sir Antonio Brady, Knt.
 Dame Maria Antonia Cuninghame-Fairlie, widow of Sir Percy Arthur Cuninghame-Fairlie, ninth Bart.
 Dame Sophia Fry, wife of Sir Theodore Fry, Bart.
 Dame Elizabeth Ursula Halford, widow of Sir Henry St. John Halford, third Bart. (see above).
 Dame Mary Emma Lascelles, wife of His Excellency Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles, G.C.M.G.
 Dame Mary Malcolm, widow of Sir Michael Malcolm, seventh Bart.

Dame Julie Amelia Charlotte Wallace, widow of Sir Richard Wallace, first and only Bart., K.C.B.
 Dame Jane Sophia Tothill Waring, wife of Sir Henry Waring.
 Dame Deborah Hope Wilson, widow of the Hon. Sir James Milne Wilson, K.C.M.G.

BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

Lord Charles William Brudenell-Bruce.
 Lord William Alexander John Manners.
 Rev. and Hon. Lowther John Barrington.
 Hon. Martin Lister.
 Lady Anna Loftus, sometime Maid of Honour to Her Majesty Queen Adelaide.
 Lady Elizabeth Villiers, widow of the Hon. Frederick William Child Villiers.
 Lady Victoria Catherine Mary Pole Tylney Long Wellesley.
 Hon. Charlotte Berkeley, widow of the Hon. Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley.
 Hon. Grace Jane Molesworth, widow of Captain Hon. Anthony Oliver Molesworth.
 Hon. Mary Boynton, wife of Rev. Charles Ingram William Boynton.
 Hon. Charlotte Olivia Drummond.

OTHERS.

Most Rev. Edward Charles Fabre (R.C.), Archbishop of Montreal.
 Rt. Rev. Bishop Knight Bruce, Vicar of Bovey Tracey, sometime Bishop of Mashonaland.
 Rt. Rev. Dr. Carroll (R.C.), Bishop of Shrewsbury.
 Hon. Francis Alexander FitzGerald, sometime a Baron of the Court of Exchequer.
 Hon. Edward Bruce Hindle, Chief Justice of Sierra Leone.
 His Honour Judge Bristowe, who had resigned a few days previously.
 His Honour Judge Homersham Cox.
 Major John Simpson Knox, V.C.
 Sergeant Alfred Ablett, V.C.
 Rev. Henry Jodrell, M.A. (husband of the Countess of Cape St. Vincent).
 Lieutenant-Colonel Villiers La Touche Hatton.
 Colonel Charles William Paulet.
 Duncan Forbes of Culloiden and Ferintosh (April 8).
 Sarah, daughter of the late Sir William Domville, Bart. (April 8).



By the Way.

THEY dearly love a pedigree in the City. The Lord Mayor, in his speech at the Mansion House Banquet to Mr. Bayard, remarked :

“ We are here to welcome the lineal descendant of the great Bayard, of whom it was said, as it may be said of you, that he was *sans peur et sans reproche*. You, Mr. Bayard, are distinguished from being a descendant of an unbroken line of eminent ancestors.”

We like the “lineal” and the “unbroken” line; we’ve heard about those sort of little yarns of old in the City. Where did the Lord Mayor get his information from? and what are the true facts? Can anybody oblige with any authentic details concerning either the Ambassador or the Chevalier?

On the occasion of her Jubilee the Queen gave a commemorative medal to servants and officials in her service, and to mark the completion of the sixtieth year of her reign Her Majesty will shortly bestow a commemorative medal impressed with the date and occasion of its bestowal. Those of the officials and servants who already possess the Jubilee medal will have a dated clasp or bar, instead of a second medal.

Mr. W. J. C. Moens, the well-known authority on the Flemish Refugees, is at work on the register of baptisms in the Dutch church, Colchester, which he discovered among the archives of the Austin Friars church. It is to be published as an extra volume by the Huguenot Society, if a sufficient number of copies (at £1 each) are specially subscribed for.

The earliest roll of arms in France is being re-edited by Mons. de Farcy. It comprises several English lords and knights conspicuous in the French wars under Edward III.

Miss Laura Maxwell, of York Place, W., writes to the editor of the *Daily Mail* to claim the lost Earldom of Nithsdale for her father. She incloses the pedigree (which unfortunately the editor does not print), and her signature is witnessed by Mr. Edward J. Walford.

Mr. George M. Graham, eldest surviving son of the late Mr. James Graham, J.P., D.L., of Leitchtown or Blairhoyle, Port of Menteith, Perthshire, has lodged a petition, in which he claims the Earldoms of Strathern, Menteith, and Airth. It recites that his family branched off the main stock through Gilbert Graham, of Gartartan, a younger son of the third Earl. When the principal line failed with the eighth Earl it is represented that the said Gilbert’s great-grandson, Gilbert Graham, of Blairquhille, was the proper person to have succeeded to the titles, as heir male, whose descendant

by unbroken male line the petitioner is. Mr. Graham, who was born in Edinburgh, in 1851, succeeded to the representation of the family on the death of his half-brother, Lieutenant J. E. Norman Graham, formerly of the Royal Navy, in 1886. The petition is based upon evidence recently discovered. The bulk of the Leitchtown family papers were lost during the rebellion of 1715, after which the family were not quite certain of their exact descent, supposing themselves to be from the second Earl. Mr. Graham, of Leitchtown, is resident in Canada.

The latest development of what we may call the sectional spirit is the formation of an association, the basis of which is not a county or a town, but a community of name. There is to be a Clan Lindsay Association, which all persons called Lindsay are to be entitled to join. The name seems an excellent one upon which to start, for the circular of the association is signed by no less than five peers. We should like to communicate with the secretary, if he or any member will favour us with his address.

Another secretary we are anxious to communicate with is the Hon. Sec. of the Shirley Armorial Society, which we notice is being formed. And how is the "Armorial Club" getting on? The published objects of the club are excellent, but we think the "Social" side of life is not the best quarter from which to approach the subject. Of course the project, as was only to be expected, aroused a good deal of ridicule. New projects always do, and we are by no means sure that ridicule is not one step towards success. Certain fact is it that the entertaining *Westminster Gazette*, in spite of its radical politics, has very apparent and affectionate leanings to heraldry and genealogy, which have both of them furnished the *motif* for cartoon and skit, apart from the special cartoons with which F. C. G. honoured Mr. Fitzhardinge Giffard's proposal. Sir Matthew White-Ridley and Mr. Curzon have both recently figured in heraldic disguise in the pages of the *Westminster*. But the use of the twin sciences of Heraldry and Genealogy for such purposes argues a greater popularity than one would have cared to proclaim. For an abstract science which is not known or appreciated by the multitude is not much good for the purposes of a political cartoon.

The *Star*, we fancy, may claim the credit of having unearthed a "Lord" hitherto unknown to us—and we thought we knew of most of the claimants. In the Croydon County Court a disturbance appears to have been created the other day by someone whose appellation is given as "Lord Cahir." The same spelling was adopted the following day by all the papers we saw. Now, who is Lord Cahir? Or rather, who is the individual who assumes this appellation?

The recent renewal of the lease of Kennington Oval by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales adds considerable interest to the following paragraph:—Kennington Manor was annexed to the Duchy of Cornwall temp. Edward III., and was tenanted by the Black Prince and his son when Prince of Wales.

A royal palace stood there from very early days. It was (says the *Builder*) the reputed scene of King Hardiknut's death at the wedding of Osgod Clappa's daughter. Edward I. and Henry III. held Parliaments there. It was occasionally occupied by Henry IV., his two successors, and Henry VIII. Katharine of Aragon and Isabella of France were first lodged there on arriving in England. In Henry VIII.'s reign the palace, which stood near old Kennington Cross, fell into decay, the property was farmed out, and a manor-house was erected on its site. After the sale of the manor to Sir Frances Calton by Alleyn, founder of Dulwich College, it reverted to the Crown. James I. settled it upon his son Henry and then upon his son Charles, who lived there before succeeding to the throne. Fragments of the old buildings in Park Place were finally cleared away about twenty years ago. A survey made in 1656 describes the manor-house thus: A small and an old timber building, situate upon part of the foundation of the ancient manor-house of the Black Prince, and other Dukes of Cornwall after him, which was long ago utterly ruined, nothing remaining thereof but the stable, 180 feet long, built of flint and stone, and now used as a barn. The "Long Barn," which in 1709 served as an asylum for the distressed Palatine Protestants, was pulled down in 1795. The Oval, about eleven acres, and once a market-garden, was first tenanted by the Surrey County Club in, we believe, 1845, upon the establishment of the club.

The recent death of the aged Countess of Devon recalls the romantic story of the marriage of that lady's mother, Henrietta, Countess of Rothes. In 1806 Lady Henrietta Leslie, afterwards Countess of Rothes, and then a girl of sixteen, was married to a man in a very humble station of life. In 1817 Lady Henrietta's father, the Earl of Rothes, died, and his daughter became Countess in her own right. The *Gentleman's Magazine* of February, 1817, after recording the Earl's death, says: "He has left four daughters, the eldest of whom succeeds to his title and estates. The present Countess is married to a respectable man, a gardener in the New Road, whose name she bore, dropping the title of Lady, to which by courtesy she was entitled as an Earl's daughter; and she and her husband have always enjoyed most perfect felicity in their humble condition."

Here are three interesting genealogical notes from the *City Press*, the *Star*, and the *Westminster Gazette* respectively. We trust we may not be charged with undue scepticism if we remark that the complete genealogies would be of much greater interest.

The announcement is made of the death of the Rev. Thomas Hooper, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, in his ninety-third year. So far as can be ascertained, he was the oldest clergyman living in England. The rev. gentleman was a descendant of Bishop Hooper, one of the martyrs of the reign of Queen Mary. The deceased gentleman was remarkable for his great activity. As recently as January 3 he conducted the services at his church, and preached

two sermons. His family has been a long-lived one. Six brothers are now living, aged respectively 91, 88, 85, 80, 77, and 73.

Spite of his English name Mr. Allen Upward is Welsh by descent and sympathies. He traces his ancestry back to Sir David Gam of Brecon, who died to save King Henry V. at Agincourt.

Mungo Park's great-grand-daughter, Miss Alice Meredith, was married at Upper Norwood to Mr. Peter Macara, of Bridge-of-Allan.

The *Baltimore Sun* has unearthed a very remarkable genealogy. Speaking of the supposed destruction of Juan Fernandez Island, famous as the home of Alexander Selkirk, whose fate suggested "Robinson Crusoe," the *Baltimore Sun* recalls the fact that the niece of Daniel Defoe lived at Calvert, Cecil County, Maryland, where she married and died. The name of Defoe's niece was Elizabeth Maxwell. She was eighteen years of age when she left her uncle's home in London. Her departure is said to have been due to the attentions of a young man of whom her mother and uncle disapproved. The young lady appears to have been a determined girl, and boarding a vessel she agreed to be sold for a term of years to pay her passage to the New World. She reached Philadelphia in the autumn of 1718, and was sold with several others who had been brought over on the vessel. Her purchaser was Andrew Job, of Brick Meeting House, now Calvert, Maryland.

In 1725 Elizabeth Maxwell was married in the old meeting-house to Thomas Job, son of the old Quaker who bought her. After the wedding she wrote to her uncle, and informed him of her whereabouts and circumstances. Defoe replied that her mother was dead, but some property had been willed to her. The author expressed great desire that his niece should take good care of the effects that had been left her, as they had descended to the family from their Flemish ancestors, who sought refuge under Queen Elizabeth from the tyranny of Philip of Spain.

Several pieces of the furniture are still in the keeping of descendants in Cecil County, among them two chairs owned by Hannah Griffith, both coming from Defoe's study. One is in its original condition. It is a heavy chair with oaken seat and carved legs and back. Daniel Defoe Job, one of Elizabeth Job's grandsons, describes his grandmother as a little woman, passionately fond of flowers, and retaining her activity of mind and body until the end of her life in 1782, aged eighty-two years. Another grandson, Andrew Job, the hermit of Nottingham Forest, died in the ninety-second year of his age. The sole descendant bearing the Job name is Haines Job, who resides near Calvert.

A romance in life has recently come to light through the death of Colonel Sir Craven Goring, Bart. He was interred with full military honours at Boxgrove, Sussex. But the *Globe* remarks: "Among the most conspicuous of the large number of wreaths were those sent by the Legitimist Order of St. Germain (according to the Legitimists Sir Charles's proper title was Earl of Norwich and Viscount Goring)." How on earth the Legitimist Order of St.

Germain came to that conclusion we should like to know, for the original earldom of Norwich and the Viscounty possessed by the Goring family *failed for want of male heirs*. Was there any subsequent post-Revolution creation? Sir Craven is succeeded in the Baronetcy by his cousin, now Sir Harry Yelverton Goring, eleventh baronet and tobacconist of Tamworth. A *Daily Mail* reporter had an interview, and we extract therefrom the following details.

In his youth he joined the army as a private. He went out with his father and mother (Hon. Sydney Eloise Yelverton, daughter of the third Viscount Avonmore) to New Zealand, where his father became private secretary to Sir George Grey, the then Governor. His father continued in the capacity of private secretary to the succeeding governors for thirty years, when he retired on a pension. After he went out, finding nothing to do, he went to Sydney to look out for work, and joined the 1st Battalion 12th Suffolk Regiment in 1860, being then nineteen.

He was made sergeant at Sealcot (India) in 1869. In 1872 he returned home from India and was stationed at Dover. Afterwards Sir Harry went to Lichfield as clerk to the officer commanding the 19th Brigade Dépôt, and retired in 1886, with a pension of 25s. 6d. per week. A big family needed keeping, so he entered the tobacconist business, and has been in it for the last seven years. The interview continues:

"Do you think you will stay in Tamworth?"—"I feel quite satisfied with my present position, so far as it goes. I am quite comfortable, and did not want this thing at all—this honour which has been put upon me without my wish. I did not expect that I should ever come into it, as my cousin was of the same age as myself, but I always thought my son would get it some day. He is in New Zealand, managing a sheep ranch. I've knocked about the world a great deal."

An old woman entered, placed a penny on the counter, and said, "Mr. Goring, I'll have the usual;" whereupon the baronet took down the snuff-caddy from the shelf and weighed her out a supply. Such are life's little ironies and strange vicissitudes.

Lady Goring is the daughter of a Lichfield musician and confectioner named Hickin. They have five sons and two daughters. The elder daughter is a clerk in the local post-office, and the grown-up boys, except the eldest, are engaged at factories in the district.

The recent mission to Menelik, Negus of Abyssinia, has afforded the opportunity in several quarters of drawing attention to the traditional descent of the rulers of that country from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, and as a consequence the descent can be continued with the help of the book of Genesis back to Adam. Details of the descent of the English Royal Family from Adam are in existence, so is a descent from Wodin, but judged by modern genealogical rules we should hesitate to say it could now be substantiated beyond Cerdic. But did the Queen of Sheba ever go through the ceremony of a formal inclusion amongst the many wives of Solomon? or does a wavy line break the pedigree there?



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GRAHAM, EARL OF MENTEITH.

BY WALTER M. GRAHAM EASTON.



IN connection with the Menteith pedigree annexed, a few words may be offered explanatory of the alteration of the descent of the Leitchtown line, now representative. My initial discovery was that David Graham of Grahamstown was not the father of Patrick of Blairquhoille as per the Leitchtown and Gartur pedigrees, and as given by Burke in the first edition of the "Landed Gentry" (1839), but his brother. This I found in the "Inquisitiones de Tutela" (478), under date of November 11, 1631, viz.: "Patricius Grahame feoditarius de Blairquhoill, frater germanus quondam Davidis Grahame in Rednok—*propinquior agnatus* id est consanguineus ex parte patris Mariæ et Margaretæ Grahames filiarum legitimarum dicti quondam Davidis Grahame." It struck me immediately that these must be sons of the Gilbert Graham "in Rednock" mentioned by Sir William Fraser in the "Red Book of Menteith," who, in 1624, resigned to the seventh Earl of Menteith the half lands of Gartrenich and the lands of Auchmore, Inchie, Gartlonamore, and Gartlonabeg, all in the earldom. Rednock and Blairquhoille *alias* Leitchtown are contiguous in the parish of Port of Menteith, Perthshire. I had in a manner, as some imagined, imperilled an illustrious

descent, for it is one thing to pick holes in an ancient pedigree, but quite another to satisfactorily refill the gaps. Believing my surmise to be correct, however, I had no fear for the Menteith descent of the family—the possession of so respectable a slice of the earldom at this period—only another family (Boquhapple) being possessed of any of its lands (resigned in 1625) precluded any feeling of the kind. I, notwithstanding, at once set about searching the records personally. In the “Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum” (1620-1633), I came upon the following: “Apud Edinburgh, 15 Jan., 1622. Rex,—cum consensu,” etc. (207), “dedit literas remissionis Joanni Grahame de Polder, Andree, Waltero et Thome Grahames ejus fratribus, pro interfectione Jasperi Grahame de Blaircesnok, A.D. 1618, commissa; et hoc quia condignam satisfactionem Joanni Grahame tunc de Blaircesnok¹ et Waltero G. ejus fratri, filiis legitimis dicti Jasperi, Agneti Grahame eorum matri, Joanni G. eorum fratri naturali, Davidi et Patricio Grahames filiis Gilberti G. in Rednoch, fecerant *et licet lettre of slaynis* desuper obtinuerant.” This entry completely justified my impression—David and Patrick were sons of Gilbert Graham in Rednock. Who, then, was Gilbert himself? What relationship had he with the murdered Jasper?—a relationship proved by the fact that his sons should represent him in consenting to the King pardoning the Duchray brothers,² he himself probably being too old or infirm to proceed to Edinburgh for the formality. Jasper I discovered to be his brother-in-law, and he himself the younger son of Gilbert Graham of Gartartan, who succeeded his brother in Gartmore, third son of the third Earl of Menteith, and who had resigned Gartrenich *alias* Auchmore to the fifth Earl in 1576—this probably for the purpose of a regrant in favour of his son Gilbert, in whose possession we find it, split into two parts, as Gartrenich *and* Auchmore. Auchmore *alias* Gartrenich was bestowed by the first Earl on his son Patrick, whose younger son Henry received charters of it in 1510 and 1534 from his brother, the second Earl. If Henry had not a son, the third Earl would be his heir, and its next appearance is in possession of this Earl's son Gilbert. Gilbert, on April 27, 1551, signed himself as

¹ It is most probable that in 1618 John was not of age, and came under the tutelage of his uncle Gilbert. Being “tunc de Blaircesnock” in 1622, he was then of age.

² Sons of William Graham, second of Duchray, Stirlingshire. The eldest was ancestor of the present (second) family of Gartmore; his brother Walter of the Grahams of Glenly. Sir William Fraser excludes them from his Menteith pedigree, and another branch (now of Duchray) claim from Montrose.

“brother germane to ane nobill and mychty lord, Johnne, Erll of Menteyth.” In 1572 he succeeded his brother in Gartmore; in the same year he resigned Gartartan to the Regent Morton for a regrant in favour of his elder son William, and, as already stated, in 1576 he resigned Gartrenich to the fifth Earl ostensibly for a regrant in favour of his younger son Gilbert. Gartrenich was part of the earldom; Gartartan was not, nor was Gartmore. He had also two daughters,¹ Marian and Agnes. The former was mother of the first Earl of Stirling, while Agnes—called Agnes of Gartmore in the old Leichttown and Gartur pedigrees, and “Agnes daughter of — Graham of Gartmore” in “Douglas’s Peerage” (original edition, 1764)—married Jasper Graham of Blaircessnock, grandfather of Walter, first Laird of Gartur. This accounts for his offspring “in Rednock” figuring so prominently in the matter of the murder of Jasper Graham, his son-in-law, whose widow accordingly was sister of Gilbert “in Rednock,” otherwise of Gartrenich. Gilbert in Rednock, as shown, had two sons—David, who succeeded him in Rednock, and who, according to Leichttown papers, built the house of Grahamstown; and Patrick of Blairquhoille *alias* Leichttown, heir of David, in 1631. The representation of the elder or Gartmore branch also centred in Patrick at the decease of Gilbert of Gartmore without issue in 1634. On these lines, the connection by direct descent of the Grahams of Leichttown with the third Earl of Menteith is established. They are, moreover, the only family of the name who can show any connection with any of the Earls. Of the first Gilbert, Douglas, in his “Addenda et Corrigenda,” p. 717, correctly observes: “But in case there are any male descendants of Gilbert, third son of the third Earl, still subsisting, they are the nearest male representatives of this family of Menteith.” Such descendant, in 1764, the year in which his book was published, was James Graham of Leichttown, *de jure* eleventh Earl of Menteith.

¹ Sir William Fraser and other Menteith genealogists have overlooked the connection of the Earl of Stirling with that family. The following is from the Edinburgh “Com. Reg.,” vol. ix.: “Item, there wes awand to the said umq^l Alex. Alschinder of Menstrie be William Graham of Gartavertane, his brothir-in-law, the soum of 400 merkis money, restand of the soum of eight hundred merkis of tocher, contractit to the said umq^l Alex^r with Marion Graham, his spouse, in the Contract of Marriage; for the whilk soume also the said William Graham is becom actit in the Commissary Books of Striveling, as the Act made thireupon beirs.” It was the Earl of Stirling who was the means of presenting his relative, the seventh Earl of Menteith, to the Court of Charles I., where he with great rapidity rose to power. Eventually both Earls were utterly ruined.

PEDIGREE.

Sir Patrick Graham of Kilpont and Elliestoun in West Lothian,¹ eldest son of Sir Patrick Graham of Kincardine, Perthshire, by his second wife² Egidia, daughter of Sir John Stewart, Lord of Ralston, Renfrewshire, brother of King Robert II. of Scotland, was ancestor of this branch of the Grahams. After his marriage with his second cousin, the Princess Euphemia, daughter and heiress of Prince David, Earl Palatine of Strathern, eldest son of King Robert II.'s second marriage,³ he became Earl of Strathern. He was treacherously slain by his brother-in-law, Sir John Drummond of Concraig, at Crieff, August 10, 1412,⁴ his wife surviving him till October, 1415.⁵ By her he left issue :

I. Malise, Earl of Strathern, of whom presently.

1. Euphemia, married first, James, 5th Earl of Douglas and second Duke of Tourraine ; secondly, James, first Lord Hamilton (ancestor of the Dukes of Abercorn and Hamilton), and had issue by both.
2. Elizabeth, married Sir John Lyon, of Glamis, ancestor of the Earls of Strathmore and Kinghorn.

He was succeeded by his only son,

Malise, fourth Earl of Strathern in the royal succession,⁶ who was not of age in 1424, his maternal great-uncle, Prince Walter, being his tutor-in-law.⁷ Deprived by his cousin, King James I., of the Earldom of Strathern, who held that it was a male fief, and as such had reverted to himself, he was created Earl of Menteith instead, September 6, 1427. Under this title he was sent to England in that year, where he remained a hostage for the King till 1453. During this long detention, he seems to have won the affections of Lady Jana de Vere, daughter of Aubrey,⁸ tenth Earl of Oxford, who became his first wife. By her he had issue :

¹ Charter, *circa* 1389, from his father.

² By his first wife, Matilda (family unknown), he had a son, Sir William of Kincardine, ancestor of the Dukes of Montrose.

³ From King Robert's first marriage the reigning line of Stewart descended, the Queen being in the sixteenth generation from that marriage.

⁴ MS. Dominican Calendar in the British Museum.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ The original earldom of Strathern, first on authentic record in 1115, fell to the Crown prior to 1334, and was in 1358 conferred by King David II. on his nephew Robert, seventh Lord High Steward of Scotland, afterwards King Robert II., son of Walter, sixth High Steward, by Princess Marjory, daughter of King Robert I., "the Bruce."

⁷ "Menteith Muniments;" third "Report on Historical Manuscripts." His paternal uncle, Sir Robert Graham, of Kilpont, is termed "Tutor of Strathern," whose son and heir was Thomas.

⁸ While considerable doubt has existed as to whom he married first, there is every likelihood of this being the lady. Being so near in blood to the reigning line of Scotland, he would not be likely to wed any but a daughter of the highest persons in England. The Earl of Oxford was the first earl in that country. In old pedigrees he has been called Henry (no Earl of Oxford was so called) ; but this could easily be a mis-spelling in Scotland for Aubrey, a Christian name quite unknown there then. The "Jana Rochford" erased in the Camden pedigree by like mis-spelling would stand for Jane of Oxford, "Anna Veer, daughter to the Earl of Oxford," being substituted, Jana, however, being more correct than Anna, as the

- (1) Alexander, died s. p. in England before 1469, whither he had gone as hostage in place of his father.
- (2) John, of Kilbride, married Margaret, daughter of James Mushet of Tolgarth, by whom he had a daughter, who married Malcolm Drummond, of Megour. He died s. p. m. before April 19, 1471.
- (3) Patrick of Gartrenich, *alias* Auchmore and Craighuchty, married Isobel,¹ daughter of Thomas, first Lord Erskine, and sometime Earl of Mar, by whom he had issue :
 1. Alexander, second Earl of Menteith.
 2. Henry, of Gartrenich, *alias* Auchmore.
- (1) Lady Euphemia, married, as second wife, Sir William Stewart, of Dalswinton and Garlies.

Earl Malise married secondly Marion, or Mariota, who was apparently a Drummond or a Campbell, of Glenorchy,² by whom he had issue :

- (4) John, who had a charter, December 8, 1485, from his father, of the lands of Port Ernchome, Monvrachy, Gartmulzie, Mullen, Cranysmore, with the Lake of Inchmahome (now called Menteith) and islands of the same, in the Earldom of Menteith.³ He died s. p. before 1530, his brother Walter's sons⁴ being heirs of their grand mother, Countess Mariota.
- (5) Walter, who had a charter on the same date as his brother John, from his father, of the Lake of Lochtoun (Loch Achray) with its islands, half the lands of Glaskatre, the lands of Calgart, Sawnocht, Inchrie, the Miltoun and Kirkton of Aberfoyle, Bofressly, Bonynty, Downans, Balleich, Gartlonabeg, Gartcarne, Garhat and Cranysbeg, in the Earldom of Menteith.⁵ He had other charters, one being from his nephew, the second Earl, of the lands of Glassford, Discheratoyre, Blairruskanmore and Blairquhapil, April 26, 1518, which lands were resigned by his great-great-grandson, William Graham, of Boquhapple, to the seventh Earl, in 1625.⁶ He married Marjory, daughter of Sir Duncan Campbell, of Glenorchy, and was ancestor of the Grahams of Boquhapple, Soyoch, Drumlane, Bowtoun, Ballachallan, and probably of some others, concerning whom further research is necessary.

countess appears as Jonet (*anglicé*, Jana, Jane, or Janet) in the Stirling Protocol Book. The Camden pedigree referred to is in "A copy of book of Scotch pedigrees, taken out of Mr. William Camden *alias* Clarinciux book, 'King of Arms,' now in possession of Sir Robert Cotton, Kt., anno 1627." It ends with the sixth Earl of Menteith, and the original "book" must have been prepared towards the end of the sixteenth century. The wives of the subsequent earls are all correctly stated in this pedigree.

¹ Marriage contract dated 24th January, 1465.

² The tutors of her sons John and Walter were respectively John Lord Drummond and Sir Duncan Campbell, of Glenorchy.

³ "Registrum Magni Sigilli."

⁴ *Ibid.* Thomas, Patrick, and Walter, their tutors then being James Campbell of Lawers, Dougal Campbell, and John Reauch respectively.

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ "Red Book of Menteith."

Earl Malise died before May 17, 1491, by which date his widow was married to John of Drummond, and was succeeded by his grandson,

II. Alexander, second Earl of Menteith, infest May 6, 1493. He sat as one of the King's Council at Stirling, August 25, 1495, and was present in Parliament July 10, 1525. He married Margaret, daughter of Walter Buchanan, of Buchanan,¹ by whom he had issue :

1. William, of whom presently.
2. Walter.² He had no charters from his father or brother, so far as known. He witnessed his brother's infestment.

His lordship died in 1536 or 1537, and was succeeded by his elder son,

III. William, third Earl, infest May 16, 1537. He was present in Parliament December 10, 1540. Before June 16, 1521, he married Margaret, daughter of John Moubray, Baron of Barnboughe and Dalmeny, Midlothian, by whom he had issue :

1. John, fourth Earl.
2. Robert, of Wester Boquhale,³ who had a charter of the two merk lands of Gartmore in 1547, and on May 3, 1554, a charter of sale was granted by Walter Macaulay, of Gartmore, to Robert and the heirs of his body, whom failing to Gilbert Graham and the heirs of his body, whom failing to the nearest heirs of Robert whomsoever, of the twelve merk land of old extent of Gartmore.⁴ He married Elizabeth Erskine, and, on July 19, a charter of resignation was granted by Queen Mary to Robert and his spouse, in conjunct fee and life rent, and their heirs, whom failing to the heirs of Robert whomsoever, of the half of the twelve merk lands of Gartmore. Robert Graham, who was survived by his wife, died s. p. May, 1572, his brother Gilbert being heir of entail.
3. Gilbert of Gartrenich *alias* Auchmore, and subsequently of Gartmore and Gartartan, in succession to his brothers Robert and Andrew. On January 21, 1572, he resigned Gartartan to the Regent Morton for a regrant in favour of his son and apparent heir William, and on the same day the latter received a Crown charter of the lands.⁵ He resigned also, in 1576, to the fifth Earl the lands of Gartrenich,⁶ ostensibly for a regrant in favour of his younger son Gilbert, in

¹ Deed executed by Walter Buchanan of that Ilk in favour of William Grahame, his grandson, son and heir of Alexander, Earl of Menteith ("Montrose Writ").

² Said to have been ancestor of the Grahams of Gartur. In the "Douglas Peerage" it is stated that the Abbot of Inchmahome granted a charter of the lands of Gartur to him in 1553. No record exists of such a charter, and by way of discrediting it, the Abbot (David Erskine) in 1562 confirmed a charter by Alexander Erskine, of Cangloir, to his brother John, Lord Erskine, of the lands of Gartur, etc., in exchange for the half of Cambusbarron. The first Graham "of Gartur" was Walter (grandson of Jasper, who certainly lived on the abbey lands), who bought Gartur from David, Lord Cardross, in 1677, and whose descendant sold it to the Cardross family in 1766, as appears from the Cardross muniments. Unless Douglas *saw* the original charter it must have been a lease he refers to.

³ He sold Wester Boquhale to his brother-in-law, the Earl of Argyll, 1552 ("Reg. Mag. Sigilli").

⁴ "Red Book of Menteith."

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

whose possession they are found. He died before June 25, 1577, as on that date his elder son was retoured heir to the lands of Gartmore,¹ leaving issue :

William, of Gartartan and Gartmore, who had a charter from John Drummond of Drunky of the lands of Wester Gartartan, January 3, 1583. He married Janet Graham, and, dying before 1591, left a son,

Robert of Gartmore, retoured heir of his father, May 27, 1606,² in which year he probably came of age. He died before July 9, 1619, leaving issue,

Gilbert of Gartmore, who was under age at that date.³ He was of full age in 1628, and dead without issue before October 9, 1634, when his sister Agnes was retoured heir to Gartmore. He was the last male of the original family of Gartmore, and died in financial difficulties, the male representation of his line reverting to his second cousin, Patrick Graham of Leitchtown. His sister Agnes married her second cousin, the Honourable John Alexander, a younger son of William, first Earl of Stirling. She died 1636, having disposed Gartmore to her father-in-law,⁴ and leaving a daughter,

Janet Alexander.⁵ It is not known whether she married and left issue.

Gilbert of Gartrenich, the second son, designed in Rednock,⁶ resigned the half lands of Gartrenich and the lands of Auchmore, Inchie, Gartlonabeg, and Gartlonamore, in the earldom of Menteith, to the seventh Earl in 1624.⁷ His wife was probably a Kinross of Kippenross. He left issue :

(1) David, who succeeded him in Rednock, and, dying before November 11, 1631, left two daughters, Mary and Margaret (the latter of whom married Campbell of Auchterharley), whose uncle Patrick was retoured their tutor on that date.⁸ He built the house of Grahamstown in Menteith.

(2) Patrick of Blairquhille *alias* Leitchtown. He acquired that estate by marriage with the daughter and heiress of Baron

¹ "Red Book of Menteith."

² "Inquisitiones Speciales."

³ Sir Wm. Fraser has overlooked him in the "Red Book."

⁴ "Registrum Magni Sigilli." The lands afterwards passed into the hands of his son Charles, Agnes's brother-in-law, who sold them in 1644 to William Graham, of Polder, a member of the Duchray family, of which one branch claims to be descended of Inchbrakie (cadet of Montrose), and another from the second son (John) of the first Earl of Menteith. The latter claim is certainly a mistaken one, while the former *may* be of a like nature.

⁵ "Extract apprising Robert Keith, W.S., against Janet Alexander, lawfully charged to enter heir to Gilbert Grahame, of Gartmuir, her uncle, xliij. July, 1646." She was thus charged by reason of her deceased uncle having been in debt.

⁶ "Registrum Magni Sigilli;" his sons David and Patrick mentioned.

⁷ "Red Book of Menteith," where he is also designed in Rednock.

⁸ "Inquisitiones de Tutela."

Macgibbon, who married the heiress of the Leitches of Blairquhaille or Blairchoille¹, from whom the place derived its *alias* of Leitchtown. By his wife he had a son and successor,

Gilbert of Leitchtown, who, along with the eighth Earl, the Earl's uncle the Honourable Archibald Graham, Walter Graham (first of Gartur, Gilbert's second cousin), and others, was ordained an elder of Port of Menteith in 1668.² At the Earl's decease, 1694, without issue, he, as heir-male, became *de jure* ninth Earl of Menteith and third Earl of Airth. He married Janet, daughter of James Smith, of Clash,³ Perthshire, by whom he had several sons, and, dying in 1704, was succeeded by the eldest,

Patrick of Leitchtown. He joined with his kinsman, William Graham of Boquhapple, and others in Menteith the forces commanded by Claverhouse, under whom he fought at Killiecranky.⁴ In 1695 he married Margaret, third daughter of William Napier of Culnagrein, Port of Menteith, formerly of Culcreuch, grandson of the famous John Napier of Merchistoun.⁵ He was alive in 1727. By his wife he left issue :

- (1) James, of whom afterwards.
- (2) William, died abroad without issue.
- (3) John, who went to the West Indies, where he

¹ "Libri Responsionum." John Lech (Leech, Leich, or Leitch) had sasine of Blairequhoill, in the Stewartry of Menteith, August 24, 1517. The lands were and are held direct of the Crown. In 1480 Finlay Leitch held the lands of Terarter, Perthshire, and in 1499 portions of the lands of Kinkell and Moralmore, in the Stewartry of Strathern, whose son William succeeded in 1514 to the three pounds lands of South Kinkell, which his father had in feu from King James IV., February 4, 1508. Finlay Leitch, of Kinkell, who fell at Flodden, left issue two sons, William, of South Kinkell, and John, of Blairquhoille, and a daughter, Isabel, married to Murdach Murray. John married Katherine, daughter of George Graham, of Callander, who also died at Flodden, brother of the first Earl of Montrose (he, too, fell at Flodden), and was succeeded in Blairquhoille by his son John, who by his second wife, Helen Menteith, of Lochend, had an only daughter, married to Robert Macgibbon, in Inchmahome. Their daughter and heiress brought Blairquhoille, as above, to Patrick Graham. John Leitch, of Blairquhoille, in 1583, was one of an assize concerning the lands of Calzemuk and Lenystoun, then belonging to Sir Archibald Napier, of Edinbellie, and which afterwards formed part of the Leitchtown estate.

² Port of Menteith "Session Records."

³ Cadet of Braco.

⁴ MS. of his son, James Graham.

⁵ William was elder son of Robert Napier, first of Culcreuch's second marriage with Anna, daughter of Sir William Drummond, third of Riccarton. He married in 1659 Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ludovick Houstoun, of Houstoun, by whom he had two sons and four daughters, the first five registered in the Fintry Register, the youngest at Dumbarton. He succeeded his father in Culcreuch, which he either lost or sold before 1675, afterwards being designed of Culnagrein. He was treacherously or accidentally killed at Inverary on June 12, 1685, when opposing Argyll under Athol. His brother Alexander had sasine of Culcreuch in 1675, *a quo* the Baronets Napier, of Napier, the heirship of line to the Culcreuch family vesting in the Grahams of Leitchtown, as descended of the elder brother.

died, and left a son, John, lieutenant, 79th Regiment of Foot.

(4) Patrick, settled in Southwark as a merchant, and died in 1780.

(1) Margaret, married in 1727 Robert Forrester of Frew, and had issue, the Campbells of Stracathro and Tulliechewan having descent from this union.

(2) Janet, married Colin Innes of Torrance, and had issue. The eldest son,

The eldest son, James of Leitchtown, was bred a surgeon, and went early to Jamaica. On his return, he married, in 1734, Ann, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Leckie, minister of the parish of Kilmaronock, Dumbartonshire (eventually head of the old family of Leckie of Leckie),¹ and sister of William Leckie of Broich (now Arngomery), Stirlingshire. Dying in 1775, he left by his wife (who died at Broich in 1795), the following issue :

(1) John, his heir.

(2) Thomas, died unmarried.

(3) William, surgeon in the army, d. s. p.

(1) Menie, died unmarried.

(2) Margaret, married — Wodehouse, and had issue.

(3) Janet Ann, married Major Mayne, of Powis, co. Clackmannan.

(4) Jean, died unmarried.

He was succeeded by his eldest son,

John Graham of Leitchtown, J.P., who went to Jamaica as a young man, and was a planter of considerable extent, one of his estates there being called Johnsfeld, after himself. After an absence of thirty-three years he returned home in 1796, and married Agnes, daughter of James Macewan, by whom he had issue :

(1) James, his heir.

(2) John, died young in 1815.

(3) William Leckie, formerly of H.M. Customs, and later a partner in the firm of Walrond, Ellis and Co., merchants, Glasgow, and the West Indies.

¹ "Anderson's Scottish Nation." The Reverend Thomas Leckie was a younger son of John Leckie, of Croy-Leckie and Balvie, who with all his family, excepting Thomas and a daughter, fled the country after participating, along with his brother-in-law, Rob Roy, in the rebellion of 1715, his estates being forfeited. John Leckie married a daughter of Colonel Donald Macgregor, of Glengyle, by a daughter of William Campbell, of Glenfalloch, *vide* "Burke's Peerage," Breadalbane, Marquis of. The Rev. Thomas's wife was Janet, daughter of James Buchanan, of Catter, Drymen (cadet of Drummikill), which is now the property of the Duke of Montrose.

He died at the island of St. Thomas of yellow fever, June, 1843, unmarried.

- (1) Menie, born 1799, married in 1822, Hugh Aird Galbraith, M.D.,¹ of Dalbeth, Lanarkshire, and Ryefield, co. Ayr, by whom she had issue :

Robert, died young.

John Graham, Superior of Calziemuck and other lands in Menteith, married Anne, daughter of J. Elsworth, and has issue.

Hugh James, married Kate, daughter of James Wallace, Liverpool, and has issue.

Agnes Henrietta (deceased), married John Pince Challacombe, M.D., Bristol, and had issue.

Menie Graham, died unmarried, 1896.

Janet Ann, died young.

Margaret Jane, married at Ryefield House, February 18, 1857, Walter Easton, now of Ryefield, and has, with other issue, Walter Malise Graham, born February 18, 1859.

Mr. John Graham died February 18, 1810, and was succeeded in the family estates by his eldest son,

James of Leitchtown, J.P., D.L., a writer to her Majesty's Signet, and a member of the Company of Royal Archers, the Queen's Body-guard in Scotland. He married first, in 1835, Eleanor Smith, daughter of John Thwaites, of Topsham, Devonshire, by whom he had issue :

- (1) James Edward Norman,² formerly flag-lieutenant,

¹ Born 1789, second son of Robert Galbraith, of Chanonry (descended through Balgair from the Galbraiths of Culcreuch, chief of the name), by Henrietta, daughter of Captain Colin Aird, of Fortrose, by his wife, Henrietta Mackenzie, grand-daughter of Sir Colin Mackenzie, of Coull, Bart., and his wife Henrietta, daughter of Sir Patrick Houstoun, of Houstoun, Bart., by his wife, Anne Hamilton, daughter of John, Lord Bargany. Dr. Galbraith died at Ryefield in 1865, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, who disposed of Ryefield (of old called "Dogartland"), in the barony of Boyd and parish of Dalry, in 1868 to his brother-in-law, Mr. Easton, Smithston, Kilwinning.

Culcreuch was sold by Robert Galbraith in 1630 to Sir Alexander Seton, of Gargunnoch, who two years later sold it to Robert Napier, second son (grandfather of Mrs. Patrick Graham, of Leitchtown) of John Napier, of Merchistoun, by his second wife Agnes, daughter of Sir James Chisholm, of Cromlix. The Napiers sold the estate in 1778 to the Speirs of Elderslie, to whom it no longer belongs.

² Lieut. Graham at the outbreak of the American rebellion offered his services to the United States navy, and was appointed to a staff position under Admiral Winslow, of the West Gulf squadron, in which he performed some brilliant and notable actions. It is on record that he was recognised as possessing a high standard of knowledge, and distinguished for his abilities as a sailor. After the war he became a Lieut.-Commander in the United States Revenue Marine, in which service he died "highly esteemed," the country having lost "a faithful servant and a good man."

R.N., born , 1837 ; married first, in 1866, Elizabeth Vernon, daughter of Benjamin Goodwin, of Bangor, Maine, U.S.A., by whom he had one daughter, Eleanor Thwaites ; he married secondly, April 11, 1883, Florence May, daughter of George W. Pease, a retired officer of the U.S. Navy, by whom he had one daughter, Catherine. Lieutenant Graham died at Detroit, 1886.

(2) William Frederick, born , 1840 ; died at sea, 1865.

(1) Emily Louisa, married Mr. Hughes, Denbigh.

He married, secondly, April 30, 1850, Isabella Murdoch, daughter of William Marshall, captain in the military service of the H.E.I.C., by his wife, Elizabeth Huntly Gordon, and had issue :

(3) George Marshall, of whom presently.

(4) Arthur James, born 1853 ; died 1855.

(5) Ronald, born 1856 ; died 1858.

(6) Herbert Henry, born August 21, 1857 ; married December 16, 1896, Jean E. Libby, Kansas, U.S.A.

(7) Reginald William, born 1859 ; died 1860.

Mr. James Graham, who was born May 15, 1802, died at Toronto, Canada, August 16, 1885, his representative now being his eldest surviving son,

George Marshall Graham, born at Edinburgh, November 18, 1851, who married, January 23, 1888, Jane Annie, daughter of John Laing, Toronto, Canada. As direct descendant and representative of Gilbert Graham of Leitchtown, heir-male in 1694, of William, eighth Earl of Menteith, he is *de jure* fifteenth Earl of Menteith and ninth Earl of Airth.

Marion, married Alexander Alexander of Menstry, Clackmannanshire, and had issue William (born about 1580), created Earl of Stirling, lineally represented by the Marquis of Downshire.

Agnes, married Jasper Graham of Blaircessnock, murdered 1618, and had, with other issue, John of Blaircessnock, who was succeeded by his son, Walter of Gartur, which he bought in 1667 from David Lord Cardross (elder of Port 1668, and alive 1685), succeeded by his son, James of Gartur (alive 1724), succeeded by his son William (who sold Gartur, 1766, to James Erskine of Cardross), succeeded by his son John, who d. s. p. 1818. The last-named bought Woodend, Stirlingshire, and called it Gartur, after the old home in Menteith. The new Gartur now forms part of the Polmaise estate.

4. Walter of Gartartan. On May 16, 1545, John Buchanan of Gartavertane, or Gartartan, granted to Margaret Mowbray, Countess of Menteith, in life-rent, and Walter Graham,¹ her son, and his heirs in fee, a charter of these lands, in the Stewartry of Menteith. He appears to have been dead without issue before September 5, 1565, by when his brother Andrew is designed of Gartartan.

5. Andrew, received from his brother John, Earl of Menteith, in 1547, the lands of Boquhaple. Under the designation "of Gartavertane" he had a charter of sale of the lands and barony of Boquhan from his nephew, Sir Colin Campbell of Boquhan (afterwards sixth Earl of Argyll), September 5, 1565.² He, too, died without issue, the lands of Gartartan reverting to his brother Gilbert, ancestor of the Grahams of Leitchtown.

1. Lady Margaret, married, as second wife, April 21, 1541, Archibald, fourth Earl of Argyll, from which union the Duke of Argyll is directly descended. The ceremony took place in the Priory of Inchmahome.

The third Earl of Menteith was slain, 1544, in a sanguinary engagement which took place between the Menteith Grahams and the Stewarts of Appin at Tobanareal, on the summit of the ridge which separates Menteith from Strathgartney, between Loch Katrine and the Lake of Menteith.³ His lordship was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. John, fourth Earl of Menteith, infest May 26, 1547. He was prominently identified with the leading events of his day, and for a time thoroughly opposed to the influences of English interests in Scotland, allying himself with the King of France. He was taken prisoner at the rout of Solway,⁴ and detained in England for about a year. In August, 1550, he accompanied, as one of her guardians, his royal kinswoman, the youthful Queen Mary, to France. She had for some time previously resided at Inchmahome, in his Lake of Menteith,⁵ secure from the opposing factions who so fiercely contended for the possession of her person and the guidance of her principles.

¹ Walter Graham and John Buchanan were second cousins, both being great-grandsons of Walter Buchanan of that ilk.

² "Registrum Magni Sigilli." Among the witnesses are Malise and John Graham. Either the second or third Earl had a son of the former name, and who had issue.

³ "Red Book." Sir Walter Scott also has given a minute description of the affair.

⁴ To this defeat is ascribed the death of King James V. Had the fourth Earl of Menteith been as ambitious as his descendant, the seventh Earl, he could have claimed the throne in opposition to Mary, daughter of James V. He had right to it as representative of King Robert II.'s second marriage. The King's children by the lady who became his first wife were born out of wedlock, but this was rectified by the Act of Settlement of the Crown, which the King procured in 1371, entailing the crown on the sons of both marriages according to primogeniture and their heirs male, *failing whom, to his heirs whatsoever*. The pregnancy of this last limitation is patent. When James V. died, the succession to the throne opened to the Earl of Menteith as legitimate heir of Robert II., on the ground that Mary's ancestor, Robert III., was illegitimate. The Act of 1371 had ceased to cover such illegitimacy, and, besides, the Earl was nearest male whatsoever. The dispensation which Robert II. procured for his first marriage only removed the bar of consanguinity: it could not legitimise antenatal offspring. Legitimation by subsequent marriage was a growth of the Reformation in Scotland: in England it does not, and *never did*, exist.

⁵ The Rev. Dr. Wm. Macgregor Stirling, in his interesting work on Inchmahome, gives some account of her life while residing at this charming spot.

He became a Lord of the Congregation, and was one of their leaders at the siege of Leith in 1560, and was also one of those who proposed that Queen Elizabeth should marry the Earl of Arran, eldest son of the Duke of Chatelherault.¹ By his wife Marion, daughter of George, fourth Lord Seton, he had issue,

1. William, fifth Earl.

2. George, who, as guardian of his nephew, the sixth Earl, is commonly called "Tutor of Menteith."² He had issue,

James of Easter Rednock, of which lands he had charters of confirmation, 1584 and 1598.

Dougal,³ "son and apparent heir," in 1609, d. s. p.

Walter,⁴ d. s. p.

John, succeeded his eldest brother in Easter Rednock, 1619, and left issue Marion, who married John Graham of Duchray, whose son succeeded to Easter Rednock, and Anne, who married Alexander Colquhoun of Camstradden, and had issue:

1. Lady Mary, married George Buchanan of Buchanan,⁵ and had issue. She died July, 1621.

2. Lady Christian, married before 1553 Sir William Livingstone of Kilsyth, and had issue.

His lordship died in 1564, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

V. William, fifth Earl of Menteith, infeft November 20th, 1571. Although not of age, he was present in Parliament in 1567. In that year he officiated at the coronation of King James VI. at Stirling, and in the following year was with the Regent Murray at the battle of Langside, sitting three days later in the meeting of the Privy Council at Glasgow. A feud broke out between his

¹ "Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland."

² In the "Red Book" it is stated that he probably died in 1585. He was alive, however, on November 12, 1618, when a commission was issued to the Earl of Menteith for the apprehension and trial of "Dougal Graham, son of George Graham, of Rednik." He is also mentioned on January 25, 1610, when his niece, Lady Helen Graham, raised an action against him. There can be no doubt that Dougal was taken and executed, as nothing more is heard of him, and in the following year his youngest brother succeeded to Easter Rednock. Dougal Graham was a kind of Gilderoy, or gentleman highwayman, of the worst type. His father was not quite a model, as reference to the "Register of the Privy Council" shows; neither were his brothers Walter and John. George Graham is styled "of Rednock," but that property never was his, *Easter Rednock* being no doubt meant. At this time Gilbert Graham was in or "of Rednock," father of the first Graham of Leitchtown. The supposition that George Graham had died in 1585 led Sir Wm. Fraser into error regarding the tutorship of Menteith after this date. The learned author of the "Red Book" makes out John Graham, of Fintry, to have been tutor of the sixth Earl of Menteith in 1586. The Laird of Fintry at this time, however, was Sir David, whose grandson, the first John, was not born at that date. The precept of December 3, 1586, quoted by Sir William, certainly mentions a John Graham (not designed) as tutor of Menteith; but in view of the Earl's uncle George being certainly alive then, there can be no doubt that the "John" of the precept is a misprint, or even at root a mistake, for George.

³ Mentioned in "Register of the Privy Council," but overlooked in the "Red Book."

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ Not John Buchanan, as stated in the "Douglas Peerage," and repeated in the "Red Book." Lady Mary's testament is recorded, August 21, 1621 ("Commissariat of Dunblane, Testaments," vol. v.).

vassals and those of Walter Lecky, of Lecky, which, resulting in slaughter, the Earl and the Laird of Lecky were cited to appear before the Council in February, 1578.¹ He married Margaret, daughter of Sir James Douglas, seventh Baron of Drumlanrig, and widow of Edward, Lord Crichton of Sanquhar; so far as known he had two sons and one daughter:

1. John, his heir.
2. George, in Downans, married Grissel, daughter of Henry Stirling, of Ardoch. He died before June 23, 1619, leaving a widow and a young son,
John, of whom there is no further record.
1. Lady Helen. In 1610 she brought an action as assignee to her brother George against her uncle, George Graham, called "of Rednock."

His lordship died in 1579, and was succeeded by his elder son,

VI. John, sixth Earl of Menteith, who was then seven or eight years of age; infest 1587. On October 22 in the same year, when about fifteen years of age, with consent of his curators, he entered into a contract of marriage with Mary, daughter of Sir Colin Campbell, of Glenorchy. By her (who afterwards married Collin Campbell, of Lundie) he left issue:

1. William, seventh Earl of Menteith, and Earl of Strathern and Airth.
2. Lady Christian, married Sir John Blackadder of Tulliallan, Baronet.

The sixth Earl died December, 1598, when

VII. William, the seventh Earl, his successor, was not of age. He was consecutively the third holder of the title who was a ward of the Crown. Born about 1590, this nobleman was the most remarkable member of his line.² In 1621 he was appointed Justiciar over the district of Menteith; in 1626 a member of the Privy Council of Scotland, and a Commissioner of Exchequer; in 1628 President of the Council; in the same year Justice-General of Scotland; in 1629 a member of the Privy Council of England. He was created Earl of Strathern July 31, 1631, from which title he was reduced, and on January 21, 1633, created Earl of Airth instead. In the latter year he lost all his public offices, having fallen into disgrace at Court on account of his alleged remark that he had the reddest blood in Scotland, and that the King was beholden to him for the crown.

By his wife, Agnes, daughter of Patrick, Lord Gray, he had issue:

1. John, Lord Kilpont, born *circa* 1613; married, 1632, Lady Mary Keith, daughter of William, Earl Marischal. This promising young nobleman was foully murdered in Montrose's camp at Collace, September 6, 1644, by James Stewart, of Ardvorlich, the unfortunate event driving Lady Kilpont into a distracted state, from which she does not seem to have ever recovered. By her he left issue:

William, who succeeded his grandfather as eighth Earl of Menteith, and second of Airth.

¹ "Register of the Privy Council."

² *Vide* "Red Book of Menteith."

Lady Mary, married October 8, 1662, Sir John Allardice, of Allardice, Kincardineshire, and had issue, her representative now being Mrs. Barclay-Allardice.

Lady Elizabeth, married December 19, 1663, Sir William Graham, of Gartmore, Baronet, and had issue, a son John (afterwards second Baronet, died s. p., 1708) and a daughter Mary, married to James Hodge, of Gladsmuir, advocate. Mrs. Hodge had issue, and was lineally represented in 1856, and probably is now.

Lady Catharine,¹ married — Sellick, London, and had issue subsisting in London in 1771.

2. Sir James, Governor of Drogheda, married first Lady Margaret Erskine, daughter of James, Earl of Buchan, by whom he had a daughter Marion, married to Walter Graham, first of Gartur, and had issue, now extinct; secondly, Brumble, daughter of the Bishop of Armagh,² by whom he had issue, a daughter Helen, or Eleanor, married to Sir Arthur Rawdon, of Moira, Baronet, and had issue represented by the Earl of Loudoun.

3. Robert, }
 4. Patrick, } died without surviving issue, if ever married and had any.³
 5. Charles, }

¹ Which of these ladies was the senior is not known. There is no direct mention of either Mary or Catherine in any Menteith paper.

² Leitchtown Pedigree of 1795.

³ The existence of Robert, Patrick, and Charles would have been absolutely unknown but for a bond or assignment of provision by William, Earl of Strathern and Menteith, of date June 26, 1632, in favour of the within-named John, James, Robert, Anna, Jean, Patrick, Charles, and Archibald. Archibald, the youngest, alive in 1681, is the only one of these sons who had a son, which son predeceased him. To the said Archibald, John Graham of Claverhouse, afterwards Viscount of Dundee, refers when he wrote as follows to the last Earl of Menteith on July 3, 1680: "If you let your title stand in the heirs male, your family must of necessity perish, seeing in all appearance you will survive Sir James, and then it would come to the next brother, who has neither heirs nor estate, so that your only way will be to transfer the title to that young lady (Helen, daughter of Sir James), and get the father and the mother to give you the disposing of her." Claverhouse was pressing hard to secure Helen Graham, provided an entail of the titles and estates could be procured; but what his letter clearly proves is, that there were only two *immediate* heirs male in 1680, the Earl's uncles, Sir James and Archibald. The Earl had no *male first cousins*. Meantime, however, Montrose had succeeded by deceit in what Claverhouse was attempting. On condition (and other conditions also unfulfilled) that he married Helen Graham, the Earl agreed to entail his *honours and lands* in favour of the Marquis of Montrose. A signature thereupon was sent up to King Charles II. Regarding it, Sir James Graham wrote to the Earl, his nephew, on May 25, 1680, as follows: "His Majesty was pleased to tell me that he had seen it, and it was presented to him to be signed, but he flatly refused it, and told me that the honour was in it conveyed to my Lord Montrose, which was not in your power to do, to take it from me your undoubted heir, if you have not heirs male of your own body lawfully begotten," etc. Hence it befell that, while the King allowed the estates to go to Montrose, he refused to divert the succession to the titles from the male line. Under the untoward circumstances it is anything but surprising that the heir male in 1694 did not take up empty titles, being a laird of but comfortable means, not rich enough certainly to try conclusions with Montrose as to the legality of his possession of the Menteith territories. The position in its conditions is unparalleled. Undoubted collaterals of the house of Menteith at the time were Leitchtown, Gartur, Boquhapple, and Soyoch. Most probably there were others, but none so near as the laird of Leitchtown or Blairquhille. This much must be said for the eighth Earl: In his "signature" to the King, the *honours and lands* were to be entailed on Montrose (*if he*

6. Archibald, married Janet Johnston, and had a son John, baptized at Edinburgh, February 21, 1666, who predeceased his father. The Honourable Archibald Graham became an elder of the parish of Port of Menteith in 1668 along with his nephew the eighth Earl and their kinsmen Gilbert Graham of Leitchtown and Walter Graham of Gartur. He was alive in 1681.

1. Lady Mary, married Sir John Campbell, of Glenorchy, and had issue.
2. Lady Margaret, married 1633, Lord Garlies.
3. Lady Anne, married Sir Mungo Murray, of Blebo.
4. Lady Jean.

His lordship died in January, 1661, and was succeeded by his grandson,

VIII. William, eighth Earl of Menteith, and second Earl of Airth, who was born about 1634. He was energetic in suppressing the Covenanters in his neighbourhood, thereby earning praise from Claverhouse. In 1680 this earl, through a strange transaction with the Marquis of Montrose, inadvertently caused the title to become separated from the territories of the Earldom of Menteith, and although he protested against the illegality of the proceeding in Parliament in the following year, the death shortly afterwards of the Marquis, followed by that of King Charles II., and the unsettled nature of the reign of King James VII., prevented alteration of the muddled and clearly illegal disposition. When the Earl died, September, 1694, the lands of his ancient inheritance passed to the Montrose family, who now possess them, and the titles have since remained dormant. His first wife was Anna Hewes, whom he divorced in 1684, and married in the same year Katherine, daughter of Thomas Bruce, of Blairhall, Stirlingshire, but had issue by neither. At his decease the right to assume his titles reverted to Gilbert Graham, of Leitchtown, representative of Gilbert Graham, of Gartartan and Gartrenich, third son of the third Earl, whose descendant, George Marshall Graham, is now *de jure* fifteenth Earl of Menteith, and ninth of Airth, being heir-male in direct succession. Mr. Graham claims the Earldom of Strathern under the patent of 1631 to the seventh Earl of Menteith and his heirs male. The title was reduced in 1633 for political reasons affecting the occupancy of the throne, on the erroneous plea that the Earl's ancestor, Prince David, Earl Palatine of Strathern, had died without issue.

married Helen Graham), not the one without the other; and that the King, without consulting him, should alienate his territories is matter gravely reflecting on his Majesty's probity. The Marquis had his ear, the Earl had not. In effect, it was just as if the Earl had been a traitor and declared forfeit.



SHAKESPEARE'S FAMILY.

BY MRS. CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOPES.

PART II.

ANCESTRY ON THE MATERNAL SIDE.



N the later application to impale the Ardens' arms in 1599, the 1596 draft is repeated in only slightly altered terms. "Antecessors" is changed to "great-grandfather," and the dignity of Mary Arden's family further elucidated. Some writers consider that, following the custom of the day, John Shakespeare treated as *his* antecessors his wife's ancestors. The word "*great-grandfather*" tends to exclude this notion, as may be seen later, but the word "grandfather" would imply that Thomas Arden himself had the grants. It has always been supposed that Brooke, York Herald, had exhibited some complaint against this grant also, as he very possibly did. He was severely critical of the heraldic and genealogic matter in Camden's "*Britannia*," and very bitter at the slighting way the author speaks of heralds. He wrote a book called "*The Discoveries of Certain Errours in the edition of 1594*," which he seems to have begun at once, as on page 14 he states, "If the making of gentlemen heretofore hath been greatly misliked by her Majestie in the Kinges of Armes; much more displeasing, I think, it will be to her, that you *being no Officer of Armes*, should erect, make and put down Earles and Barons at your pleasure." It must have been peculiarly galling to him that by the influence of Sir Fulke Greville, afterwards Lord Brooke, Camden was advanced over his head to the dignity he himself desired. After being appointed, for form's sake, Richmond Herald for one day, Camden was made Clarenceux, October 23, 1597, between the first and second Shakespeare grants. This probably decided Brooke to publish his "*Pamphlet of Errors*," which, as he dedicated it to the Earl of Essex, "*Lord General of the Royal Forces in Ireland*," must have appeared in 1599. He wrote another book against Camden, which was forbidden to be published.

The draft for the impalement is also heavily corrected, probably in comparison and discussion. Of the Shakespeare shield a note adds: "The person to *whom it was granted* hath borne magistracy in

Stratford-on-Avon, was Justice of the Peace, married the daughter and heir of Arderne, and was able to maintain that estate." Then come the Arden Arms, which really are three cross crosslets fitchée and a chief or.

I believe I made this clear in an article in the *Athenæum*.¹

The critical strictures against the Shakespeare-Arden claim are best summed up by Mr. Nichols :²

1. That the relation of Mary Arden to the Ardens of Park Hall was imaginary and impossible, and those who assert it in error. 2. That the Ardens were connected with nobility, while Robert Arden was a mere "husbandman." 3. That the Heralds knew the claim was unfounded when they scratched out the arms of Arden of Park Hall, and replaced them by the arms of the Ardens of Alvanley, of Cheshire. This was equally unjustifiable, but as the family lived further off, there was less likelihood of complaint.

Robert Arden, of Park Hall, spent his substance during the Wars of the Roses, and was finally brought to the block (30 Henry VI.,³ 1452). His son Walter was restored by Edward IV., but he would probably be encumbered by debts and "waste"; at least, he had small portions to leave to his family when he made his will⁴ (31 July, 17 Henry VII., 1502). Besides his heir, Sir John, Esquire of the Body to Henry VII., he had a second son,⁵ Thomas, to whom he leaves *ten* marks annually; a third son, Martin, who was to have the manor of Natfield; if not, then Martin and his other sons—Robert, Henry, William—should each of them have *five* marks annually. This is an income too small even for younger sons to live on in those days, so it is to be supposed the father had already either placed them, married them well, or otherwise provided for them during his life. Among the witnesses to the will are "Thomas Arden and John Charnells, Squires." Thomas, being the second son, might have had something from his mother Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of John Hampden, of Great Hampden, county Bucks. This Thomas was alive in 1526, because Sir John Arden then willed that his brothers—Thomas, Martin, and Robert—should have their fees for life. Henry and William had meanwhile died. William seems to have been established at Hawnes, in Bedfordshire.

¹ August 10, 1895, p. 202.

² "Herald and Genealogist," vol. i., p. 510, 1863; and "Notes and Queries," third series, vol. v., p. 493.

³ Dugdale's "Warwickshire," p. 925.

⁴ Preserved at Doctors' Commons.

⁵ Dugdale places the sons in another order.

Seeing that Sir John was the Esquire of the Body to Henry VII., it is very probable that his brother Robert was the Robert Arden, Yeoman of the Chamber, to whom Henry VII. granted three patents: First, on February 22, 17 Henry VII., as Keeper of the Park at Altcar,¹ Lancashire; and second, as Bailiff of Codmore, Derby,² and Keeper of the Royal Park there; the third³ gave him Yoxall for life, at a rental of £42—afterwards confirmed. Indeed, Leland in his "Itinerary" mentions the relationship ("Itinerary," vi. 20, about 1536-42). Martin's family became connected with the Easts and the Gibbons, and appears in the "Visitations of Oxfordshire." Where meanwhile was Thomas? There is no record of a Thomas Arden in Warwickshire or elsewhere, who claimed to be the son of Walter Arden, save the Thomas who, the year before Walter Arden's death, was living at Wilmecote, in the parish of Aston Cantlowe, on soil formerly owned by the Beauchamps. On May 16, 16 Henry VII., Mayowe⁴ transferred certain lands at Snitterfield to "Robert Throckmorton, Armiger, Thomas Trussell of Billesley, Roger Reynolds of Henley-in-Arden, William Wood of Woodhouse, Thomas Arden of Wilmecote, and Robert Arden, the son of this Thomas Arden." This list is worth noting. Thomas Trussell, of an old family, is identified by his residence. He was Sheriff of the county in 23 Henry VII. No Throckmorton could take precedence of him save the Robert Throckmorton of Cougheton, who was knighted six months later. His son George succeeded him in 1520. Edward Arden, of Park Hall, was brought up in his care, and married Mary, his son Robert's daughter. These men were evidently acting as trustees for the young Robert Arden. That a man of the same name, at the same time, in the same county, retaining the same family friends, in circumstances in every way suitable to the second son of Walter Arden, should be accepted for that man seems just and natural, especially when no other claimant has ever been brought forward. But we know this Thomas Arden was Mary Arden's grandfather; this Robert was her father; this property, that tenanted afterwards by the Shakespeares, and left by Robert's will to his family. Thus, Mary Shakespeare claimed descent from "a gentleman of worship," a claim the Heralds allowed. Mr. Nichol's second objection was that in records he is styled "husbandman"; but the word is an old English equivalent for a farmer, in which

¹ Pat. Henry VII., second part, mem. 30, February 22.

² Same series, mem. 35, September 9.

³ Pat. 23 Henry VIII., September 24, first part, mem. 12.

⁴ The deed is among the miscellaneous documents of Stratford-on-Avon, which I have copied and translated by me.

sense it is often used in old wills and records. And in the examination of John Somerville,¹ Edward Arden's son-in-law (also of high descent), he stated "that he had received no visitors of late, but certain 'husbandmen,' near neighbours." The Arden "husbandman" of Wilmecote in 1523 and 1546 paid the same amount to the subsidy as the Arden Esquire of Yoxall² in 1590, when money was of less value. Mr. Nichol's third assertion, that the Heralds scratched out the arms of the Ardens of Park Hall, because they dared not quarter them with those of the Shakespeares, shows that he spoke without book.

Drummond³ exemplifies many arms of Arden, and traces them back to their derivation. He notices that the "elder branch of the Ardens took the arms of the old Earls of Warwick; the younger branches took the arms of the Beauchamps, with a difference." The Ardens of Park Hall therefore bore ermine, a fesse chequy or, and arg., arms derived from the Earls of Warwick; and this was the pattern scratched out in John Shakespeare's quartering. But the reason lay in no breach of connection, but in the fact that Mary Arden was an heiress, not in the eldest line, but through a *second son*. The true pattern for a younger son was three cross crosslets fitchée and a chief or. As such they were borne by the Ardens of Alvanley, with a crescent for difference. They were borne without the crescent by Simon Arden of Longcroft, the second son of the next generation, and full cousin of Mary Arden's father. It is true that among the tombs at Yoxall the fesse chequy appeared, but after the extinction of the elder branch in 1643 the younger branch might claim. Martin Arden of Euston was clearly in the wrong to assume before that date the arms of his elder brother; William Arden of Hawnes, the sixth son, county Bedford, bore the same arms as those granted to Mary Arden, and it is implied that Thomas bore them.

The three cross crosslets fitchée were the correct arms for Thomas Arden as the second son of an Arden, who might bear ermine, a fesse chequy or, and arg. The crescent would have been the correct difference, but it had long been borne by the Ardens of Alvanley, in Cheshire, who branched off from the Warwickshire family early in the thirteenth century. The Heralds therefore differenced the crosslets with a martlet, usually, but by no means universally, the mark of cadency for a fourth son at that

¹ State Papers, Domestic Series, Elizabeth, 1583.

² French "Genealogica Shakespeareana," p. 423.

³ H. Drummond's "Noble British Families," vol. i (2).

time.¹ Thus, Glover² enumerates among the arms of Warwickshire and Bedfordshire: "Arden or Arderne gu., three cross crosslets fitchée or; on a chief of the second a martlet of the first. Crest, a plume of feathers charged with a martlet or." If heraldry has anything, therefore, to say to this dispute,³ it is to support the claim of Thomas Arden to being a cadet of the Park Hall family, and thereby to include Mary Arden and her son in the descent from Ailwin, Guy of Warwick, and the Saxon King Athelstan. Camden and the other Heralds were only seeking correctness in their draft of the restitution of the Ardens' arms.

The hesitation as to exactitude among the varieties of Arden arms was the cause of the notes, "See the Booke of Differ.," 61; "See Knights of E. I., folios 2, 28," etc., on the draft. John Shakespeare did not live long after this grant of arms, dying in 1601. William Shakespeare was mercilessly satirized by his rivals, Ben Jonson and others, about his coat of arms; but it was the recognition of his descent that secured him so universally the attribute of "gentle." As Davies, addressing Shakespeare and Burbage in 1603, says:

"And though the stage doth stain pure gentle blood,
Yet generous ye are in mind and mood."⁴

It has been considered strange that, after the application and even after the grant (preserved in MS. "Coll. of Arms," R. 21), no use thereof can be proved, though the Heralds added to the former grant: "and we have lykewise uppon an other escucheon impaled the same with the annycient arms of the said Arden of Wellyngcote, signifying thereby that it maye and shalbe lawfull, for the said John Shakspeare, gent., to beare and use the same shields of arms, single or impaled, as aforesaid, during his natural lyfe, and that it shalbe lawfull for his children, issue, and posterity, to beare, use, quarter, and shewe the same with their dewe difference, in all lawfull warlyke faites and civill use."

Whether or not the grant was not completed before John Shakespeare's death, there is no record of his using them. Whether his son ever used them or not we do not now know, but they do not appear on any of the tombs that have been preserved.

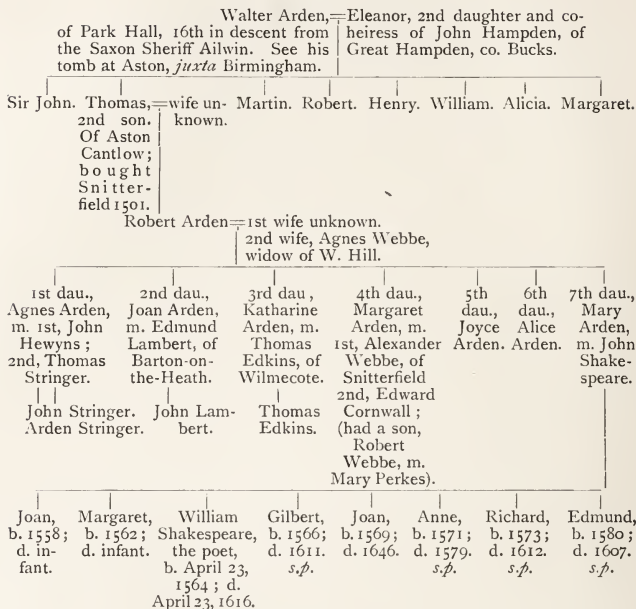
¹ "The several marks of cadency which have of *late years* been made use of for the distinction of houses . . . for the second son a crescent, the third a mullet, the fourth a martlet" (Glover's "Heraldry," vol. i., p. 168, ed. 1780).

² *Ibid.*, vol. ii., ed. 1780.

³ I am afraid I do not agree with Mrs. Stopes here. The two coats have no connection of necessity, and are quite distinct. It was a frequent occurrence for cadet branches to obtain grants radically different from the original arms. The distinct and different arms are really neither proof nor disproof.—ED.

⁴ John Davies of Hereford's "Microcosmus, The Civil Warres of Death on Fortune."

MARY ARDEN'S FAMILY.



PART III.

HIS DESCENDANTS.

Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway, supposed to be of Shottery, of a respectable family, who did not, however, then bear arms. He had three children: Susanna, born 1583, died 1649, and Hamnet and Judith, twins, born 1585. The boy died young, in 1596, *before* the grant of arms was completed. Susanna married, June 5, 1607, Dr. John Hall, armiger; and Judith married Thomas Quiney, also bearing arms. She had three sons, who all died before their majority. She died in 1661-2. Susanna had one daughter, Elizabeth, who married, first, Thomas Nash, armiger, and, secondly, Sir John Barnard, of Abington, Northamptonshire. She had no children. Her will¹ arranges what is to become of the property after the death of her husband. She mentions her cousin, Edward

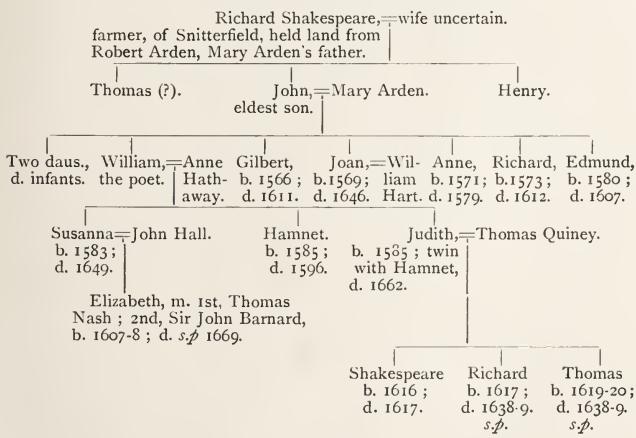
¹ Somerset House, 96 Alchin; also in Juxon.

Nash, Thomas Welles, Judith Hathaway, Joan Kent, Rose, Elizabeth, and Susanna Hathaway, and her kinsmen, the Harts. To Thomas Hart she leaves the house in Henley Street. Her executor and residuary legatee was her "kinsman, Edward Bagley, citizen of London," who proved it on March 4, 1669. I had hoped we might find something from his will, but he died intestate,¹ and the administration mentions nothing of interest to Shakespeare.

It is therefore quite clear that the whole period covered by Shakespeare's life and that of his descendants was 105 years, *i.e.*, from 1564 to 1669, and that *no lineal descendants can survive*. Yet, as if in illustration of the methods of fabrication of tradition, when it is desired, I have heard of many who boast a *lineal descent from the poet*; and of one even who boasts of having inherited not only the *Shakespeare's* dinner-service, but his *teapot*! Yet that the presence of the name is a certain bar to the descent, as above shown, no such claimants seem to have taken the trouble to find out.

Even under another name they are not to be accepted, though, so lately as June, 1857, there was recorded² the death of William Hammond, Esq., of London, "one of the last lineal descendants of Shakespeare." William Shakespeare's poems alone are his posterity.

JOHN SHAKESPEARE'S FAMILY.



¹ Admin. 1686 ; Somerset House.

² *Morning Herald*—Obituary.

(To be continued.)

THE EVOLUTION OF THE MEDIÆVAL HELMET.

BY F. R. EARLES.

PART I.



SINCE our earliest lessons in the art of heraldry, we have learnt, as one of the fundamental laws of the achievement, that the helmet by its shape and position is indicative of rank ; and we early learnt by rote that the esquire's helmet was of steel, and was placed in profile, with the visor closed ; the helmet of the knight and baronet was to be open and affrontée ; that the helmet of the peer must be of silver, guarded by grills, and placed in profile ; and that the royal helmet was of gold, with grills, and affrontée. Until recent years certain stereotyped forms of the helmet for these varying circumstances were in use, hideous alike both in the regularity of their usage and the atrocious shapes into which they had been evolved. These regulations, like some other adjuncts of heraldic art, comparatively speaking, are of modern origin. Heraldry in its early and better days knew them not, and they came into vogue about the Stuart times, when heraldic art was on the wane. It is puzzling to conceive a desire to stereotype these particular forms, and we take it that the fact, which is undoubted, arose from the lack of heraldic knowledge on the part of the artists, who, having one form before them, which they were assured was correct, under the circumstances simply reproduced this particular form in facsimile, not knowing how far they might deviate from the lines they copied and still remain correct. The knowledge of heraldry by the heraldic artist was the real point underlying the excellence of mediæval heraldic art, and underlying the excellence of much of the heraldic art in the revival of the last few years. As Mr. St. John Hope pointed out in his lecture before the Royal Institution of British Architects, in olden times they "played" with heraldry, and therein lay the excellence of heraldic art. The old men knew the lines within which they could "play," and knew the laws which they could not transgress. Their successors, ignorant of the laws of arms, and afraid of the hidden meanings of armoury, had none but the stereotyped lines to follow. The result was bad. Still later followers,

ignorant alike of the laws and the meaning of heraldry, made hash of both art and laws.

The recent revival of heraldry is due to men with accurate and extensive knowledge, and some modern examples of heraldic art well compare with ancient types. One happy result of this revival



FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

is a return to older and better types of the helmet. But it is little use discarding the "heraldic" helmet of the stationer's shop unless a better and more accurate result can be shown, so that it will be well to trace in detail the progress of the real helmet from earliest times.

In the Anglo-Saxon period the common helmet was merely a cap of leather, often four-cornered, and with a serrated comb (Figs. 1 and 2), but men of rank had a conical one of metal (Fig. 3), which was fre-



FIG. 4.



FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.

quently richly gilt. About the time of Edward the Confessor a small piece, of varying breadth, called a "nasal," was added (Fig. 4), which, with a quilted or gamboised hood, or one of mail, well protected the face, leaving little more than the eyes exposed; and in this form the helmet continued in general use until towards the end of the twelfth century, when we find it merged into or supplanted by the "chappelle-de-fer," which is first mentioned in documents at this period, and

was shaped like a flat-topped, cylindrical cap. This, however, was soon enlarged so as to cover the whole head (Fig. 5), an opening being left for the features, which were sometimes protected by a movable "aventaille," or visor, instead of the "nasal." This helmet (which was adopted by Richard I., who is also sometimes represented with a conical one) was the earliest form of the large war



FIG. 7.

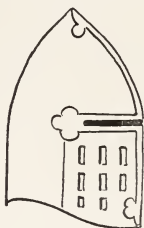


FIG. 8.

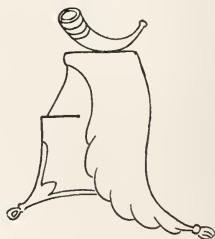


FIG. 9.

and tilting "heaume" (or helm), which was of great weight and strength, and often had only small openings or slits for the eyes (Figs. 6 and 7). It was afterwards pointed at the top, and otherwise slightly varied in shape, but its general form appears to have been the same until the end of the fourteenth century (Figs. 8, 9, 16-19).

The cylindrical, or "pot-shaped" helmet of the Plantagenets,



FIG. 10.



FIG. 11.



FIG. 12.

however, disappears in the latter part of the thirteenth century, when we first find mention of the "bascinet" (from Old French for a basin), Figs. 10-15. This was at first merely a hemispherical steel cap, put over the coif of mail to protect the top of the head, when the knight wished to be relieved from the weight of his large helm (which he then slung at his back), but still did not consider

the mail coif sufficient protection. It soon became pointed at the top, and gradually lower at the back, though not so much so as to protect the neck. In the fourteenth century the mail, instead of being carried over the top of the head, was hung to the bottom rim of the helmet, and spread out over the shoulders, over-lapping the



FIG. 13.



FIG. 14.



FIG. 15.

cuirass (Figs. 10-15). This was called the "camail," or "curtain of mail." It is shown in Figs. 11-13 fastened to the bascinet by a lace or thong passing through staples.

The large helm, which throughout the fourteenth century was still worn *over* the bascinet, did not fit down closely to the cuirass

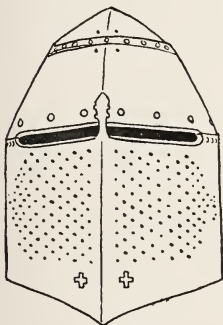


FIG. 16.

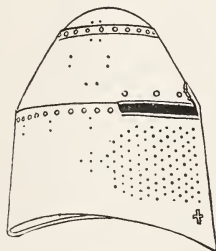


FIG. 17.

(though it may have been fastened to it with a leather strap), its bottom curve not being sufficiently arched for that purpose; nor did it rest on the shoulders; but was probably wadded inside so as to fit closely to the bascinet.

It is doubtful if any actual helm previous to the fourteenth

century exists, and there are very few of that period remaining. In that of the Black Prince the lower, or cylindrical, portion is composed of a front and back piece, riveted together at the sides, and this was most likely the usual form of construction ; but in the helm of Sir Richard Pembridge (Figs. 16, 17) the three pieces (cylinder, conical piece, and top piece) of which it is formed are fixed with nails, and are so welded together that no trace of a join is visible. The edges of the metal, turned outwards round the ocularium, are very thick, and the bottom edge is rolled inwards over a thick wire, so as not to cut the surcoat. There are many twin holes in the helmet for the aigletts, by which the crest and lambrequin were attached, and in front, near the bottom, are two + shaped holes for the T bolt, which was fixed by a chain to the cuirass.

The helm of Sir Richard Hawberk (Figs. 18, 19), who died in



FIG. 18.

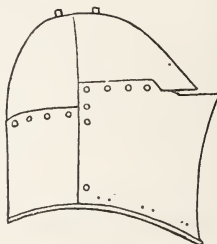


FIG. 19.

1407, is made of five pieces, and is very thick and heavy. It is much more like the later form adapted for jousting, and was probably only for use in the tilt-yard ; but, although more firmly fixed to the cuirass than the earlier helm, it did not fit closely down to it, as all later helms did.

The custom of wearing the large helm over the bascinet being clumsy and troublesome, many kinds of visor were invented, so as to dispense with the large helm, except for jousting, three of which are represented in Figs. 10, 14, and 15. In the first a plate shaped somewhat to the nose was attached to the part of the camail which covered the mouth. This plate, and the mail mouth-guard, when not in use, hung downwards towards the breast : but when in use it

was drawn up and attached to a staple or locket on the front of the bascinet. This fashion, however, does not appear to have been adopted in England, but was peculiar to Germany, Austria, etc. None of these contrivances seem to have been very satisfactory, but towards the end of the fourteenth century the large and salient beaked visor was invented (Fig. 20). It was fixed to hinges at the sides of the bascinet with pins, and was removable at will. A high collar of steel was next added, as a substitute for the camail. This form of helmet remained in use during the first half of the fifteenth century, and the large helm, which was only used for

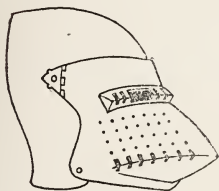


FIG. 20.

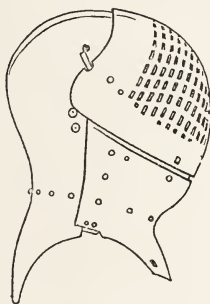


FIG. 21.

jousting, took a different form, or rather several different forms, which may be divided into three kinds. The first was called a bascinet, and was used for combats on foot. It had an almost spherical crownpiece, and came right down to the cuirass, to which it was firmly fixed, and was, like all large helms of the fifteenth century, large enough for the wearer to move his head about freely inside. The helm of Sir Giles Capel (Fig. 21) is a good specimen of this class; it has a visor of great thickness, in which are a great number of holes, thus enabling the wearer to see in every direction. The "barbute," or ovoid bascinet, with a chinpiece riveted to it, was somewhat like this helm, and is often seen on the brasses of 1430-1450; the chinpiece retaining the name of "barbute," after the bascinet had gone out of fashion.

(To be continued.)



WELSH PEDIGREES.

BY JOHN HOBSON MATTHEWS.



ACIAL traditions and social circumstances have alike contributed to invest Cambro-British genealogies with an importance unknown among non-Celtic peoples. The ancient Celt was, before all things, a warrior, and therefore a bearer of arms. The Romanized Britons systematically strove to keep their race untainted by any admixture with the blood of the Saxon invader, and the full rights of a tribesman were only allowed to him who could point to eight great-grandparents of genuine Welsh stock. Hence the possession of these *preuves de noblesse* was of paramount importance to the Cambro-Briton, and, long before writing was in common use among the laity, Welsh pedigrees were handed down by oral tradition, the enumeration of the four descents in the male line forming the full name of the individual. Thus, Llès ap Coel ap Cyllin ap Caradog was the name of a man formed of his own name joined to those of his father and paternal grandfather, and great-grandfather. For ordinary purposes the name of the individual with the addition of his father's was considered sufficient, the two being united by the word *ap*, or *ab*, "the son of"; but for purposes of formality and display the whole of the known or supposed male ancestry was set out, even to an inordinate length.

The use of a hereditary surname, derived from the occupation or residence of a paternal ancestor, or from some other circumstance, had become the rule in most countries in Christendom by the end of the fifteenth century. But in Wales the old form of nomenclature continued to prevail, to the bewilderment of the Saxon and the Frank, until a statute of Henry VIII. had the effect of compelling every Cymro to adopt his father's name as his own cognomen and that of his male descendants in perpetuity. The absence of surnames from the earlier portions of Welsh pedigrees, combined with a national contempt for definite dates, renders the family trees of the gentry of Wales particularly fruitful in the nuts which it is the pleasure and the pain of the genealogical student to crack, but which the uninitiated fear to risk their teeth upon. It may be questioned whether even the names of Welsh mansions have greater terrors for the ordinary Englishman than the long

enumeration of single names generation after generation, which leaves the reader in utter confusion of mind as to whether he is landed in the sixteenth century or the sixth before he has got back to the original *pater-familias*.

Welsh genealogies are, for the most part, arranged in groups or clans, each deriving from a common ancestor, who is usually one of the native warrior-chieftains of the sub-Roman or "Brit-Welsh" era. It is characteristic of such a clan that the families composing it bear different surnames one from the other, the Welsh clans differing entirely in this respect from the Irish and Caledonian, in which every clansman bears his chief's surname. Thus, the descendants in the male line of Jenkyn ab Adam are known by the surnames Proger, Jones, Herbert, Powell, Hughes, Gwyn, Vaughan, Raglan, Evans, etc., and it is only for the sake of convenience that they are termed collectively "the Herbert Clan."

The student of genealogies may be congratulated upon the fact that Welsh manuscript pedigrees exist in great abundance, in spite of the havoc which accident and neglect have wrought among the muniments of county families; but, it must be added, the manuscripts which survive are not so generally accessible as might be wished. Only a small percentage of them have found their way to public libraries, one of the most noteworthy collections being that preserved in the Free Library at Cardiff; it was purchased by the Corporation about a year ago from the representatives of the late Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., of Middle Hill, at a cost of £3,000. The Cardiff collection comprises MSS. which were written by, or formerly belonged to, such first-rate heralds and genealogists as Lewis Dwnn, Francis Gwyn, Twm Sion Catti, and Sir Isaac Heard. Some of these books are written in Welsh, some in English, and the older ones are beautiful examples of penmanship. Among them is a goodly number of illuminated family trees, with the arms emblazoned in all the glory of gold and colours.

The hereditary use of armorial bearings in Europe generally is believed to date from the beginning of the thirteenth century, but it may be doubted whether a somewhat later origin must not be assigned for the fixity of heraldic insignia among the Welsh. All the same, the Cambro-British heralds have never hesitated to ascribe definite coats of arms to their clan founders of early mediæval times, and the agreement of the authorities as to the proper coat to be used for each of these ancient heroes is remarkable. Prefixed to Burke's "General Armory" is a list of the names and arms of the founders of the Royal Tribes of Wales, upon which

are based the armorial bearings of most of the old Welsh families. The arms of Bleiddyn ap Cynfarch, one of these early demi-gods, are : Sable, three spearheads argent embrued gules. This coat is assigned to Einion Sais (*Anglicè*, Edward English), and is borne by many families claiming descent from him. One of these is the very widespread Gwentian stock named Watkins, who people the fertile and lovely country between Hereford and Brecon. A member of this family, residing at Abergavenny, possesses a well-executed heraldic achievement said to have been drawn by a French prisoner of war in the last century. At the back of the drawing is a note in the handwriting of the artist stating that these are "the arms of the ancient family of Watkins, of Saxon origin." The latter assertion is no doubt based upon the name of the common ancestor, Einion Sais, but this tradition of the family's origin is probably erroneous, for the term "Sais" was formerly applied, not only to a Saxon or Englishman, but also to a Welshman whose knowledge of the English tongue was superior to that of his acquaintances.

The Watkins stock is in many respects deserving of the notice of genealogists. It approaches to a marked degree the status of the Celtic clan as known to us in Ireland and the Scottish highlands, being apparently a homogeneous though widespread family, known by one surname, and made up of branches differing in wealth and social dignity—from the chieftain with his *armes pleines* and his ample estates, to the yeoman farmer in his thatched and white-washed homestead. The Watkins, moreover, are remarkable for the tenacity with which, in the teeth of penal enactments, a large number of them have adhered to the Roman Catholic religion.

Many families of Cambro-British descent bear arms in which some heraldic detail points to their nationality. Not to speak of Welsh mottoes, such as "*Y fynno Duw a fydd*"—What God willeth will be—(Mathew of Llandaff), and "*Y cyfiawn sydd hu megis llew*"—The righteous is bold as a lion—(Hughes of Trostrey), we find at least one distinctly Welsh charge, namely, Saxons' heads. Vaughan of Courtfield, a branch of the Herbert stock, bear "three Saxons' heads, each with a rope entwined round the neck." This description of the charge is sufficiently full, and it is understood by Welsh heralds that the heads are "crined or," to denote the fair hair of the Teutonic invader. In quite modern times there has arisen a tendency to blazon these as "children's heads proper, crined or, each encircled about the neck by a snake proper," with an implied allusion to a legend about a serpent which got into the cradle of the eldest baby son. The alteration is interesting as an evidence of the

extinction of that racial prejudice which gloried in an ancestor's deeds of prowess against a hated foe. In some instances the Saxons' heads have been modified into Saracens' heads, and the rope around the neck exchanged for the conventional wreath about the Mussulman's swarthy brow.

Among the Phillipps MSS. at Cardiff is an illuminated vellum roll, with a genealogical tree of the family of Roberts of Cardiff, showing their descent from the Herbert stock, and from a marriage with the daughter and sole heir of Roth, in co. Glamorgan. This tree was drawn up in Elizabeth's reign, for John Roberts of Cardiff, Esq., a wealthy citizen of that ancient borough, who apparently claimed to bear the same arms as the main line of the Herberts, to wit, Per pale azure and gules, three lioncels rampant argent. The Robertses appear to be either extinct, or to have lapsed into the condition of *roturiers*. I believe I have found among the wills at Llandaff evidence that the last of the family at Cardiff was a hotel-keeper, whose son, towards the close of the eighteenth century, was a carpenter at Bristol.

In Wales, to a greater extent than in England, the tradition of *noblesse* has been preserved, in spite of the poverty which time and adversity have brought about in many ancient and honourable houses. At the end of the last century there was living near Abergavenny Mr. Proger, of Werndu, the genealogical chief of the numerous and powerful Herbert clan. His ancient mansion, the cradle of the race, was almost tumbling to pieces about his ears, and the revenue of his estate, devoured by three centuries of penal laws against Roman Catholics, amounted only to £200 a year. Proger of Werndu, the last male of the eldest line, stands out a picturesque and venerable figure in the pages of local history. An unsullied escutcheon, the memory of a glorious line of ancestors, and the contemplation of a hundred noble offshoots from the parent trunk, of which he was alone the representative, so powerfully engrossed his imagination that neither poverty nor misfortune could quench his family pride. When he was gathered to his fathers in the ancestral vault, and there was no longer a Proger of Werndu, it was as if some gnarled and hoary oak had been removed from its immemorial place. He left only two daughters, nuns, and the chieftainship passed to Jones (Herbert) of Treowen and Llanarth, now represented by Colonel Ivor John Caradoc Herbert of Llanarth, in the county of Monmouth.



HERALDIC BOOKPLATES AND THEIR VALUE

BY W. H. K. WRIGHT.



THE above is a matter which has been exercising the minds of many persons of late, more especially those who are desirous of making a collection of these little works of art, and are faced at the outset by the financial difficulty.

There are many who collect bookplates for the mere love of collecting; there are others who collect *Ex-Libris*, with a definite object in view. Of these objects several could be quoted; but doubtless many readers of the *GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE* collect these labels primarily as evidence of the armorial bearings used by the individuals whose names are attached. To those the fancy prices which enthusiasts will pay are of little interest, beyond the self-evident fact that, merely as records of arms, used bookplates are not worth the money now demanded. Doubtless, however, those who have amassed collections of these little heraldic evidences will be interested in computing the idle wealth they have unconsciously amassed—for wealth it would really nowadays seem to be.

The times, in fact, have changed, prices have advanced in an alarming manner, and it is no easy matter to acquire a really good collection, save by the expenditure of a large sum of money. One is occasionally asked, What is the market value of a bookplate? The answer is invariably that there is at present no actual standard by which these things can be appraised.

Dealers have it pretty much their own way, and they can regulate prices as they please. In point of fact, the value of a bookplate is just what it will fetch; and the collector who has the best-lined purse can, in most cases, as in other things, command the market, and secure the most precious treasures.

Recent sales, although notable in their way, have in no sense solved the problem; on the contrary, the absurdly high prices realized at these sales have made the problem more difficult of solution, and collectors await with considerable interest further developments. Some there are who think that the present high prices will not continue, but that we shall ere long reach a normal condition of things; but this must depend very much upon collectors themselves, for if they resolve not to buy largely, and thus help to

keep up the prices, the dealers must in their own interests come down.

When the present writer began to collect, some twenty years ago, the ordinary secondhand booksellers were quite willing to give these little treasures to their regular customers, and very often would permit those so favoured to carry away some volume containing a coveted bookplate, with permission to detach the same, provided it, could be done without injury to the book. It has also fallen to the lot of some collectors, in the very early history of the hobby, to have the run of some large bookseller's establishment where books were bought by the ton, and to carry away the outer covers of such as were, to use a technical term, "wasted" by the sackful, or even by the cab-load.

At the time of which we speak, dealers were in the habit of sorting out and destroying odd volumes or books which had no particular monetary value, sending the paper to the mill, but retaining the outer covers, which in many cases bore the arms or other mark of possession of their former owners; and these were reserved for a favoured few, who were allowed to have their choice, and to take them away, boards and all, for the traditional "penny apiece all round."

That practice, however, is now a thing of the past; the recognised dealers in London and the provinces purchase from the small booksellers and the barrow-men, who have become sophisticated, and have thus been able to establish a monopoly in this new branch of business.

It is but fair to say that the establishment of the *Ex Libris* Society in London in 1891, followed by the German, French, and American societies, has done much to bring about this change, by extending the influence and the keen interest in the bookplate, and by inducing more people to take up the pursuit; also, as a natural consequence, to indicate to the dealers themselves that these little labels had a higher market value than they had been accustomed to put upon them.

Collectors may now be found in almost every civilized country, forming a sort of international brotherhood, exchanging duplicate plates, and vying with each other for the possession of the largest collection and the rarest examples.

The methods of collectors have also changed to a very large extent. The collector of bygone days was never happier than when he was poking about among the dusty tomes in some out-of-the-way bookshop in a London street or alley, or turning over the odds and

ends on a coster's barrow in the Farringdon Road or Aldgate, or maybe on the quays of Paris. Now, however, there are few treasures to be so acquired, even in provincial towns; booksellers nowadays are a wary community, and decline to give away the bookplates which in many cases are of greater value than the books which contain them.

To obtain good bookplates, then, one must go to a dealer and be prepared to pay a good price for the best things, although even dealers are not averse to a little bargaining, especially when they find that they have got hold of a good customer, even though a shrewd one. There is another way, it is true, of getting a good collection, if one doesn't mind taking advantage of another man's toil and enthusiasm, and purchasing his collection outright. Of course, this is a somewhat expensive business; but it has been resorted to in many cases of late, the purchasers acquiring excellent collections without any trouble, and also without any merit to themselves, excepting the possession of a satisfactory balance at their bankers'.

Certainly these folks experience little of the joy of the genuine collector, and they are scarcely to be envied for the manner of their acquisitions, whatever may be said as to the value of the artistic trifles themselves. The chief delight of a collector of the old school is in the seeking and the occasional discovery of some pictorial or armorial treasure in an unexpected place, or in some unthought-of manner.

But to return to the question of valuation. It is difficult to give a tariff of prices for these dainty little marks of possession, for each man has a different idea of value, and it is impossible to foresee what prices may obtain in the near future. A glance backward, and a comparison of the prices of twenty or thirty years ago with those of to-day, however, may be helpful and interesting.

In a catalogue of books issued by a well-known London bookseller as long ago as 1866, he offers twelve dozen bookplates of all sorts and sizes, "no two alike," for the modest price of 10s. 6d. This pioneer in bookplate distribution appends, moreover, this footnote to the entry in his catalogue:

"Would not the collecting and arranging of family coats of arms in albums be more interesting than the collecting of worn-out postage-stamps?"

Without going into the question of the utility or otherwise of postage-stamp-collecting, we may remark that this shrewd bookseller, although a little in advance of his time, was quite right, and

that his happy suggestion has "caught on" in a way which must have considerably surprised him.

But now for the sequel. Another catalogue appears, bearing the same bookseller's name; the date is that of the year 1897, and one of the special features is a list of bookplates with prices attached. No more lots of a gross for half a guinea; but plates are offered at prices ranging from one and sixpence to ten shillings each, and these in many cases not even the best of their kind.

A few examples will enable those interested to form a fair estimate of the whole:

Elizabeth, Duchess of Beaufort, 4s. 6d.; Schulenberg, Duchess of Kendal, 4s. 6d.; Viscountess Scudamore, 15s.; Right Hon. Lady Mary Lowther, 5s. 6d.; Mary, Lady Hervey, 2s. 6d.; Hon. Dorothy Townsend, 4s.; Lady Louisa Lygon, 3s. 6d.; Eliza Heigham, 5s. 6d.; Mary Clark, 7s. 6d.; Rachel Austen, Baroness Le Despencer, 4s. 6d.

The foregoing are all ladies' plates; moreover, they are all armorial, and none in the list is less than 2s. Now let us take a few of the general plates from the same list, in order to give our readers an idea of the prices charged for the various styles and periods:

Hon. Theobald FitzWalter Butler, 5s.; Alured Clarke, D.D., 4s.; Fountaine Cook, 6s. 6d.; Richard Cumberland, 6s. 6d.; A. C. Ducarel, 5s. 6d.; Wm. Dyne, 6s. 6d.; Thos. Frewen, M.D., 5s. 6d.; Sir Martin Browne Ffolks, Bart., 5s. 6d.; Sir William Grace, Bart., 5s. 6d.; T. W. Greene, Lichfield, 4s. 6d.; John Hallifax, 7s. 6d.; Richard Lamborne, 5s. 6d.; Peregrine F. Thorne, 10s. 6d.; Thomas Bray, 5s. 6d.; William Graham, Esq., Epsom, 3s.; John Lewis Petit, M.D., F.R.S., 4s.; George Ravenhill, 2s. 6d.; Philip Salter, M.A., 4s. 6d.; John Wright, 4s. 6d.; John Vernon, 1s. 6d.; Philip Nicholas Shuttleworth, 4s.; William Hanbury, of Kelmarsh, 5s. 6d.; etc., etc., etc.

The above are culled at random from a long list, and are by no means selected specimens.

At the outset we spoke of some recent sales of bookplates.¹ Those who looked forward to these sales as a certain means of establishing a standard of value in the matter of bookplates have certainly been undeceived. We cannot enter into details, but it may be sufficient to say on the present occasion that at the first sale most of the lots fell to dealers—whether acting for themselves or on commission we know not—and that they were knocked down at extraordinary prices. Many well-known collectors were present, but, except in two or three cases, they made no purchases. One gentleman who bought a great number of lots has since admitted that he paid

¹ The sales in question took place at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's, Leicester Square, London, on January 28 and April 6 respectively.

too dearly for them, and that he did not get a single bargain. A scrutiny of the prices paid by him convinces us that he might have done better had he purchased the same plates from one of the recognised dealers. But one is apt to lose one's head at a sale, and to pay too dearly for one's whistle.

Some of the prices realized at this particular sale may be quoted in illustration of the statements made above.

Thus, the Holland plate, executed by Hogarth, but not signed or dated, fetched £4 18s.; the fine gift plate of Cambridge University, engraved by Pine, made £2 4s.; Sir John Aubrey's plate, dated 1698, realized £3 12s. 6d.; and the fine plate of Sir F. Cunliffe, engraved and signed by Bartolozzi, was knocked down at 26s. Another single plate, that of Andrew Lumisden, brought 30s.; David Garrick, 30s.; Sir Charles Frederick, 36s.; and a very scarce plate of Harvard College, New England, £3 5s. Two plates of Thomas Penn, of Pennsylvania, realized £6; and the well-known plate of Henry Hoare, goldsmith, in London, dated 1704, made 19s. Sir Philip Sydenham's armorial plate made 27s.

It is somewhat difficult, on examination of the remaining lots and the prices they realized, to obtain a fair idea as to the value of single plates; but the whole collection, numbering 278 lots, produced about £225. This included a few small collections; thus, 340 modern armorials sold for £2 4s., a fairly moderate price; another lot of 115, including some old and good plates, fetched £4 18s.; and two other lots of 120 and 200 made 30s. and 26s. respectively.

At the second sale prices were a little more moderate, and private buyers were more numerous. Amongst the lots which fetched high figures were the following: The Cambridge University plate, large size, £4 4s.; Matthew Prior, £4 12s.; Lady Pomfret, £3 3s.; Countess of Bessborough, £3 10s.; Sir J. Wright, £1 18s.; Lord Byron, £1 2s.; Christ's College, Cambridge, 1701, £1 4s.; Sir Thos. Hanmer, 1707, £1 10s.; David Garrick, £1 2s.

Much more might be said upon this branch of the subject as applied to sales by auction, but we must hasten on to more definite and practical matters.

Almost every catalogue of secondhand books which comes to hand contains a more or less lengthy list of bookplates, either loose or attached to books; and these, for the most part, are moderate in price. We have known cases where unscrupulous dealers have attached valuable bookplates to worthless books, and then advertised them at fancy prices; some have even gone beyond that,

have reproduced good plates, and put their fabrications before the collectors. Some recent frauds of this kind are fresh in our minds; but we trust that they have been checked, and we have too much faith in the honesty of booksellers as a class to believe that the first-named offence is at all common.

A few words must suffice as to the high prices which have been paid for collections, and also for single plates.

The largest collection, probably, that has ever been disposed of in one lot was that of the late Rev. T. W. Carson, of Dublin, a collector of many years' standing. This collection numbered some 32,000 plates, besides numerous books and pamphlets bearing upon the subject. It was bought by a London dealer for £1,150.

The same dealer not long ago disposed of a copy of the "Iglar" plate—the oldest bookplate known—for £27, and a second copy for 40 guineas.

The fancy price of £50 was quoted not long ago for a copy of the scarce Bastille plate, and as much as 75 dollars has been given in America for the Epes Sargent plate, by Paul Revere.

The following particulars of the present-day prices charged for bookplates are authenticated by a well-known dealer, whose knowledge of the subject, and the general integrity of his dealings with collectors all over the world, have gained him no small amount of credit:

For Early English and Jacobean, minimum price, 1s. 6d., average 5s. each.

Chippendale from 1s. upwards, average 3s. This price works out exactly for a collection of 650, including dated, signed American, etc.

Ribbon and wreath from 6d. upwards. For a collection of 600, including some dates and a few Americans, the average works out at 1s.

Early dated from 5s., or average about 9s.

Modern dated from 6d., average about 1s.

Spade Shields from 4d., average price for several hundred examples 6d. each.

Pictorial from 6d., average 5s. for ordinary good ones.

Bookpiles from 2s. 6d. upwards, average 7s. 6d.

Literary from 1s. 6d., average 3s. 6d.

Plain armorial from 2s. to 6s. per dozen, average 3s. per dozen.

Signed from 4d. upwards. A collection of 1,000 would average just 3s. each.

Ladies' from 4d. upwards, or about an average of 2s. each for 500 varieties.

From the above, it will be seen that the hobby of bookplate-collecting has taken firm hold of a great number of people, not only in this country, but in Germany, France and America; that the value of plates is ever on the increase, and that a lucrative business has arisen in consequence of the increased demand for these little marks of ownership. Also that a literature has been produced upon the subject; journals are being published in at least four countries in the

interests of bookplate-collectors, and dozens of books have been issued in English, German, French, Dutch, and Swedish. All this has grown up in a comparatively short time, the first book printed in England dealing exclusively with bookplates having been published in 1880, and the pioneer society having been established in London in 1891. Moreover, the revival in the demand for personal bookplates has set many artists and designers at work, as much as £40 or £50 being paid for a finely-engraved plate.

It remains to be seen what further developments may arise, but it is certain that bookplate-collectors are more numerous than ever, in spite of the advancing prices. A few drop out from time to time, and give up the pursuit; but these, by relinquishing their collections, confer a favour on other collectors, by making it possible to get rare and valuable plates without having to pay extravagant prices for them.



NELSON AND HIS ENCHANTRESS (*continued*).

(Continuation of FAMILY REGISTER).



EDMUND, youngest son of my uncle Thomas, brought up a clergyman, was of Caius College, Cambridge; afterwards married the widow of Rev. Mr. Squire and half-sister to his brother's wife, by which marriage he became Rector of Congham in right of his wife, who was the patroness. She died about the year 1779; is buried at Congham. Mr. Edmund Nelson, my cousin german, is the patron of that living. My uncle Thomas married to his third wife Dinah, daughter of Willis, of Burnham Overy. She died about the year 1754; left no children; buried at Sporle. My uncle lived to an advanced age; lies buried at Sporle. The great tithes are now leased to another family, and some other properties laying in that parish are sold.

William, the second son of my Grandfather, was brought up to farming business, took the farm his father died in, and carried it on many years, in which he acquired very handsome fortunes and made considerable purchases, amongst others Crudes or Curds Hall, at Fransham, where he built a handsome house, retired from his farm thither, and in a very advanced age, built a small house at Dunham, where he died full of years and good works. He married two wives; first the daughter of — Lathbury, a Suffolk family; 2nd the widow of — Stanford. By his first wife he had one son and three daughters. William, his son, brought up a clergyman at Caius College, Camb., is Rector of Hillington and Helgay, and inherits a handsome paternal estate at Crudes Hall. He is married and has children. Elizabeth, my uncle's eldest daughter, married — Bale, a wealthy farmer. He left her a widow with one son, who is married, and two daughters. One married — Wright, silk

mercier, London; the other very unhappy in her health, Alice, a single woman, lives at Dunham. Mary married — Protheroe, of New Buckenham. She is now a widow.

Edmund, my Father. Educated at Eton School, admitted of Emanuei College, Cambridge, a pensioner, about the year 1713. Soon after he took his bachelor's degree. He married Mary, the daughter of John Bland, baker, in the Pety Cury, Camb., and Thomazin, his wife. He soon obtained the Rectory of East Bradenham, in Norfolk, where he resided. Abt. the year 1725 (or 26) the Provost and Fellows of Eton gave him the Vicarage of Sporle. My mother's father, soon after the marriage of his daughter, purchased the next presentation and perpetual advowson of Hilborough, in Norfolk. About the year 1735, the living became vacant, and my father was presented thereto by Mr. John Bland. He resigned East Bradenham, resided at Hilborough, died there in the 54th year of his age, 1747, and is buried there.

John Bland, my maternall G : father, was of some reputable family in Lancashire, who (as presbyterians) seemed to have suffered by the Royall party in the Great Rebellion. How he came to Camb: I never learned, nor who his wife was. I believe they began the world with but very little, but by industry in trade they acquired considerable fortunes, purchased estates in Camb; and in that county; they had two sons and three daughters. The eldest, John, was educated a clergyman of the established church, and was handsomely preferred by the Ancaster family, in whose house he lived many years as Chaplain. He left no issue; died about the year 1760; is buried in the Duke of Ancaster's Chapell at Grimthorpe, Lincolnshire. Bryant, the other son, died young. Mary, my mother, married as mentioned. Martha married — Chapman, an Apothecary, at Mildenhall, who afterwards practised in London. He died in the year 1747; buried in London, and left a son and a daughter, both single, and live at Mildenhall. His wife, my aunt, survived him some years, died at Bury St Edmund's, and is buried in the chancell at Hilboro'. Alice, another aunt, died single, and is buried in St. Andrew's Churchyard, Cambridge. Thomazin, my grandmother, died about the year 1744, after they had retired from business, and is buried in St. Andrew's, Cambridge. My grandfather in the latter part of his life removed to Hilboro', died in the 84th year of his age, and is buried at Hilboro'. He made over in his lifetime the advowson of Hilboro' to my mother, at his death, and left her and his other children hansom legacies.

My father had eight children—Mary, unmarried, born June 4th; Thomas, died an infant, buried at Cambridge; Edmund, born March 19th, 1722; Alice, Thomazin; Martha, died an infant, buried at E. Bradenham; John, died an infant, buried at Hilboro'; and John, enlisted as a soldier after various unlucky circumstances and misconduct embarked for some foreign service abt. the year 1760. Supposed dead, as never heard of since. Alice, my sister, was married 1760 to Robert Rolfe, Clk., son of the Revd. Walter Rolfe by his wife, a daughter of Shouldham of Kettlestone, and collaterally related to Admirall Lord Shouldham. From his maternall uncle he inherited by will a hansom fortune, is rector of Hilboro', presented thereto, on my resignation, by my mother, then patroness. Their issue are, Ellen, born —; Edmund, born —; Robert, born —. Thomazin, my other sister, married John Gouly, a shoemaker by trade. They have, and are likely to acquire some fortune. Their issue are John and Mary.

Myself, educated at a schooll in the county, always a weak and sickly constitution, in 1742 admitted in Caius College, Cambridge. Dr. Gooch then Master, my tutor

Dr. Eglington. I took a Bachelor's degree at the usual time, was ordained soon after, and att Michaelmas, 1745, went as curate to the Rev. Thomas Page, rector of Beccles in Suffolk, there remained till October, 1747, my father died, succeeded him in both his livings—Hilborough on my mother's presentation, Sporle, the Provost and Fellows of Eton. The whole profit of Hilborough I gave up, for the purpose of paying my father's debts and the maintenance of my mother and her family. Sporle living is about eighty pounds pr. ann. I resided with my mother at Hilboro', and in May, 1749, married Catherine, daughter of Maurice Suckling, late Prebendary of Westminster, and rector of Barsham and Wooton in Suffolk, and Ann his wife, daughter of Sir Charles Turner, Bart., of Warham. Att Michaelmas went to housekeeping at Swaffham, and at Michaelmas, 1753, removed into a hired house at Sporle. In November, 1755, on the death of Thomas Smithson, clk., was preferred to the Rectorys of Burnham Thorpe, on the presentation of the Honble. Horace Walpole, after Lord Walpole of Wolterton, and the rectory of Burnham St. Albert, with the Michieties of Ulp and St. Margaret alias Norton.

Maurice Suckling, D.D., died about the year 1729; buried at Barsham within the communion rails, aged 54. Ann Suckling, his widow, att Burnham Thorp, Jany. 5, 1768, aged 77; buried at Barsham, near her husband. Catherine Nelson, their daughter, died December 26th, 1767, ætæt 42; lies buried in the chancell Burnham Thorp. Maurice Suckling, their eldest son, Comptroller of the Navy, died July 17th, 1778, aged 52. He went to sea young, under the patronage of Sir Robert Walpole, his great uncle, was made post captain in December 2nd, 1755, was on the Jamaica station severall years, signalized himself in an action off Cape Francois on October 21st, 1757. In the year 1764, he married Mary, daughter of Horatio Ld. Walpole of Wolterton and Cozen German to his mother; he died June, 1766. He was appointed Comptroller of the Navy three years before his death, and by will left the daughters of his sister Nelson 1000*l*. each, and to the sons 500*l*. each, other legacies to a large amount, and all the residue of his fortune to his brother, William Suckling, and his heirs in his naturall children.

I was born at East Bradenham, March 19, 1722; Catherine Suckling, born att Barsham in Suffolk, May 9th, 1725. Edmund Nelson and Catherine Suckling were married at Beccles, May 11th, 1749. Their issue: Edmund, born at Swaffham, April 5, 1750; Horatio, born at Swaffham, July 28th, 1751; Maurice, born at Swaffham, May 24th, 1753, n. stile; Susanna, born at Sporle, June 12, 1755; William, born at Burnham Thorp, April 20th, 1757; Horatio, Born at ditto, Sepr. 29, 1758; Ann, Born at ditto, Sepr. 20, 1760; Edmund, Born at ditto, June 4th, 1762; Suckling, Born at ditto, Jany. 5, 1764; George, Born at ditto, Sepr. 13th, 1765; Catherine, Born at ditto, March 19, 1767.

Edmund Nelson died Augt. 7, 1750; buried at Hilboro'. Horatio died Nov. 15th, 1751; buried at Hilboro'. George died March 21, 1766, buried at Burnham Thorp within the rails, the south side, no stone. Ann died at Bath, Nov. 15th, 1783; buried at Bathford, north east side of the churchyard; a Tomb over the grave.

Maurice went to London at the age of 15, was appointed a clerk in the Auditor's office of excise by John Fowle, Esq., afterwards continued in the office by — Stonhewer, Esq. About the year 1780 he gave up this appointment, and attended solely to the business of the Navy office, in which he had a clerk's place given him by the Comptroller, his uncle.

Susanna had a good school education, but as I could not give her a fortune equall to an Independency I thought it most for her advantage to be placed out to

some female trade. Accordingly, at the age of 18 she was bound as an apprentice for 3 years to Messrs. Watsons, reputable milliners att Bath, where she acquitted herself with much credit and propriety. At the expiration of that term she went assistant into a shop at Bath. In the year 1777 she had a legacy of 500*£* left by Morriss, Esq., of Witton (our good faithfull and generous friend). After the death of her uncle she gave up the thought of following her trade, being possessed of near 2000*£*. In Augt., 1780, she married to Mr. Thomas Bolton, merchant in Wells near the Sea, a young man of reputable family, good character, and in a prosperous way of trade in corn, malt, coals, &c. In September, 1781, he went over to Ostend, and for the sake of trading under Imperiall colors became a free Burgher in that place. Nov. 20, 1781, Mrs. Bolton was delivered at Wells of twins, both girls, the eldest baptized the same day by the name of *Jemima*, the youngest *Katherine*. However, Mr. Bolton not well pleased with the name of *Jemima*, added *Susanna* and I believe the child was entered in the Wells registry by the name of *Susanna Jemima*. In Feby., 1782, Mrs. Bolton went to Ostend and there settled with her husband. In Feby., 1783, they returned into England. In August, 1783, she had a daughter named *Ann* which died the spring following. Born and buried at Wells. In Jan., 1784, Mr. Bolton settled at Norwich as a merchant.

(To be continued.)



A LIST OF STRANGERS (*continued*).

BY REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

ST. STEPHENS.

Frenchmen, denizens.

Thomas Biggens, quiltmaker of continuance xxvi. yeares, married an Englishe woman

John Drote Lync Muscyon of continuance ij. yeares, and Comiken his wife and iij. children, viz., Ambrose, Susan and Lodwick

Jacolyne, a frenche girle kept of almes

John Levice and Wymbishe his wife of continuance ij. yeares and hathe ij. children

CORDWAYNER STRETE WARDE.

Dutchmen, denizens.

ST. MARIE BOWE.

Magdalen the wife of Heughe Bradley, of continuance ij. yeares

Anthonie Bradley, theire sonne borne at Antwerpe

Malenag, a Dutch maide, of continuance ij. yeares

John Goodscale, of continuance vij. yeares and Margaret his wife a Dutch woman and hath ij. children

ST. MARIE BOWE.

Magdalen, a Dutch maide of continuance ij. yeares

John Eston of continuance x. yeares

Gilbert Johnson of continuance vij. yeares

Balthasar Croles

Dutchmen, denizens.

ST. ANTHONIE'S PARISHE.

Mathewe White, of continuance i. yeare

ST. THOMAS TH'APPOSTLE PARISHE.

Margaret Vltres servaunte unto the said Goddscale, Denizen of continuance ii. yeares

Dutchmen, denizens.

TRINITYE PARISHE.

John Hill, cobler, of continuance xvj. yeares

ST. ANTHONIE'S PARISHE.

Frenchmen, denizens.

Nicholas Averill, of th'age of xij. yeares
James Van Danghe of th'age of xv.
yeares, to learne Englishe

TRINITY PARISHE.

Lucretia Clarke of th'age of xiiij.
yeares

ST. ANTHONIE'S PARISHE.

Scottes, denizens.

James Dowglas of contynuaunce v.
yeares dwelleth with Mr. Parker
Drowmont Starlinge, of contynuaunce
di yeare dwelleth with Mr. Robinson

BRODSTRETE WARDE.

Denizens.

Adryan Brickpott, goldsmythe i. yere
Barbara his wife ... i. yere
James Bleven in the house }
of — Smyth widowe ... } 40 yeres

Dutchmen, no denizens.

The wif of John Newton,
one mayde servaunte and
fyve children ... } 6 yeres
John Henrick within the
howse of Hughe Bendlie } 3 weeks
Alex. van Dormall, servaunt
with Adryan Brickpott... } i. yere
Adryan Harryson, botcher 30 yeres

French, no denizens.

Thomas Exstrull, waterberer hath ben
brought up here as a childe
Noye Fysshier, with Walter
Wardesilke weaver came } i. yere
for Religion ... }
John Jenenges, a dresser of fethers
[3 yeres
Arnold Sarrages, with Mathewe Col-
clogh

French, the M^{rs} [sic] denyzens.

Nicholas Byssyo, his }
mother his wyf and ij. } i. yere
children ... }
Denys Veyll and his wif... 7 yeres
Maciet Lottyn, and David Bevyrs, two
Boys his Servauntes
John Larchur, cooke ... 39 yeres
Thomas Gonet his servaunte

Lucian, no denizen.

Garret Ryckyns, borne in
the land of Luke ... } di yere

Spanyard, denizen.

Lewys do Paiz ... 16 yeres

In Rochell, no denizens.

Jeremy Coshett, and Perye Faiavld
ii. boyes, with Edward Catcher

Italian, no denizens.

Peter Sottye, within the house of John
Haylls ... 15 yeres

Portugales, no denizens.

Balthazar Perys, and hys }
wife with their vij. chil- } di. yere
dren ... } ...

BASSIESHAWE WARDE.

French, denizen.

John de Pounce and Gaffyn hys wyf
22 yeres

BUSSHOPPESGATE WARDE.

French, denizens.

Domynyck Bowpere ... 20 yeres
2 William Heyward, and Jakelyn his
wife ... 32 yeres
2 Denys Demestro and his
wife, with their iij. } 7 yeres
daughters ... }
3 John Walters, with ii. } 25 yeres
daughters and one son }

French, no denizens.

Peter Mony, with Domynyck Bowpere
Anthony Deviek, and his wife, and iii.
children with one Barbara, a widowe,
came for Religion
Vycor Collins, with Robert Bowstard
John Wigard, and Peter }
Claynard with Denys }
Demestro ... }
Robert Master and iij. children 20 yeres
Domyngo, with my L. Tresurer
20 yeres

Dowch, denizens.

James Nycolson ... 57 yeres
Gilles Hiffeld ... 30 yeres
Garet Cooke ... 20 yeres
James Sale and his wife, vi. children
[7 yeres

Cristofer Beane and his }
wife and John his son... } 14 yeres

Dowch, no denizens.

John Robertes, and his }
wife and their maide } 7 yeres
servaunte, for Religion }

A LIST OF STRANGERS

111

Mary Wynn, and her ii. children
Lewes Breffie, and Joyce his wif
James Tormyn, and Loues
his wif with iii. children
and one servaunt ... } 5 yeres
Clobrick and Mary his wif with ii. chil-
dren
John Asselyne, and Henry }
Tailler servauntes with
Christopher Beane ... }
Giles Gardener with ye L. Giles Pawlett
Laurens Denys, and his
wif with theire iii. chil- } very lately
dren }
Nicholas Bartilmewe with Hugh Wheler
[12 yeres

Peniell, wif to Laurens Dekens
Laurens, son of Garret Cooke 20 yeres
John Bartram with Giles Hiffell 2 yeres
iii. children of James Nycolson
Cornelius Payse with the }
said Nicholson hath byn } 23 yeres
here }
Lucas Molyner and Lewes Frarmer
servauntes to George Gies, sojour-
nours

Italians, no denizens.

Doctor Sesar, phisicon ... 20 yeres
John Baptist ... 51 yeres

Italian, denizen.

Peter Fanall ... 29 yeres

Moryon, no denizen.

Francys Franer in the }
house of the said Peter } 4 yeres
Fanall }

ALGATE WARDE.

Dowch, denizens.

Godfrey Nycholas and his
wif and Harry his ser- } 26 yeres
vaunte }
Peter Albrand ... 2 yeres
Peter Cornelius ... 20 yeres
Peter Cornelius and his wif 12 yeres
John Leonard ... 40 yeres
Barnes Johnson and his wif 8 yeres
Bartholomewe Howseman, and his wif
[4 yeres
Godfrey Lothbury ... 34 yeres
Thomas Marson ... 8 yeres
Giles Mace and his wif ... 35 yeres
John Readlee
Peter Mole ... 5 yeres
John Drake ... 7 yeres

Dowch, no denizens.

Lucas Frye, and James — }
servauntes with Augus- } 3 yeres
tyne de Nale }

Cornelius Johnson, a cobler 12 yeres
William — servaunt with Peter Cor-
nelius
Judith Painter
Katherin, syster to Bartho-
lomewe Howseman and } 4 yeres
his son }
Peter Craft, servaunt to
Nicholas Buit and } 5 yeres
George Johnson ... }
Valmans, widowe ... 20 yeres
Richard Nicholas, her servaunte 4 yeres
John Barker, servaunte } 4 yeres
with Godfrey Lothberye }
Michael Orte, servaunt with } 6 yeres
Thomas Marston ... }
John Belewe ... 1 month
Nicholas — servaunt with Peter Egar
Nicholas Godfrey, with Richard Lurker
Cristofer Harryson, with Mr. Goodwyn
[2 yeres

A woman servaunte, with Giles Mace
Albert Gilbert with Harvylony
Tyse Botekyn with Tho. Woodward
James Johnson, and Peter }
Peterson with James }
Dewse }
Peter Tongren, and John
Howse with Peter Al-
brand }
Cornelis Frank, and his
wif in the howse of Peter }
Mole }
iii. children of John Drake
boye with Jaques Fyssher
Lennard Henneges with Gilbert Segar
Jacob Oker with James Barnes
Cesar Anthony ... 9 yeres

French, no denizens.

John Edar, and his wif with two boyes
[1 yere
John Fysher his servaunte
John Hillar with Edar ... 3 dayes
Roger Dewfork
James, servaunte with Dominick Bow-
shet
Jackelyne Ingerlee, and
iii. children hawe here }
byne about a moneth ... }
Robert Bryer, with Robert Twilio
[14 yeres
John Wand, Stephen Blan-
cher, and Robert Bygott } 14 daies
with Rob. Twilio—mer-
chauntes }
Peter Bryant, and his wif 4 yeres
Laurens Skares with Gillam Dourmer
Henry Oker and Godfrey }
Boxe with Giles Brothers }

French, denizens.

Giles Brothers, and his wif	7 yeres
Gillam Dormer, and his wif	24 yeres
Nicholas Pigoll and his wyf	22 yeres
Nicholas Hollincourt ...	12 yeres
Robert Hoyle ...	20 yeres
Arnold Manewe ...	14 yeres
Robert Twilio ...	20 yeres
John Desolate ...	40 yeres
Jaques de Blase ...	20 yeres
Richard Cosyn ...	20 yeres
Peter Eger, and his wif ...	20 yeres
Nicholas Buit ...	20 yeres
Peter Bonvouile ...	16 yeres
Isaack Burges, and his wif	—

Venecian, no denizen.

Augustyne de Nale ...	3 yeres
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Venecian, a denizen.

Jacob Fenicia, and his wif	30 yeres
----------------------------	----------

Venecian, no denizen.

Thomas Cannot and his wif and 1 child with Fenicia
--	-----

Spanyarde, no denizen.

Androwe and Barthuo within Jaques Fyssher...	vi. yere
--	----------

Spanyarde, denizen.

Lucas Fysher

Italians, denizens.

Domynick Bowshett, and his wif	[12 yeres
Gasperin Gaffin and his wif	[20 yeres

Italian, no denizen.

Innocent Locatelli, and his servaunte

Portingale, denizen.

George Mounez ...	3 yeres
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(To be continued.)



MR. HALL'S REPLY TO MR. HORACE ROUND.

"THE SURRENDER OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT."

IN an article with the above title in the first number of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, Mr. J. H. Round takes as his subject certain alleged errors contained in the "Red Book of the Exchequer," edited by me for the Rolls Series.

Passing by for the moment the character of Mr. Round's criticisms, I propose to deal first with the facts on which they are based.

"Is it not an official scandal when we find an officer of the Public Record Office editing for an official series a famous official volume, and making statements on the strength of Rolls in the custody of that office, which statements are not to be found in them, and which Rolls, therefore, he cannot even have looked at?"

Mr. Round writes thus of a statement which he accuses me of having made on the authority of Dugdale's "Baronage" (i. 65), where the surrender of Isabella de Fortibus in the Close Roll, 4 Edward I., m. 7, is attributed to her daughter Avelina. One might be content to be a "scandalous" official antiquary with that "unfortunate and incomprehensible" blunderer Dugdale (the "prince of English antiquaries" for all time); but, in fact, the official copy of Dugdale, exclusively used by myself, has in the margin against this passage the following ancient note: "It should be Isabel, for Aveline was dead, 11 Nov., 1274—see Chron. T. Wike."

Therefore I wrote this advisedly, convinced that Dugdale had reason to ignore the reading Isabella in the record, which is a hasty draft (*pinned* on to the Close Roll) of a fictitious surrender of the very same premises which the Crown actually obtained with so much effort more than twenty years later. In this opinion I was entirely wrong, for genealogical reasons; but the conjecture was, under the circumstances, perhaps not wholly an unreasonable one. No statement concocted by the Crown could surprise us after reading the record of the surrender in 1293, including, according to Mr. Round himself, an acquittance dated two days after the death of the person by whom it purports to have been made.

Perhaps I may be pardoned for adding that Mr. Round's charge that I have shirked the labour of consulting these two rolls is somewhat out of place in the case of an editor who consulted nearly one thousand original records in order to elucidate his story of Adam de Stratton's career.

I may pass by Mr. Round's next imputation (p. 6) of "unsurpassable ineptitude" in connection with my small and doubtless rather feeble point as to the title of the Dowager Isabella de Forz, merely observing that by a not infrequent species of retribution he has himself spelt the name "de Forz" as "Foiz" (p. 4).

The next point is a far more serious one. Mr. Round asks with reference to my statement that "the Crown took possession of these great estates, silencing a remote claimant with a small annuity" (Close, 6 Edward I., m. 2d. ; p. 1024), "How was it possible to silence a claimant in 6 Edward I. (1277-8) as to a transaction which did not take place till late in 1293?" (p. 6). Now, whether I may have been right or wrong in my inference, Mr. Round has fallen into a remarkable error in his correction of that inference. He did not take the trouble to ascertain (as my Table of Contents would have shown him) that two distinct records are here referred to—one, the grant of 1277-8, entered in the Close Roll, 6 Edward I.; the other, the annuity entered at p. 1024 of the "Red Book," and assigned conjecturally by me to 1293. Mr. Round actually treats both these as the same record.

Even so when he once more unjustly writes: "Mr. Hall is convicted of taking his reference from Dugdale," Mr. Round does not give the words of the Close Roll (which he unfortunately assumed to be the record in question) correctly. "What John de Aston released to the Crown was 'totum jus et clameum suum in comitatu Albemarle . . . que fuerunt Aveline de Fortibus,'" quotes Mr. Round; but the Close Roll which he cites has "totum jus et clameum *quod habui vel habere potui* . . . que fuerunt *Aline* de Fortibus," etc. Of course, this is a trivial error, but gross beside the other trivial errors which Mr. Round has here denounced in such unsparing terms.

Again, Mr. Round proceeds (p. 7) to deplore the "unhappy inaccuracy" with which I have given a wrong reference to a page of the "Monasticon"; but this perhaps matters the less, as Mr. Round subsequently (p. 8) himself gives a wrong reference to the "Coram Rege Roll, 7 Edward I., rot. 2," which I had correctly quoted as "rot. 12."

Without searching the pages of Mr. Round's article for further inaccuracies, it may be noted that he writes (p. 8), "The *other witnesses* deposed to hearing it [the deed of surrender] recited to the countess," whereas, in fact, only one witness makes this statement in express terms.

After these instances, we may well smile at Mr. Round's laboured quibble about the difference between a "forgery" and "mutilation" of the Quarr Abbey charter (p. 8). Adam de Stratton's object in this instance was to get possession of the charter and to deface it, so as to make it appear to have been cancelled by the donor upon surrender by the abbey. Mr. Round quite overlooked this point, but he is right in correcting my slip about the conviction having "*taken place* in Easter term." The record is entered in that term Roll, but the trial took place on January 2. At the same time, it is almost painful to point out that Mr. Round, with all his violent denunciations of my scandalous neglect to examine the official Roll, was not aware that the Roll to which he refers is not the only or the most authentic record of the case. Our despised friend Dugdale gave, unknown to Mr. Round, a reference to this other record, which with extreme difficulty I was able, after a long search, to identify. It was formerly in the "County Bags," but is now placed with the Assize Rolls.

I now come to Mr. Round's final conclusion upon the true facts of the surrender itself. After dismissing with contempt my own suggestion that the key to the fraudulent conveyance is found in the subsequent production by the Crown of another charter (really of two other charters¹) purporting to be dated on the same occasion for the surrender of the Manor of Honyton, which is nowhere alluded to in this detailed description of the deathbed scenes, Mr. Round unfolds a discovery of his own:

"Mr. Hall has overlooked the fatal flaw revealed by the Red Book itself. According to the depositions of the witnesses entered there and on the Rolls of Parliament, the countess

¹ Liber A, fo. 237.

died 'between midnight and dawn' on the night following the very day on which she made the surrender. Gilbert de Knoville adds that the £4,000 due from the Crown for the surrender was paid, as we should say, to the bankers, to the account of her executors, on the Feast of St. Martin. But to our astonishment we find in the Red Book a receipt for the money from the countess herself on the second day after her death (p. 1022). Here, then, at length, we have a real flaw in the otherwise faultless array of the evidence for the Crown.

Unfortunately, in his haste to correct another, Mr. Round omitted to consult Bond's "Handy Book," which useful guide to "happy accuracy" in Record learning would have told him that the "Wednesday before the Feast of St. Martin" in 1293 falls not on November 11, but on November 4, for the simple reason that Wednesday, November 11, *is St. Martin's feast itself*.

"What is one to say?" Is it possible that Mr. Round, neglecting to read the text which he criticises with so little mercy, took the Feast of St. Martin, Pope and Confessor, which fell on Thursday, November 12, 1293, for that of "St. Martin *in the winter*"?

In truth, the explanation is not difficult:

1. The party of the Crown, determined to have an irreproachable "signature," produced an acquittance dated several days before the countess's death. Why should they not? There was "no extra charge," so to speak, for this extra forgery.

2. That this was the intentional date of the acquittance is proved by several incidents, such as the frequent allusions to impending negotiations immediately preceding the countess's last illness, and, possibly, the use of the formal declaration "*dedit nobis prefatus dominus Rex Sex millia marcarum argenti præ manibus*" in the deed of gift itself. It is true that Gilbert de Knovill states in his deposition that the money was paid "*in festo Sancti Martini sequenti in domo Episcopi Dunelmensis Londoniæ*," but even this reckoning does not rescue Mr. Round; and this witness also places the countess's death "*in vigilia Sancti Martini*" in one place, and on the preceding day in another part of his deposition. The best proof, however, that the date November 4 is intended lies in the fact that the acquittance is dated at Stockwell, and not in London. Finally, the Liber A, which (unlike the "Red Book") is here a strictly contemporary entry book, enters this acquittance *in front of the charter of surrender*.

I have now done with Mr. Round's facts; but there is a word which I have yet to say respecting the tone of his article. I have in the preface to this work publicly confessed my diffidence in treating matters genealogical, and I have frankly given the reason:

"The fatality through which the present enterprise was deprived in rapid succession of the services of two editors, both specialists in genealogical studies, could not fail to cast a heavy sense of responsibility upon one to whom the care of the fiscal department of the work had been chiefly assigned. The death of Mr. Walford Selby, with whose name the publication of the 'Red Book of the Exchequer' was first associated, has been widely deplored; but the retirement through ill-health of Mr. J. H. Round, perhaps the one English scholar capable of doing full justice to the genealogical portion of the MS., was an irreparable loss to the scheme of this edition. The editor is under many obligations to this former colleague for his unceasing interest in the progress of the work, and for invaluable corrections and suggestions offered by him in the preparation of the index."

The mistakes which Mr. Round has attempted to point out, with not entire success, are but a very few of those which may and must exist, the like of which could be pointed out by scores in the works of more accurate antiquaries than myself. To correct such errors, especially in an official publication, is a task which, if it must be attempted at all, demands the exercise of good feeling and also of good faith.

I have no desire even to allude to the unhappy personal differences which exist between Mr. Round and myself; but whether one who to the public knowledge was my friend, at one time my co-editor, and in my closest confidence during the entire progress of this work, to the advanced sheets of which he has had access during several years past, is qualified to play the part of a champion of "the public interests," and to denounce me as a "scandalous" public official, is a question which I leave to the judgment of my brother antiquaries.

HUBERT HALL.

Queries and Correspondence.

The EDITOR specially invites Correspondence on all Genealogical and Heraldic Matters, and will be pleased to insert any inquiries on such matters and requests for Parish Certificates, Next-of-Kin information, etc.

Replies and letters should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

TO CLERGYMEN

AND OTHERS HAVING CHARGE OF PARISH REGISTERS.

The very great value of Parish Registers and Parish Histories to the genealogist is admitted on all hands, and the great need of their ready accessibility is also admitted. But the difficulty which so frequently prevents their being printed is the unremunerative nature of the work. Co-operation, we think, however, can in this overcome the stumbling-block, and we invite clergymen interested in this matter to communicate with us. The lines upon which it would be possible to carry such publications to a successful issue would be to obtain guaranteed subscription-orders for the book, and in obtaining these subscriptions we should endeavour to assist. There is always a limited sale for such works, and we shall be pleased to undertake their production upon arrangements which would incur the smallest cost. The editor in such cases would reserve the right to issue the whole or part of the pages as supplementary to the magazine. This arrangement applies also to all Calendars of Wills, Registers, Records, and Family Histories.

TO SECRETARIES

OF ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES, FIELD CLUBS, ETC.

We are aware that some societies, being limited either by circumstances or intention in their scope and membership, are placed under the difficulty of being unable to print the papers read or contributed by their members or to publish extensive "transactions." In this way much genealogical and heraldic information which it is most desirable to preserve never gets into print, and is not available for reference by other genealogists. Much of such matter is of wide interest, and would be suitable to the purposes of our pages. Some, of course, has little interest beyond the immediate locality concerned. We should therefore like to draw the attention of secretaries and committees to the fact that we should be glad to consider any papers or transactions submitted to us with a view, if of sufficient general interest, to their insertion in the pages of the *Genealogical Magazine*. At the same time, we are prepared, if a minimum number of twenty-five subscriptions to this magazine are guaranteed, to print and issue, without further charge, small supplements to the magazine dealing with the purely local matters, and giving details and notices of meetings, membership, etc., which would be forwarded, with the magazine, direct to the members of the society. These supplements we should propose to leave entirely under the control of the secretary of the society or his nominee. The extent of the supplement would of course in each case depend upon the number of members subscribing.

TO PARISH CLERKS AND OTHERS IN LINCOLNSHIRE, THE EASTERN COUNTIES AND THE MIDLANDS.—THREE GUINEAS REWARD for the BAPTISMAL REGISTER of ARTHUR BOYS, who married in Willoughby, Lincolnshire, in 1707, and died at Wainfleet, Lincolnshire, in 1721.

Also TWO GUINEAS REWARD for the BAPTISMAL REGISTER of THOMAS BOYS, who married in Thorpe, Lincolnshire, in 1692, and again in 1704, in the same village, and who died at Thorpe in 1715.—Apply to H. S. BOYS, Hullbrook, Shamley Green, Guildford.

ONE GUINEA REWARD.

TO PARISH CLERKS AND OTHERS.—WANTED, CERTIFICATE of the MARRIAGE of JAMES LEES, of the Excise Service, of Scotland, with SARAH BLACKIE, or BLAICKIE, supposed to have been solemnized in Ayrshire between the years 1740 and 1744; or CERTIFICATE of BAPTISM of any children of the above.—Apply to R. O. LEES, Esq., Instow, North Devon.

£15 REWARD.

THOMAS AND ELIZABETH EMERSON, WITH CHILDREN, JOSEPH, JOHN, ELIZABETH, AND NATHANIEL, emigrated to Ipswich, Mass., U.S.A., *circa* 1638. These children and James (who remained in England) were probably born between 1618-1630. The above reward will be paid to the first person supplying certificates of their baptisms to Dr. P. H. EMERSON, The Nook, Oulton Broad, Lowestoft.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

Can any of your readers give any information regarding the ancestry of Robert Hildgard, Yorkshire, who, with a Challoner and a Devonshire Drew, were in Ireland in 1639? Robert Hildgard held lands at Tallow in co. Waterford, under Lord Cork; his elder son, George, who spelt his name Hellier, Hillier, and different ways, settled at Bristol and was Mayor of that city in 1654. Any information regarding his descendants would be also gratefully received.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

The following appears in the Register of Lyon, King-of-Arms: "Henry Lees, who in the reign of King James III. married Mary Erskine, of the family of Mar in Scotland." Can any of your readers inform me if the above marriage is mentioned in any published pedigree of the Erskine family?

Instow, North Devon.

Yours truly,
R. O. LEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

I am anxious to establish a link between the De Mayols in France and ourselves; and think the first member of the family in England may have been a Cluniac official, possibly sent to Ordsall, or Kersal, Lancs. Can any of your readers refer me to Rolls of missionaries, etc., sent from the mother abbey at Cluni to the affiliations here, previous to 1422? As Kersal was under the priory of Lenton, Notts, perhaps that might be a likely point to observe *en route*.

Endon, Mossley, Manchester,
May 3, 1897.

Yours truly,
ARTHUR MAYALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

As you encourage inquiries on questions of family interest, I venture to ask the help of such of your readers as may be in a position to inform me of the particulars of the descent of the late distinguished French statesman, M. Henri-Waddington. Can he be shown unquestionably to have been grandson or great-grandson of Samuel Waddington, who, some time before 1755, married Sarah Tyrwhitt, of Stainfield, Lincolnshire? We know that Mr. Samuel Waddington had a daughter Margaretta, married to a Mr. Marmaduke Cradock in 1776; but we want, if we possibly can, to trace *a son* from whom the illustrious statesman named can be proved to be descended.

103, The Grove, Ealing, W.,
April 26.

I remain, yours faithfully,
M. L. E. TYRWHITT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

Can any of your readers assist me as to the following points?

Was Hugh de Hersi, of Wingrave, Bucks, 1135, an ancestor of William Hersey, of Hingham, Mass., U.S.A., 1635?

Mary Pontifex, born 1745, died 1782. Wanted to know where she was baptized and where her parents William and Sarah were married. It is believed in Bucks.

A. C. H.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

Is anything known of the descendants of German Shapcote, younger son of Shapcote of Shapcote, county Devon, who was living in 1620? In that year he acted as legal adviser to the Borough of St. Ives, Cornwall, and he is believed to have married at that town. I have his silver armorial seal, inherited from my great-uncle, Vivian Williams, in whose family it had been for several generations.—J. H. M.

Who is the living representative of the family of Hughes of Cilwch, Trostre, Brecon, Tregunter, and Cheltenham? Previous inquiries have failed to trace any male heir, save the branch called Gwyn-Hughes of Monmouth, now represented by Mr. Arthur Herbert Richard Gwyn-Hughes of Rosario, son of the late Mr. John Gwyn-Hughes of Cardiff. The failure of all the senior branches is remarkable, but appears to be a fact.—J. H. M.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

Would some etymologist help me to trace the origin of the following surnames. I have placed against them all the information I have been able to gather, but, as will be seen, it is scanty and probably not to the point.

Benest (Jersey).—So spelt as early as 1533; sometimes written as pronounced, "Benée." An early form, "Benoest," found as late as 1603, seems to point to a connection with "Benoist." What is the origin of "Benoist"? I have been told that Benest = Benet, or Bennett = Benedictus. A friend once suggested "Bene-st" to me. Is this possible?

Bernau (Prussia).—Bernau is the name of three villages in Germany, and seems to me to be a corruption of "Bárnau" (a village near Eger is so named), which is doubtless itself a corruption of Bären-au = bear-meadow. "Bern" is an old Suabian word for bear. I have read somewhere that the town Berne was so named by Berthold V., its founder, because he had killed a bear there. Those who have visited Berne will remember its "Bärengraben," also the shortbread bears sold in the streets. The latter being, as I experienced, only fit to feed the former!

I might mention that our crest is: "Between two horns, or, and on a mount, vert, a bear, sable."

Le Geyt (Jersey).—So spelt as early as 1480. An "Adam La Geyte," of Westmoreland, temp. Edward I. (or II.) in "Rotuli Parliamentorum."

- (1) *Le Geyt* (or *Le Weyte*) = *Le Gait* (or *Le Wayte*) = night-watchman. Compare with the word "waits" = a company of night-serenaders (Bardsley).
- (2) In a dictionary by Godfroi of words used in France from the ninth to the fourteenth centuries, but since extinct, *Le Geyte* = sentinel.
- (3) In the "Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française," 1814, I find: "Guét = La fonction d'un soldat mis en sentinelle, ou d'une troupe de gens de guerre qui fait la ronde pour empêcher les surprises des ennemis, et pour la sûreté d'une place. On appelle *le guet*, chez le Roi, le détachement des Gardes du Corps qui demeure près de la personne de Roi pour le garder."
- (4) Some suppose that the name comes from "le git," or resting-place. "Git" in Sanscrit also means resting-place.
- (5) As a place name from *Le Jette*, the name of a small river in Belgium. This derivation is supported by the fact that a "Jacob *de le Geyt*" is mentioned in one of the old Chronicles (? Stow's) as residing in London in the twelfth or thirteenth century. Robert *de Le Geycat*, Prior of Wentock, was sent to the Island of Jersey in 18 Edward I. on some special mission (*vide* Shebbeare's "History," vol. i., p. 104).

For Nos. 2, 4, and 5 I am indebted to Colonel Duncan Pitcher, *Millais* (Jersey).—So spelt as early as 1555. Found as "Milayes" in 1331;

"Millays," 1381; "Millès," 1469; "Milais," 1542; "Mylais," 1544; "Myllais," 1547; "Milles," 1568; "Miles," 1681; "Myles," 1685, and "Millés," 1697.

Moule (London). So spelt as early as 1540. Correct pronunciation, "Mole." The arms of Baron Moels, living 1292, almost identical with present arms of Moule of Bedfordshire (Papworth). My idea is that Moule=Moyle, Moel, or Moels. I have found the name Moyle misspelt Moule in an early burial register in Cornwall.

Pasche (Norway). Spelt "Paasche" and "Pasche," circa 1650. Final "e" sounded as in German. Bardsley says the English surname, Pasche, is from the old term for Easter. Would this apply to the Norwegian name?

Trinnell (Staffs., Leic., and Worc.).—Spelt "Trinnell" in Stafford circa 1515; but "Trynnell" in Worcester circa 1460. I have found a Nicolaus Trymenel, 1326, in Jones' "Index to the Records."

CHAS. A. BERNAU.

The EDITOR would esteem it a favour at any time if anyone would kindly send him details of ANY INFORMATION concerning anyone of the name of FOX, no matter in how humble a position. Particulars of wills and extracts from registers will be peculiarly acceptable. The Editor wishes to thank those correspondents who have kindly written to him on the subject.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

I cannot help regretting that a writer for whom I have so much respect as Mr. J. H. Round should not have communicated with me before showing up in your magazine the defects of my work on Robert Bruce. Mr. Round and I are members of the same club (the Carlton), and that is the course I should have adopted in the unlikely event of my detecting any blunders in his work. However, as he seems to prefer that laundry work should be done in public, I must crave leave for room for a brief reply.

Mr. Round takes exception to my quotation of "*li sires de Breaux e due sens des homes*—the lords of Breaux with two hundred men"—remarking that, whatever the "roll" from which the extract was made may be, it (the extract) is a mangled version of the "Roman de Rou." Very likely Mr. Round is right, but, at least, he will not hold me guilty of the mangling. The words as given by me are copied from the roll of knights who landed with the Conqueror as it stands in Leyland's "Collectanea" (ed. 1774), vol. i., p. 202.

Mr. Round next points out that I have jumbled up Brix, between Cherbourg and Valognes (in writing it Vallonges, I seem to have been misled by the "Dictionary of National Biography"), the *stammhaus* of the de Brus family, with Briouze, between Domfront and Argentan, "which gave its name to the great baronial house of Broase." In doing so I have followed Miss M. E. Cumming-Bruce, who, in her "Family Records of the Bruces and the Cumyns," quotes Monsieur le Prevost as of opinion that Brieux, or Broica, three leagues from Falaise, was a castle of the de Brus family, as well as Brix. Unfortunately, Miss Cumming-Bruce throughout her voluminous work hardly gives a single reference—verification of her statements is baffled, and I admit that I accepted this one without checking it. She goes on to observe that the expression, "*les sires de Breaux*," would seem to indicate the heads of two families rather than father and son, and identifies Guillam de Braiosa, who attested a grant by the Conqueror to the Abbess of Caen in 1080, with one of the *sires*. This William, who became Lord of Brember in Sussex, left posterity, whose name, de Broase, says Miss Cumming-Bruce, came to be written later de Broase, and finally Bruse, as appears on a monument in Toddington Church, Bedfordshire, erected to the memory of "Gylis Bruse Esq^r, youngest sone to Sir John Bruse of Wenham," who died in 1596.

Mr. Round is much more likely to be right than I, who, of all men, feel most helpless in genealogical mazes.

May 8.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HERBERT MAXWELL.

P.S.—Unhappily, I did not become aware until too late of the existence of Mr. William Brown's excellent treatise on "The de Brus Cenotaph."

LORD CAHIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

Thomas Butler, descended from an illegitimate son of James, 3rd Earl of Ormonde, was elevated to the Peerage of Ireland November 10, 1543, as Baron Caher, of Caher, co. Tipperary, but the Barony expired at the death of his only surviving son, Edmund, 2nd Baron Caher. The dignity was, however, revived May 6, 1583, in favour of the 1st Baron's first cousin, Sir Theobald Butler, Knt., who was styled the 3rd Baron Caher, and the dignity descended in regular order to one Richard Butler, who succeeded in 1788 as 11th Baron, and was advanced January 22, 1816, to the dignities of Viscount Caher, of Caher, co. Tipperary, and Earl of Glengall. He died January 30, 1819, and was succeeded by his only son, Richard, upon whose death, without male issue in 1858, the Earldom and Viscounty became extinct; but doubtless an heir exists to the Barony, as the 3rd Baron had a large number of sons, from whom descendants probably exist. The name is spelt variously—Caher, Cahier, or Cahir.¹

F. DE H. LARPENT,
Beckenham.

¹ Quite so; but what I want to get at is the identity and pedigree of the present claimant.—ED.

SHAKESPEARE'S FAMILY—CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

In correcting proof, I added some references which do not seem to have been quite legible to the printers. Please allow me to state that note 3, page 33, vol. i., of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE should read "*Hospicium Vocatum*"; and that line 5, page 34, should be "Notes and Queries, 6th Series, iv. 158," and not "No. 2."

I remain, yours faithfully,
C. C. STOPES.

THE SOBIESKI STUARTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

In the account of the pedigree of the Allen family, given in the interesting article on the Sobieski Stuarts, which appeared in the first number of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, the maiden name of the lady who became the wife of Captain (afterwards Admiral) John Carter Allen, and grandmother of the subjects of the article, is not given. Is it known who she was?

There have been those who held that the mysterious connection between the ex-royal House of Stuart and one of her sons was the result of a previous *liaison* of hers. It is noticeable that her grandsons seem never to have distinctly defined the relationship they claimed to that house in plain language, although they put forward a grotesquely improbable story, in a "strictly non-committal" manner, in the "*Tales of the Century*."

It is now nearly forty years since a Roman Catholic gentleman of Highland blood, well known in Roman society, "one day, speaking of the Sobieski Stuarts" (I quote from an account given by one then at Rome, and who was present), "said, 'They are the descendants of Cardinal York'; and when I asked how he knew such a secret, he said it was no secret—everybody knew it at the Vatican, and that it was not a matter the truth of which was questioned. He added some particulars which I will not trust my memory to repeat, but I do not recollect his mentioning the Cardinal's will; still, I am sure he said the Cardinal's money had gone in that direction. . . . Also he said that the woman, whoever she was, married a Mr. Hay Allen, and was in possession of quantities of papers and documents, etc., etc., belonging to the family, and some of which were bought by an agent for George IV."

This account appears to fit in remarkably well with the facts detailed in the article, if, for the name of Charles Edward, that of Henry Cardinal York is substituted as the real father of the man who passed as Thomas Allen.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
R. E. B.

May 12, 1897.

BOWYER-GORING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

As you have referred to the recent "Goring" succession, I take leave to ask for information as to a previous succession that needs explanation. The family of Bowyer enjoyed a Baronetcy from 1627 to 1678, when it lapsed from failure of heirs male; and the then possessor, named Sir James Bowyer, obtained a new patent continuing the succession to Henry Goring, of Highdeon, Sussex, who thus became Second Baronet of that line. [Foster says Sir Henry succeeded as *third* Baronet, which is another point needing explanation.—ED.] I do not trace any apparent connection between these families to explain the occurrence; it is true, however, that a Sir Henry Bowyer, of Cuckfield, married Dorothy, daughter of George Goring, of Lewes, but the families appear to be quite distinct. Further information on this obscure subject will therefore oblige.

I am, yours truly,
A. HALL.

Highbury, N.,
May 4, 1896.

"VICTORIA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

In a review of a book of mine, "Historic Notices of Flint," published in 1883, a reviewer made the following remark: "The gleanings from the parish registers contain some curious facts. In 1645 we meet with the Christian name Victoria. It is a common opinion that this Christian name was not known in this country before the beginning of this century." The entries referred to are the baptisms, on November 10, 1643, of William, son of Thomas and Victoria¹ Salusbury; June 16, 1645, of Elizabeth, daughter of the same parents; and on September 4, 1667, of Victoria, daughter of William and Elizabeth Salusbury; and the burial, on May 31, 1659, of Victoria, daughter of Thomas Salusbury, of Leadbrook. The family of Salusbury, of Leadbrook, near Flint, resided there for nearly three centuries, and took a leading part in the affairs of the county and borough. Many eminent Welsh families claim descent from them. They were a branch of the older family of Salusbury of Lleweny, near Denbigh, of which Hester Lynch Salusbury, afterwards Mrs. Thrale, and subsequently Mrs. Piozzi, the friend of Dr. Johnson, was a member. The Leadbrook estate passed in recent times to the late Sir John Salusbury Trelawny, Bart. As the Christian name Victoria of our beloved Queen will for all time be associated with this remarkable epoch in the history of our country, it becomes interesting to know when the name was first adopted here. Can any of your readers give any earlier instances of the use of the name among us?

Yours, etc.,

Town Hall, Flint.

HENRY TAYLOR.

[¹ Perhaps if someone can supply the maiden name of this lady, it would be possible to follow the name further back in another family.—ED.]

WAS ROGER BELER ALS BELERS A PEER?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

In the "Dictionary of Historical Biography" it is said that in 1310, in common with the Barons, he refused to meet the King in Parliament at York, and was one of the Council of seven bishops and thirteen barons who were appointed in 1318 to draw up ordinances for the better regulation of the King's household, and was President of the Council and assisted at the death of Piers Gaveston. He was summoned to Parliament at Westminster January 20, 17 Edward II., and re-summoned twice in the same year. Dugdale, in his "Mon. Aug.," says of him: "Anno MCCCXXVI Quarto Kal' Feb' occisus est Dominus Rogerus Beler in Com. Leices'. Iste Rogerus fundavit Cantarium secularium sacerdotum apud Kirkby Beler in Com Leic' quam post multos annos uxor ejusdem Rogeri cum concessu Rogeri filii eorum transtulit in usum canonicorum regularium."

In the Inq. post mortem 19 Edward II., the following appears :

Rogerus Belers & Alicia ux' ejus.		
Helewell man' extent ut de albemarle honore		Linco.
Stretton man' ext' ut de albemarle honore		Rutl'.
Rockingham For' boscus ibm pertin' man' predicto		North'on.
Cruche Man' ext.		Derb'.
Bovey Man' 2 part' extent'		Notts.
Kirkby sup' Wrethek man' cum reddit' & servic' in Olewell &		
Dalby Parva		Leic'.
Grymnestore un' mess & un' carmen terr'		
Lymesthorp Man'		Leic'.
Abbe Ketilby molend ibm sup' terr' contin' 60 per' in lat'		
Stapelford Vill' Bal' & Seneschal' c' villis & hamelitis		
Wymondham un' bovat' et in Thorpe		
Melton Mowbray un' mess' 3 Cotag' 4 virg' & 4 aer terr'		
Sheldeford 11 ^s / reddit		
Burton sanc' Laz 6 ^s /8 reddit de placea		
Thorpe Seckeville 2 ^s / reddit' 4 virgat' terr' et ibm		
Leicester in burgat' 3 selde		
Belgrave gate 6 ^s /9 reddit ibm		
Belgrave £.4 12 redd' & divers & diversa placea prati		
Thurmaston dimid prati		
Thurstington W. marcet reddit de ten' ibm		
Estwell 13 ^s /8 de libero ten' ibm		
Erdeburg Maner		
Somerdby Man' 6 Virg' terr' & 16 reddit' in eadem vill'		
12 Feoda	Derby	Notts
5 Feoda	Derby	

In addition to these, his son, Roger Belers, had the large estates of de Heriz "jure uxoris," a daughter of Riviere, which, on the failure of this the junior branch of Belers al' Bellars, were claimed and gained by Pierpont, Marquis of Dorset.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

The Queen has been pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order :

To be an Honorary Knight Grand Cross :
His Serene Highness Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg, K.C.B.

To be an Honorary Knight Commander :
Vice - Admiral Edouard Pierre Antoine Barrera, Commander-in-Chief and Maritime Prefect at Brest.

To be a Member of the Fourth Class :
William Allen Sturge, Esq., M.D.

To be Honorary Members of the Fifth Class :
Monsieur Julien Albert Hully, Stationmaster at Nice ; Monsieur Louis Alphonse Vallet, Stationmaster at Cannes.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George upon his Excellency Signor Paul Honoré Vigliani, late Chief President of the Court of Cassation, Minister of State, and Senator of the Kingdom of Italy, for his services as Arbitrator between Great Britain and Portugal regarding questions relative to the delimitation of their respective spheres of influence in South-East Africa.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of the services of the under-mentioned officers during the operations in South Africa, 1896 :

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington, K.C.M.G., Commanding Infantry Brigade, Gibraltar.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: Lieutenant-Colonel Harold Paget, 7th Hussars.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the operations in South Africa, 1896, the promotions to bear date May 8, 1897:

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, viz.: Surgeon-Captain Charles Henry Hale, Army Medical Staff; Captain the Honourable Frederick Rossmore Wauchope Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, 4th Hussars; Captain John Sanctuary Nicholson, 7th Hussars; Captain Sir Horace Westropp M'Mahon, Bart., the Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Captain Hubert Edward Vernon, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own); Lieutenant Robert Henry Frederick M'Culloch, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Norman Warden Fraser, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment).

May 4.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Distinguished Order: John Bramston, Esq., D.C.L., C.B., Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

May 5.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of services rendered in connection with the recent campaign in Rhodesia:

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Distinguished Order: William Napier, Esq., Colonel of the Matabeleland Field Force; John Anthony Spreckley, Esq., Colonel of the Matabeleland Field Force; Robert Beale, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel of the United Gwelo Field Force.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The following appeared in the *Gazette*:

War Office, May 7.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officer and

soldier, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for their gallant conduct during the recent operations in South Africa, as recorded against their names:

Captain Randolph Cosby Nesbitt, Mashonaland Mounted Police.

This officer, on June 19, 1896, led the Mazoe Rescue Patrol, consisting of only thirteen men, fought his way through the rebels to get to Salthouse's party, and succeeded in bringing them back to Salisbury, with heavy fighting, in which three of his small force were killed and five wounded, and fifteen horses killed and wounded.

Trooper Herbert Stephen Henderson, Buluwayo Field Force.

On the morning of March 30, 1896, just before daylight, Captain Macfarlane's party was surprised by the natives. Troopers Celliers and Henderson, who formed part of the advance-guard, were cut off from the main body, and Celliers was shot through the knee. His horse also was badly wounded, and eventually died. Henderson then placed Celliers on his own horse, and made the best of his way to Buluwayo. The country between Campbell's Store, where they were cut off, and Buluwayo, a distance of about thirty-five miles, was full of natives fully armed, and they had, therefore, to proceed principally by night, hiding in the bush in the daytime. Celliers, who was weak from loss of blood, and in great agony, asked Henderson to leave him, but he would not, and brought him in, after passing two days and one night in the veldt without food.

Memorandum.—Trooper Frank William Baxter, of the Buluwayo Field Force, on account of his gallant conduct in having, on April 22, 1896, dismounted and given up his horse to a wounded comrade, Corporal Wiseman, who was being closely pursued by an overwhelming force of the enemy, would have been recommended to her Majesty for the Victoria Cross had he survived.

May 14.—Mr. Justice Byrne and Mr. Justice Ridley arrived at the Castle, and were severally introduced to Her Majesty's presence by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, when the Queen conferred upon them the honour of knighthood.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Queen has sanctioned the following appointments to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England: Lady of Justice—Alice Frances Howley, Mrs. Sim (promoted from Lady of Grace). Knights of Grace—Viscount Hampden; Surgeon-Major-General John By Cole Reade, C.B.; Mr. Geo. Sampson Elliston, M.R.C.S. (from Honorary Associate); Mr. George Henry Pope; and Dr. Christopher Childs (from Honorary Associate). Esquires—Deputy-Surgeon-General George Sterling Ryerson, M.D. (from Honorary Associate); and Colonel Richard Holbeche.

The Queen, it is officially intimated in the *London Gazette* of April 13, has signified that Members of the Legislative Councils in

certain Colonies possessing responsible Government may, on retirement or resignation after a continuous service in such Councils of not less than ten years, be eligible to be recommended by the Governors of such Colonies for Her Majesty's permission to retain the title of "Honourable."

At the same time the Queen's approval of the retention of the title of "Honourable" is given to Mr. Thomas Brown, Mr. Alfred Ebdon, and Mr. Jan Hendrik Hofmeyr, who have served continuously as Members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope for a period of more than ten years.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to grant unto Philip William Poole Britton, of Hanham Court, in the county of Gloucester, and of Bitton House, Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, Captain 3rd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, and to Agnes Cassandra, his wife, eldest daughter of the late Charles Alfred Carlyon, of Redland, in the city of Bristol, and of Kirby Muxloe, in the county of Leicester, her royal license that

they may take the surname of Carlyon in addition to and before that of Britton, and that he, the said Philip William Poole Britton, may bear the arms of Carlyon quarterly with those of his own family, and that such surname and arms may in like manner be taken, borne, and used by the issue of their marriage; and to command that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

I, Thomas Francis Archibald Watson-Kennedy (formerly Thomas Francis Archibald Kennedy), of 3, Balfour Place, in the county of London, Major in the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, do hereby give notice that I have assumed and intend henceforth upon all occasions to sign and use, and be called and known by, the surname of Watson-Kennedy, in lieu of my former surname of Kennedy, and that such change of name is formally declared and evidenced by a Deed Poll under my hand and seal, dated this day, and intended to be forthwith enrolled in the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

Deaths.

PEERS.

Right Hon. Sir Richard Dawson, first Earl of Dartrey, K.P. (May 12), and is succeeded by his son, Vesey Dawson, Esq., commonly called Lord Cremorne.

Right Hon. Charles Philip Yorke, fifth Earl of Hardwicke (May 18), is succeeded by his son, Albert Edward Yorke, Esq., commonly called Viscount Royston.

PEERESSES.

Most Noble Anne Stewart-Murray, Duchess Dowager of Athole, V.A. (May 18), widow of the sixth Duke of Athole.

Most Noble Elizabeth Russell, Duchess Dowager of Bedford, V.A. (April 22), widow of the ninth Duke of Bedford.

Right Hon. Norah H. Creina Blanche Bruce, Dowager Baroness Aberdare (April 27), widow of the first Baron Aberdare.

Right Hon. Eliza Caroline Roche, Dowager Baroness Fermoy (April 26), widow of the first Baron Fermoy.

Right Hon. Caroline Anne Littleton, Dowager Baroness Hatherton (May 16), widow of the first Baron Hatherton.

BARONETS.

Hon. Sir William John Clarke, first Bart. (May 15). Is succeeded by his son, Rupert Turner Havelock Clarke, Esq.

Sir Robert Keith Alexander Dick-Cunyngham, ninth Bart. (May 2). Is succeeded by his son, William Dick-Cunyngham, Esq., Lieutenant Black Watch.

Sir Frederick Thomas Fowke, second Bart. (May 12). Is succeeded by his grandson, Frederick Ferrers Conant Fowke, Esq.

KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (May 2).

Sir George Willes Watson, K.C.B. (April 26).

Sir Frederick Winn Knight, K.C.B. (May 3).

Sir William Green, K.C.B. (May 16).

Sir Edward Newton, K.C.M.G. (April 25).

Major-General George Gardiner Alexander, C.B. (May 16).

Edward Fairfield, Esq., C.B., C.M.G., (April 28).

Surgeon-General Ross, C.I.E.

DAME.

Dame Elizabeth Twynam, wife of Sir William Crofton Twynam, K.C.M.G. (April 17).

BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

Colonel Hon. Henry Townshend Forester (May 5).

Hon. George Frederick Greville (May 11).

Hon. John Evelyn Russell Pakington (April 27).

Lord Henry Edward Brudenell Somerset (May 17).

Hon. Marcus Windsor George Sandys.

OTHERS.

Right Hon. Charles Robert Barry, Lord Justice of Appeal, Ireland (May 15).

Hon. Stearne Ball Miller, Senior Judge, Court of Bankruptcy, Ireland (May 2).

William Wickham, Esq., M.P., J.P., D.L. (May 17).

Bernard Joseph Butler-Bowdon, infant son of Colonel and Hon. Mrs. Butler-Bowdon (May 11).

Michael De Grey, son of the late Hon. and Rev. Arnold De Grey (May 6).

Lucy Lyttelton Macleod, last surviving child of Major-General Norman Macleod, C.B., and Lady Hester Annabella Annesley, daughter of Arthur first Earl of Mount Norris, who claimed to be seventh Earl of Anglesey (April 30).

Raymond William de Latham Maude, youngest son of the late Captain Hon. Francis Maude, R.N. (May 13).

George Gilbert Scott, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., eldest son of the late Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A. (May 6).

Arthur Briscoe Hawes, Esq., youngest son of the late Sir Benjamin Hawes, K.C.B. (May 15).

Kathleen Selina Blanche Walsh, youngest daughter of the late Sir Allen Johnson Walsh, Bart. (May 9).

Elizabeth Louisa Willis, widow of Captain F. Willis and daughter of the late Major-General Sir William Gosset, K.H., K.S.F.

Emily Aprilla Ellacombe, wife of Rev. Canon Ellacombe, and daughter of the late General T. J. Wemyss, C.B. (April 30).

John Lloyd Llewellyn, eldest son of Robert Baxter Llewellyn, Esq., C.M.G. (April 26).

Elizabeth Jane Champion-de-Crespigny, wife of late Colonel G. B. Champion-de-Crespigny (April 30).



By the Way.

HAMPSTEAD has invented itself a coat-of-arms. Not being invested with corporate dignity, in the eye of the law it is incapable of bearing arms.

The death of Mr. George Dyott, the heir of Freefort, recalls the fact that it is the custom of this old Staffordshire family to be buried at midnight. When the late Colonel Dyott died, the funeral procession was led by forty torch-bearers, and it was computed that along the line of route there were at least fifteen thousand spectators. The midnight funeral had its origin in the Cromwellian period, when the Puritan prejudices of the time made it an offence for those of the Established Church to bury their dead during the day with the customary religious service.

In a Society note descriptive of a fancy dress ball at the house of Mr. Walter Crane we read a description of Miss Crane's costume—to wit, an heraldic tabard. One cannot but wish the marvellous skill of Mr. Walter Crane was occasionally employed upon heraldic art.

The "cheap and nasty idea" apparently holds good with "gratis" law. *Tit Bits*, in the issue of May 8, actually printed the following: "There is no law to prevent a man adopting any coat-of-arms or crest he may take a fancy to without having gone to the expense of obtaining a grant of the same from the Herald's College or any other heraldic authority." The laws may not be enforced at the moment, but they undoubtedly exist.

We reproduce as our frontispiece this month the patent granting the crest of augmentation to the Broke family, commemorating the decisive engagement between the *Shannon* and the *Chesapeake*. The descendants of Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, Bart., have ceased in the male line, and the Baronetcy is extinct, the present Lady Broke-Middleton being the widow of the last

Baronet. The representation has consequently devolved upon the two sisters and co-heirs, Lady de Saumarez and Lady Loraine-Broke. We are enabled to reproduce the patent by the courtesy of Lord de Saumarez.

The controversy concerning the Hapsburg descent of the Fielding family has recently been revived in the *St. James' Gazette*. Mr. Horace Round sums up his side of the ancient controversy as follows: "As the matter is of some historical interest, and the story most curious, I would ask leave briefly to reply to a paragraph affecting me in your issue of Saturday. The claim of the Fielding family to be a branch of the house of Hapsburg, and to possess three countships in virtue thereof, is emphatically ignored in the standard work on that illustrious house—that of Herrgot, the Imperial historiographer, executed for and dedicated to the Emperor Charles in 1737. It is no less emphatically ignored in the best modern study on the branch from which the Fieldings claim descent—namely, that which is given in the 'Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie.' In neither of these works is their alleged ancestor to be found. When they have persuaded German historians of the truth of their claim, they may denounce me for rejecting it. What I have done is to show, on the English side, when and how the story came into being, and by what means it was supported. Those who would care to know the very curious details will find them in the 'Genealogist' for 1894." The reply simply took the form of a protest from a member of the family. We believe the Fieldings could make out a very good case for themselves, but in the state in which the matter rests the thing is neither proved nor disproved.

The following announcement seems peculiarly happy at this moment of jubilee rejoicing:

"York Cottage, Sandringham, April 25.

"Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York gave birth to a daughter at half-past three this afternoon. The Princess and her infant daughter are well.

"JOHN WILLIAMS, M.D.

"ALAN REEVE MANBY, M.D."

The degree of Doctor of Laws, says an Ottawa telegram, has been conferred on the Countess of Aberdeen by Queen's University, Kingston. Lady Aberdeen is the first woman in Canada who has received this distinction.

The grant of a silver medal by his Highness the Khedive for the Dongola expedition has been graciously approved by the Queen. The troops who served to the south of Sarras between March 30 and September 23, 1896, and the troops under Brigadier-General C. C. Egerton, C.B., D.S.O., who served at Suakin at the same dates, will be entitled to the medal. A clasp inscribed "Firket" will be granted to the troops who took part in the operations south of Akasheh on June 7, and a clasp inscribed "Hafr" to those who were engaged in the operations south of Fareig on September 19. Certain non-combatants, also, will be entitled to a medal in bronze without a clasp. Six hundred of the medals were presented on parade by the Sirdar on May 2.

The Chitral medals are also being now issued in India.

Arrangements have been made for the issue of medals by the Royal Mint to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee. The medals will be in two sizes. The larger ones will measure about two and a quarter inches in diameter, and be issued in fine gold and silver and in bronze, while the small ones will measure one inch in diameter, and be issued in fine gold and silver only. They will be obtainable at the Bank of England, the Bank of Ireland, and the Bank of Scotland, and their respective branches. The banks will not be able to undertake correspondence, or to forward parcels of medals. No issue will be made before the week commencing June 14, and the small medals will probably be prepared first. The prices will be: Large gold, £13; large silver, 10s.; large bronze, 4s.; small gold, £2; small silver, 1s. Except in the case of the small silver specimen, the medal will be in a case.

Menelik, the Negus of Abyssinia, is following in the footsteps of other civilized sovereigns. He recently created M. Lagarde, late special envoy from France to Abyssinia, Duke of Entoto.

A remarkable service was held during the past month at the little barn-like church of Lead Hall, near Tadcaster, Yorks, to pray for the repose of the souls of Lord de Clifford (commonly called the "butcher," because of his ferocity) and his friends, who were killed at the battle of Towton on Palm Sunday, 1461, or who died later through injuries received. According to some accounts no fewer than 18,000 Lancastrians and 10,000 Yorkists lost their lives in this battle, and most of the notable dead were afterwards buried at the neighbouring Saxton church, but the memorial church of Lead Hall was erected on the spot where Lord Clifford fell, in the same year the battle was fought, and one service a year only has been held ever since that time, without a break, on the anniversary of the death of the Earl.

Mr. Charles Stewart (of the family of Fasnacloich, Appin) arrived at Windsor Castle, and had the honour of being presented to the Queen, and offered to her Majesty a silver model of the Prince Charles Edward Stewart's Monument at Glenfinnan, which is erected on the spot where the Prince's Standard was first raised in 1745, and which was visited by her Majesty in September, 1873. The Queen was graciously pleased to accept the offering.

In an interesting article on "Tattooing" in the *Strand Magazine*, two illustrations are given of coats-of-arms, which have thus been perpetuated. We can only hope they really belonged to the owners of the flesh they decorate. We confess we have our doubts, for we think we can put names to both of the gentlemen.

A letter in the *Morning Post* raises an important point, and we think deserves quoting in full: "The Royal Warrant governing and enacting the armorial bearings of the Sovereign of the United Kingdom assigns the first and fourth quarters to England, the second to Scotland, and the third to

Ireland. I take it that this Warrant, which makes no distinction for the case of Scotland, finally settles the matter. The Scots think otherwise, and almost invariably place the arms of Scotland first and fourth, assigning England to the second quarter and a further variation is the reversal of the supporters, the unicorn being placed on the dexter side and the lion on the sinister. I am informed that a special Act of Parliament, either in England or Scotland, justifies this, but my informants can never give me more precise details, and I myself can find no such Act. The arms of Scotland before the Union, of course, are duly and legally recorded in Scotland, but I am anxious to ascertain if any justification whatever exists, for what is otherwise only a bit of Scots spread-eagleism." A few days later the *Gazette* contained a notice from which we extract the following: "The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union, to be kept and made use of, in place of the Great Seal of Scotland, nominating, constituting, etc." Unless we are wrongly informed, the error in question occurs on this official seal.

A paragraph in a recent periodical calls to remembrance a fact not generally known. Spencer Cowper, who subsequently rose to be a judge, was charged at the Hertford Assizes in July, 1699, before Mr. Baron Hatsel, with the murder of Sarah Stout, a beautiful Quakeress, who had fallen madly in love with him, notwithstanding that he was a married man. She pursued him with her attentions until, finding her love hopeless, she threw herself into the millstream behind her home at Hertford. As Spencer Cowper had, the evening before her body was found, been in her company, the Quakers, desirous to save their sect from the stigma of suicide, charged him with a hideous complication of crimes. The case was laid before Chief Justice Holt, who at first dismissed the accusations as absurd, but was afterwards induced to commit the suspected man and three others for trial. At the trial Spencer was ably defended by his brother William—who subsequently became Lord Chancellor—and was acquitted. He resumed his practice in the law courts, sat in the House of Commons, and rose to be a judge in the Court of Common Pleas. It is said that he "presided on many trials for murder; ever cautious and mercifully inclined, remembering the great peril which he himself had undergone." Spencer Cowper's grandson was William Cowper, the poet. Verily truth is stranger than fiction.

The *Daily Mail*, which seems to be particularly keen on such items of news, prints some interesting details concerning the fact that the present Lord Lovat, like his predecessor, is about to be called upon to show good cause why he should not have his title and estates in Inverness-shire wrested from him. The claimant is Mr. John Fraser, of Lovat Lodge, Harrington Square, London.

The action is directed against the Lord Advocate as representing the

Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and against "Simon Fraser, styling himself Baron Lovat in the peerage of Scotland, residing at Beaufort Castle, Inverness-shire."

It is not Mr. Fraser's first attempt to prove that he is the rightful heir to the Lovat peerage. In 1885 the case was exhaustively gone into by the House of Lords, and the opinion of their lordships went against the claimant because of his inability to adequately establish, by documentary proof, his descent from Alexander Lord Lovat, who died in Wales in 1776 at the advanced age of 103. The story of that Lord Lovat is a romantic one. He is said to have killed a piper in a fit of passion, and in consequence had to fly from Scotland, taking refuge in Wales. The contention of the present claimant is that Alexander was the eldest brother, but that in his compulsory absence from Scotland the title was appropriated by Alexander's brother Simon, who represented himself as being the eldest born. The present Lord Lovat is descended from Simon, while Mr. Fraser claims to be the direct lineal descendant of Alexander.

The links in the chain of evidence that were wanting twelve years ago have now, Mr. Fraser believes, been supplied, and the claimant has the assurance of those competent to give an opinion that he has a strong case to present to the court. On the previous occasion Mr. Fraser was able to satisfy their lordships that he was a descendant of the Lovats; at the forthcoming trial he hopes to conclusively prove that he is descended from Alexander Lord Lovat.

In the course of the hearing it is expected that many interesting facts will be adduced. One will have reference to some jewellery discovered in an old building in London, which is said to have belonged to the Lovat family. It is assumed that this was in the possession of Alexander, who brought it to London at some period after he fled from Scotland. Another point has reference to the family mausoleum in the north of Scotland, and the documents which it is alleged were placed in the coffins. The inscription on the tombstone of Alexander will also form a prominent feature, and a secret vault in a house at Kirkhall will figure in this romance of a peerage.

The death of the Earl of Hardwicke will recall to recollection a curious chapter in the history of the peerage. The late Earl was the holder of two peerages, the Earldom of Hardwicke and the Viscountcy of Royston. He might, however, have been entitled to a third peerage, the Barony of Morden. Charles Yorke, the second son of Philip Yorke, the first Earl of Hardwicke, was, like his father, a celebrated lawyer, and—an unparalleled incident—the son of a Lord Chancellor, and a Lord Chancellor himself. He died suddenly at the moment the patent conferring upon him the title of Baron Morden was in process of completion. That patent was never completed, for his son, on the death of his uncle, the second Earl of Hardwicke, without issue, succeeded to the Earldom as head of the family, and had no desire to take out the patent for the peerage which had been conferred on his father.



GOALDARD SPICULAR

[illegible][illegible]

Francis Moore Gaster

Principal King of Yuma.

Principal King of France. George Harrison Clarenceux.

King of Arms.



The
Genealogical Magazine.

JULY, 1897.

LANE OF BENTLEY HALL (NOW OF KINGS
BROMLEY MANOR), CO. STAFFORD.

BY HENRY MURRAY LANE (*Chester Herald*).



HIS ancient and loyal family has been seated in the county of Stafford for seven hundred years. The earliest name upon record is that of Sir Reginald de Lona of Halton, co. Chester, who was living in the reign of King Henry II., and married Elinor, daughter of Sir Adam de Bostock. His son and heir, Sir Richard de Lone, took to wife Alicia, daughter of Robert del Holme, Lord of the Manor of Traumer.

The great-grandfather (?) of Sir Reginald came into England, according to Hollingshed, with the Conqueror, and the name occurs on the roll of Battle Abbey. Adam de Lona of Hampton, co. Stafford, and of Halton, co. Chester, son and heir of Sir Richard de Lone, married Isabella, daughter of Roger Cotgreave, by Elinor, daughter of Sir William Brereton. Among the Crusaders who went to the Holy Land under the banner of Cœur de Lion was Adam Loun, or Lone, of Hampton.

The Lanes of Halton intermarried with many of the leading Cheshire families. A Sir Ralph Lane, *temp.* William Rufus, married Agnes, daughter of Sir Hugh de Colverley; another Sir Ralph (of Halton and Bowden, co. Chester) married Joan, daughter of Sir

Reginald Fitton. His son Richard married Matilda, daughter of Sir Matthew Ellis of Overleigh, co. Chester; and the son of this marriage, Reginald, of Halton, married Mabilia, daughter of Sir Edward Crosse of Crosse Hall, co. Lancaster. How or in what manner this Reginald "of Halton" was related to the Reginald "of Halton" who married Elinor Bostock does not appear.

John en la Lone, son of Adam and Isabella Cotgreave, had four sons, viz.: 1. Richard de la Lone, who was living anno 1316, 9 Edward II.; 2. Thomas de la Lone; 3. William de la Lone; and 4. Henry de la Lone. Richard, the eldest son, was father of Andrew de la Lone, who was living anno 12 Edward III., 1338. This Andrew had two sons, John de la Lone and Thomas de la Lone. The eldest of these, John de la Lone (who was living 42 Edward III., 1368), was the father of Richard Lone of Halton, co. Chester, and of Hyde and Bentley, co. Stafford, who died in 1438, anno 16 Henry VI. This Richard was the first possessor of Bentley Hall, which remained in the family from 1427 until 1748. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Ralph de la Hyde, and was father of John Lone of Hyde and Bentley, who was living in 1452, anno 30 Henry VI.

In 1433 John Lone married Margery, daughter of Randle Egerton of Wrinehill, co. Stafford, by whom he had one son, Richard Lone of Hyde and Bentley, the first of the family called "Lane."

The ancient coat of Lane (or de Lona, de Lone, en la Lone, de la Lone and Lone) was, Or, a chevron, gules between three mullets azure. During the wars of the Roses—about the time of Richard Lane of Hyde and Bentley—the arms were changed into, Party per fess, or and azure, a chevron gules between three mullets counter-changed. Both coats are given by Dugdale and Vincent in their "Visitations of the County of Stafford."

Ralph Lane, Esq., of Hyde and Bentley, the son and heir of Richard, married Joyce, daughter of Ralph Cresset of co. Salop. He died in 1479, and his widow married Edward Burton, Esq. Ralph Lane (according to Vincent), left one son and two daughters, viz., Richard, his heir and successor, Christian, or Christina, and Margery. In the pedigree of Fowke of Gunston, Thomas Fowke of Gunston is said to have married Margery, "daughter of Roger Lane of Hide." Query, if this Margery (whose father's name was Ralph, not Roger) was meant, or her niece Margery, daughter of Richard, as will appear presently?

Richard Lane of Hyde and Bentley, son and heir of Ralph, married Anne, daughter of John Harcourt of Raunton, co. Stafford,

of the ancient family of Harcourt of Stanton Harcourt, Dukes of Harcourt in France and Earls of Harcourt in England. Her father, John Harcourt, was son of Sir Richard Harcourt, by his second wife Eleanor, daughter of Sir Roger Lewkenor of Raunton; her mother was Margaret, daughter of William Bray, or Bracy, of Pembridge. This Richard and Anne his wife were buried at Brewood, co. Stafford, in which church an alabaster slab about 7 feet long and 3 feet wide was discovered in 1878 by the removal of some paving in the south aisle. On this slab were two figures: that of a knight in full armour, with sword sheathed, and his lady with chain and pomander-box. Between the figures were two coats of arms, that of the knight being, Or, a chevron gules between three mullets azure; that of the lady (Gules, two bars or) being undecipherable. At the foot of the slab were five small female figures and three males. The inscription round the slab ran thus: "Here lie Richard Lane, armiger, of the Hide, and Anna his wife. The former died 28 Jan., 1517, and the latter April the same year." Although one son and three daughters only are given by Vincent as the issue of Richard Lane and Anne Harcourt, it would appear from this monumental tablet that they had three sons and five daughters. John Lane, the eldest son (who succeeded his father in the estates of Hyde and Bentley), was born in 1512 and died November 15, 1576, having married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Patrick (by his first wife Alice Praers) and sister and heir of Roger Patrick, of Kings Bromley, co. Stafford, Esq. The sisters of John Lane, given by Vincent, are: 1. Alice, wife of Roger Patrick of Kings Bromley, who died January 12, 1570; 2. Margery, wife of Thomas Fowke of Gunston; and 3. Dorothy, died unmarried.

John Lane, Esq., of Hyde and Bentley, by Margaret his wife, according to the monument at Brewood, where he was buried, had eight sons and nine daughters. The eldest son, Thomas Lane, Esq., of Hyde and Bentley, died in 1589, and was buried at Wolverhampton. The second son was named Richard, and the third John. One of the nine daughters was called Elizabeth. Thomas, the son and heir, married Catherine, fourth daughter of Richard Trentham of Rocester, co. Stafford, by Mary, daughter of David Ireland, of co. Salop, Esq. Catherine's brother, Thomas Trentham of Rocester, was father (by his wife Jane, daughter of Sir William Sneyde of Bradwell, co. Stafford) of Elizabeth, Countess of Oxford, wife of Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford and Lord Great Chamberlain of England, who died in 1604, leaving issue. "This Lord Oxford," says Burke, "was the first person who introduced perfumes and

embroidered gloves into England, and on his presentation of a pair of the latter to Queen Elizabeth, her Majesty was so pleased with them that she had her picture painted with those gloves on."

By Catherine Trentham (aunt of Elizabeth, Countess of Oxford), Thomas Lane, Esq., had, according to the monument at Wolverhampton, five sons and seven daughters. The eldest son and heir, John Lane, was born in 1565 and died June 25, 1605, having married Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Littleton of Pillaton, co. Stafford, by Alice, daughter of Francis Cokayne of Ashbourne, co. Derby, Esq. The second son was named Thomas, and the third (who resided at Kearns, co. Monmouth) Michael. One of the daughters, Cassandra, married Thomas Littleton, third son of Sir Edward Littleton, and had issue.

John Lane, Esq., of Hyde and Bentley, and Jane Littleton, had one son, Thomas, and a daughter, Alice, who married Alexander Wightwick, Esq., of Wightwick, co. Stafford, who died in 1661, leaving issue. The son, Thomas, who was born in 1586, succeeded his father in the estate of Bentley, and married Anne, eldest daughter of Walter Bagot, Esq., of Blithfield, co. Stafford, by Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Cave of Stanford, co. Northampton, Esq., and of Elizabeth (called Margaret by Collins), sister of William Lord Burleigh.

And now begins the more especially interesting part of this family history, namely, that which is connected with the troublous times of King Charles I., and the escape of King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, September 3, 1651, the Lanes of Bentley having so materially assisted in saving the life of the King.

Thomas Lane of Bentley and Anne Bagot his wife had four sons and five daughters, viz.: 1. JOHN, a Colonel in the Royal army, of whom presently. 2. Walter Lane, born in May, 1611. 3. William Lane of Shelton, who settled in Ireland in 1667 and died in 1700, leaving three sons—Ambrose, Matthew, and Gilbert—the eldest of whom was grandfather of John Lane, Esq., of Lane's Park, co. Tipperary, who married in May, 1727, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Matthew Bunbury, Esq., and by her had five sons and four daughters. The eldest son, John Lane, Esq., of Lane's Park, was grandfather of John Lane, of Lane's Park, who died in 1859, leaving issue. The fifth and youngest son, George Lane, became a Captain in the 54th Regiment, and was Commandant at Chatham. His son, Major-General Ambrose Lane, died at Guernsey, January 12, 1857, having married, February 11, 1811, Elizabeth, third surviving daughter of Peter Le Mesurier, Hereditary Governor of Alderney,

and left two sons and five daughters, viz., George Le Mesurier Lane, an Officer in the 63rd Regiment, who died in India May 15, 1843, aged 18; and Alfred John Lane, a Captain in the 50th Regiment, who died at Ceylon, May 5, 1863. The youngest daughter, Annette Jane, married the Rev. T. W. Hayward of Flintham, co. Notts. The fourth and youngest son of Thomas Lane and Anne Bagot was named Richard. He became a Groom of the Bed-chamber, and of him we shall make mention later on.

The daughters of Thomas and Anne (and sisters of Colonel John Lane of Bentley) were: 1. JANE, of immortal memory, afterwards Lady Fisher. 2. Anne, married Edward Birch of Leacroft, co. Stafford, Esq. 3. Elizabeth. 4. Withy, married John Petre, Esq., of Horton, co. Bucks. 5. Mary, who was born in 1619, and married Edward Nicholas of Wristerbourn, co. Wilts, Esq., son of Sir Oliver Nicholas, Cupbearer to King James I. and Carver to King Charles I. She died December, 1686. Of these, Jane, Withy, and Mary shared with their brothers, John and Richard, in the concealment and escape of King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester.

(To be continued.)



THE ARMS OF DORCHESTER.



HE arms which have for long been in use in very various and incorrect manners for the town of Dorchester have recently attracted considerable attention in that district. Sir Robert Pearce-Edgcumbe has gone to considerable trouble concerning the matter, and read a long and interesting paper on the subject a little time ago at a meeting of the Dorset Field Club. This was printed at length in the *Dorset County Chronicle* for November 26, 1896. Much of the paper concerning the local application and use of the arms it is hardly necessary to reprint, but Sir Robert called attention to a document in the possession of the Corporation, which appears to have escaped notice in any heraldic book, though it is reprinted as a note to the third edition of Hutchins' "Dorset." The document is on vellum, and in the possession of the Corporation, and is filed as No. 7, Class B, and above the written confirmation the design in question (our

illustration is reproduced from a tracing) is tricked. The document runs as follows :

“These be the seales of auncientie used by the Bayllyffes, Constables, and Burgessys of the town and Boroughe of Dorchester,



which Seales I, Clarencieulx King of Armes of the sowthe, easte and weaste parties of this realme of Englande, have not onelye ratefyed and confirmed unto the saide Bayllyffs, Constables and Burgesses of the saide towne and Boroughe of Dorchester, but have also recorded the same in the registers of my vysytacion now made within the countie of Dorcett; and at this present was Owen Hayman and William Aden

bayllyffs, Christopher Hole recorder, John Haywarde, under stewarde and coroner, John Stratforde, John Corbyn, John Palmer, Nycholas Lymster, Morgan Hayne, Luke Aden, John Chubbe, burgesses of the said town and borough. In wytness whereof I the saide Clarencieulx, have hereunto subscribed my name the XXth of September 1565.

(Signed)

“WILL HERVY alias CLARENCIEULX

“King of Armes.

“1565

“JOHN DAVYE } Constables.

“HUGH GRINDHAM }

“Die et anno supradicto.”

This document was forwarded to the College of Arms, and a report thereupon by Mr. Everard Green—“Rouge Dragon”—was read at a recent meeting of the Town Council, and reprinted in the local papers. In the course of it Mr. Green said “that the document on vellum signed William Hervey alias Clarenceux King of Arms, and dated September 22, 1565, which belonged to their borough records, was printed at full length in Hutchins’ ‘History of Dorset,’ 3rd Edition, vol. iii., p. 356, and was in his opinion a perfectly genuine document. . . . The second seal alone was to a certain extent heraldic. The design or device was a triple-towered castle, in front of which was a heater-shaped escutcheon, charged

with the arms of France ancient, and England quarterly. This device was in the nature of a design or badge, as it was not placed upon a shield. If it were a coat of arms, they would find it in the College records placed upon a shield, and would be able to tell from the records the colour of the shield. This, he regretted to say, they were unable to do; . . . and it was, he feared, quite correct . . . that the borough of Dorchester had no arms. The borough had, however, a perfectly lawful seal, and they could use the device of castle and royal shield as a town badge, provided it was not placed upon a shield."



CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE IN GENEALOGY.

BY A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.



T often happens, in the compilation of a pedigree, that progress is arrested by the absence of all documentary proof of the identity of a person with one bearing the same name. When both Christian and surname are common, and when age and residence cannot be accurately ascertained, it is almost useless to hope for light in the darkness. But there are many cases where known facts can produce what may amount to a conviction that the link is as strong as if it had documentary evidence to support it. Take the following imaginary case. It is impossible, by documentary proof, to identify a Zachary Carboner, of London, with a Zechariah Carbonier, born at Melun, in France, in 1590. The names are not common, and their similarity must be allowed. If it is ascertained from contemporary records that Zachary Carboner in London was a Frenchman, and that a man bearing these names came to England about 1615, and had children baptized in the French Church in London; if in an official list of strangers or refugees made by an illiterate parish officer, he is described as a native of "Velon"; if he carried on a handicraft for which Melun was famed; if in 1665 he is recorded as present at the marriage of a grandson who was then under full age (and such a grandson a man of seventy-five might well have), then we should have a collection of concurrent facts which would almost turn probability into certainty—if, in addition, family heirlooms had

been handed down which were evidently of French origin, and if there was a total absence of any other Zechariah Carboner in England before this man's arrival, or of any other foreigner bearing the same names, who could have been exactly cotemporary with a man born in 1590 and alive in 1665 ; if, still further, the baptism of Zechariah Carboner was duly recorded in the registers at Melun, but neither his marriage nor burial were recorded, and if, at the time Zechariah Carboner is first met with in England, a persecution of Protestants at Melun forced many to take refuge here, it would be impossible to deny that a case had been made out sufficient to satisfy any intelligent jury. I trust I may be pardoned for my prolixity, but my object is to suggest a case (such as I am sure can and does exist) where circumstantial evidence has a claim for consideration. I am not advocating a loose system of compiling pedigrees, nor would I accept other than full and consistent circumstantial evidence. The fact that one plum contains a stone is no proof that all plums do ; but if ten plums taken from different trees all contain stones, that circumstance assures me that by the law of Nature all plums contain stones. Let the first place by all means be given to legal written and official documentary evidence, but failing that, let good circumstantial evidence be duly recognised. It may be objected that this would open a door to much unsatisfactory work. I fail to see this. Good circumstantial evidence is really of more weight than the so-called "proofs" often allowed at visitations, such as armorial stained glass, monuments, and seals ; the latter I hold to be most unsatisfactory, for it was easy for an unscrupulous person to produce a seal engraved with the view to deceive—a new stone placed in an old setting—and more, an old document might be sealed with it, and then made evidence of a right to bear arms.

The officials at the College of Arms are now most careful in requiring documentary evidence as to the correctness of pedigrees submitted to them for registration, but they cannot always put right the mistakes of their predecessors, and there is a danger that a punctilious adherence to a certain class of evidence, to the exclusion of all others, may lead to an injudicious preciseness. I would point out the extreme harshness of excluding circumstantial evidence in the case of a certain class of pedigrees. Families who have been landowners for centuries ought to have little difficulty in producing deeds connected with their property to prove their descent ; but at the present day many prosperous families have sprung from middle-class or refugee ancestors, who only obtained a

fair social position in England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—they have no title-deeds to show. Parish registers are often missing, ill kept or fragmentary, and few are perfect from 1538. Churchwardens' accounts *may* afford some help, but only a comparatively few parishes possess a complete set of them. Lists of "strangers" often afford valuable information, but they were evidently, in most cases, written by illiterate parochial officers. Foreign names of persons and places are strangely transmogrified, being taken down from oral information. The imperfect pronunciation acquired by the French or Flemish strangers led an ignorant scribe to mix up V and M, D and N, B and P, R and W, V and W.¹

With such unsatisfactory documents alone available, it would be only fair to allow the production of all facts likely to help in the compilation of a pedigree which would be far more trustworthy than many which now disfigure our Peerages. Nichols' "Herald and Genealogist" did a good work in exposing bogus pedigrees, and the Coulthart fraud has been so fully and frequently pilloried that unscrupulous pedigree-mongers have become more careful; but much remains to be done. Many "new" men not only use the arms of, but claim connection with, old families of the same name. Their pretensions, if unfounded, should be boldly exposed. Some could establish a right to bear arms if they took the trouble to investigate their family history, and if the process of satisfying the official mind allowed at the present day evidence which was not so rigorously rejected when Visitations of Arms were held. The question of protecting duly-qualified armigers against upstarts who now without penalty filch their arms or assume coats for themselves must be considered on some other occasion; it has a close connection with the foregoing subject.

¹ The following examples of mistakes made in Lists of Strangers have been taken from "Foreigners Resident in England, 1618-1688," Camden Soc. 1862, compared in some cases with the "Registers of the Dutch Church, Austin Friars, London," lately printed. Ormes for Orange, Mandarnecke for Vandorneck, Maurin for Varin, Frambrock for Vanbroeck, Woddaman for Vandemant, Hartimman for Herman, Vallence for Malines. Scores of such blunders can be found in old Lists of Strangers. Mr. W. J. C. Moens pertinently remarks: "It appears that the names have been somewhat murdered" (*Proceedings of the Huguenot Society*, 1885, p. 22).



THE BARONS OF LE POWER AND CROGHMORE.

BY COUNT E. DE POHER DE LA POER.



SIR RICHARD POWER, Sheriff of co. Waterford 1534, to hold the office during the King's pleasure.¹ On September 13, 27 Henry VIII., he was, on account of his services in the wars in Ireland, created by patent BARON OF LE POWER AND CROGHMORE, with remainder to the heirs male of his body for ever. Lord Chancellor Audeley, writing to Thomas Cromwell, says: "I have also made two Patentes for two Barons in Ireland, that is to say, to Sir Richard Power K^t, and Thomas Eustace, Gentleman. Cowley shewed me that the old course to make Barons there is to have Letters Patent out of the chancery here in England; wherefore I have made and sealed the same Patentes, and send theym unto you for spede of the dispache of Ireland matters, praying you to move the Kings Grace thereof and to order the said Patents as shall stand with his pleasure. Dated 13 Sept., 27 H: 8th."² The receipt of the Patents was acknowledged in October following in a "Bill indented made the tenth daie of October in the xvii yer of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lord, King Henry VIII, witnesseth that I, John Alen, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, have received of the right honourable Mr Thomas Crumwell, principal secretarie to our said Sovereigne Lorde, two Patentes, one of creation for Thomas Eustace, another like to Sir Richard Power, of Barons of Parliament in Ireland."

Alluding to the Patent for Sir Richard Power, Mr. Lynch, in his work on "Feudal Dignities," says that this patent is not found amongst the enrolments in Ireland of the reign of Henry VIII., but that an ancient copy of it is preserved amongst the Sloane MSS. in the British Museum, which is as follows:

Pro Ricardo Power	}	Henricus Octavus Dei gratia Anglie et Francie
Barone de la Power		Rex fidei defensor, Dominus Hibernie et in terra
et Croghmore.		Supremum Caput Anglicane Ecclesie omnibus ad

quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem sciatis quod nos de gratia nostra speciali ac ex certa scientia et mero motu nostris necnon in consideratione veri et fidelis servitu nobis per dilectum et fidelem nostrum Ricardum Power militem multipliciter impensi et maxime in præsentibus queris in terra nostra Hibernie prefatum Ricardum

¹ Patent Close Rolls.

² State Papers, Ireland, Henry VIII.

ad statum gradum titulum nomen et dignitatem Baronis de le Power et Coroghmore in comitatu nostro Waterford in terra nostra prædicta prefecimus et ordinavimus ipsumque Baronem de le Power et Coroghmore tenore presentium prefecimus et ordinamus eidemque Ricardo nomen titulem et stilum Baronis de le Power et Coroghmore imposuimus dedimus et prebuimus ac per presentes damus et prebemus Habendum et tenendum eadem statum gradum titulum nomen et dignitatem prefato Ricardo et Heredibus masculis de corpore suo exeuntibus in perpetuum. Volentes et per presentes concedimus pro nobis heredibus et successoribus nostris quod prefatus Ricardus et heredes sui predicti statum gradum titulum nomen et dignitatem predicta successione gerant et habeant et eorum quilibet geret et habeat et per nomen Baronis de le Power et Coroghmore successione vocentur et nuncupentur et eorum quilibet vocetur et nuncupetur. Et quod idem Ricardus et heredes sui predicti successive Barones de le Power et Coroghmore in omnibus teneantur et ut Barones de le Power et Coroghmore tractentur et reputentur et eorum quilibet teneatur tractetur et reputetur habeantque teneant et possideant sedem et locum in parlamentiis et consiliis nostris et heredum et successorum nostrorum infra terram nostram predictam inter alios Barones ut Baro de le Power et Coroghmore necnon dictus Ricardus et heredes sui predicti gaudeant et utantur et eorum quilibet quandeat et utatur per nomen Baronis de le Power et Coroghmore omnibus et singulis talibus juribus libertatibus privilegiis preeminentiis et immunitatibus quibuscumque statui Baronis in omnibus rite et de jure pertinentibus quibus ceteri Barones dicte terre nostre Hibernie ante hec tempora melius honorificentius et quietius usi sint et gavisi aut in presenti gaudeant et utantur Eo quod expressa mentio de vero valore annuo aut de certitudine premissorum sive eorum alicujus aut de aliis donis sive concessionibus per nos eidem Ricardo ante hec tempora factis in presentibus facta minime existit aliquo statuto ordinatione actu provisione sive restrictione inde in contrarium habito facto ordinato sive proviso aut aliqua alia re causa et materia quacunque in aliquo non obstantibus. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Oldeford tertio decimo die Septembris anno regni nostri vicesimo septimo.

PEXSALL.

Examinatur per litteras patentes ipsas.

The Baron was killed when in service of the Crown by the "Traitor Owen O'Callaghan," November 10, 1536. By Lady

Catherine Butler, his wife, second daughter of Piers, eighth Earl of Ormond, he had issue three sons and three daughters :

1. Piers, his heir.
2. John, heir to his brother.
3. Thomas of Coolfin.

1. Catherine, m., 1543, Sir Nicholas d'Evereux of Ballmagir, co. Wexford.

2. Ellice, m. Sir Thomas Fitzgerald of Connaha, by whom she was mother of the "sugan" Earl of Desmond.

3. Dau., m. Teague Mc'Bryen Ara.

SIR PIERS, SECOND BARON at the time of his father's death, being "within age, is the King's Ward." His wardship was for a fine of £20, granted to his uncle, James Butler, ninth Earl of Ormond.¹ The Council in Ireland, writing to Cromwell in 1539, say : "Thother parte of the same shire" [Waterford], "called the Powers lands, being for the more parte under the lady Katherine" [the young Baron's mother] . . . "is in reasonable obedience." In 1542, the Earl of Ormond besought license from the Council that, "in consideration of his youth" [the Baron's], "and his having little to live by, to repair to the King's Majesty, there to continue for a year or two, and to be admitted as a pensioner to attend upon his Highness." Henry VIII. requiring troops for the war against the French, Lord le Power was selected as captain of 700 kern. He took part in the war, served at the siege of Boulogne, and died of his wounds, 1545, unmarried, and was succeeded by his brother John as third Baron.

SIR JOHN, THIRD BARON, succeeded his brother Piers in 1545. He took an active part in the wars in Ireland. In 1575 Sir Henry Sydney, the Lord Deputy, writing to the Lords of the Council, says : "The night after I departed from Waterford I lodged at Curraghmore, the house that the Lord Power is Baron of. The Poerne" [Power] "country is one of the best-ordered countries in the English Pale, through the suppression of coyne and livery. The people are both willing and able to bear any reasonable subsidy towards the finding and entertaining of soldiers and civil ministers of the laws ; and the Lord of the country, though possessing far less territory than his neighbour" [Fitzgerald, Lord of the Decies], "lives in show far more honourably and plentifully than he or any other in that Province." He m. Lady Elenor Fitzgerald, third dau. of Sir James, fourteenth Earl of Desmond,² and had issue six sons and two daus., and died November 8, 1592 :³

¹ Patent Close Rolls. ² Registered Pedigree, Ulster's Office, Dublin Castle.

³ Postmortem Inquisition taken at "le Blacke Fryers," Waterford, 27 Elizabeth.

1. Richard, his heir.
2. Piers, ancestor of the Gurteen le Poer line.¹
3. David.
4. Thomas.
5. Maurice.
6. William.

1. Katherine, m. Piers Butler, of Grantstown, co. Tipperary, seventh son of James Butler, ninth Earl of Ormond.

2. Margaret, m. James Fitzgerald, the "sugan" Earl of Desmond, in 1585. The third Baron executed a deed of entail, settling his estates upon the heirs male of his body, failing such upon the heirs male of the body of his father, and failing such upon the heirs male of the body of his grandfather.²

RICHARD, FOURTH BARON, succeeded his father in 1592. During the lifetime of his father, by warrant dated May 31, 1588, he had been granted in fee farm as many Crown lands as would amount to £50 a year, "in respect of his own and of his ancestors good services to the Crown, his grandfather having been killed while serving against the rebels in Ireland, his uncle at Boulogne, and his father and himself having in her" [the Queen's] "service been sore wounded." He died at Curraghmore, August 8, 1607, having had issue by Katherine Barry, his wife (second dau. and co-heir of James FitzJohn, Viscount of Buttevant):

1. John, his eldest son.
2. Piers of Monerlargie, of whom hereafter.
3. Thomas.
4. Edmond.

1. Julia, m., 1615, to Thomas FitzMaurice, eighteenth Baron of Kerry.

2. Elenor, m. David Condon, chief of his nation.

3. Elizabeth, m., first, David Barry, and had issue David, Viscount of Buttevant, first Earl of Barrymore.

John Power, eldest son of the fourth Baron, killed in his father's lifetime by Edmond Fitzgibbon, the White Knight. By Hellen Barry, his wife, second dau. of David, Viscount of Buttevant, he had issue one son and three daus.:

1. John, heir to his grandfather.
1. Elenor, m. Maurice Roche, Viscount of Fermoy.
2. Katherine, m. Garrett Butler.
3. Mary, m. Philip M'Grath, of Sledy.

¹ Registered Pedigree, Ulster's Office.

² Postmortem Inquisition taken at "le Blacke Fryers," Waterford, 27 Elizabeth.

JOHN, FIFTH BARON, succeeded his grandfather. After the death of his father, his mother, who had married, secondly, Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormond, petitioned James I. for the wardship of her son, setting forth that "her former husband, John Power, deceased, son and heir of Richard, now Lord Power and Baron of Curraghmore, was slain in the service of the Crown, having issue by her an infant of ten years old, named John Power the Younger," and praying that the wardship of the said infant should be granted to her. The King decided that if the wardship should come to him by the death of the grandfather, it should be granted to the mother, according to the custom formerly used by the late Queen, when the wardship of the heirs of those slain in the service of the Crown was granted for the benefit of the heir, the Crown reserving, however, one year's profits of the estates as a fine for the favour. In July, 1615, he and the heir of Lord Mountgarret were ordered to be sent to England for their education and to be brought up as Protestants; after leaving Lambeth, Lord le Power "relapsed" to the Catholic faith.¹

In the year following the outbreak of the Rebellion of 1641, Kinbrough Phypoe, Lord le Power's mother-in-law, petitioned² the Lords Justices, setting forth that she was "Grandmother of ye Lord of Curraghmore his seven distressed Motherless children" [the eldest son being twelve years, the second four years, the third three years, and the fourth scarce two], "that their Lord Father hath these twelve years past been visited with Impediments" [Lunacy] "as hath disable him from intermeddling with his own Estate or any other occasion. . . . Her humble request is yt yor Lordships may be pleased to direct yo^r special Warrants of Grace to all his Majesties officers, souldiers and Troopers whatsoever of his Majesties army yt" [during these troubles] "shall goe into ye county of Waterford, or Powers countrey, to forebeare molesting or impoverishing of ye said Lord Power, or his children." Dated June 17, 1642.

On account of his lunacy Lord le Power escaped confiscation and transplantation. He died 1661-2, leaving issue by Ruth his wife, dau. and heir of Robert Phypoe, of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, four sons and three daughters:

1. Richard, his heir.
2. David, "second son of John, Lord Power, Baron of Curraghmore, departed this mortal life ye 17 day of Augt 1661."³

¹ Calendar State Papers.

² Public Record Office, Ireland. Commonwealth, No. 143.

³ Funeral entry, Ulster's Office.

3. John, third son to the¹ Lord Power, departed this mortal life September 22, and was buried the 22nd of the same month, 1656.¹

4. Piers of Kilowen, m. Honora, dau. and coheir of John Bourke, second Baron of Brittas, by whom he had issue an only dau., Ruth Judith, m. to Thomas Duckett. His will, dated March 1, 1668, was proved May 10, 1669.

1. Catherine, m. Sir John FitzGerald of Dromana; their dau. and heir, Catherine, m. Hon. Edward Villiers, first son of George, fourth Viscount Grandison, and their eldest son John was in 1721 created Earl Grandison, and their second daughter, Harriett, m. Robert Pitt, father and mother of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

2. Elenor, m. Thomas Walshe of Piltown, co. Waterford.

3. Margaret or Mary.

RICHARD, SIXTH BARON, first Earl of Tyrone; born 1630; M.P. for co. Waterford; succeeded his father 1661-2; Governor of county and city of Waterford; by Letter Patent, October 9, 1673, he was created Viscount of Decies and Earl of Tyrone, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. About 1679 he was accused by two informers, viz., Hubert Bourk and John MacNamara, of being connected with a supposed "Popish Plot," and of conspiring with others to bring about a French invasion. In 1681, the Earl being suspected of complicity with "the Horrid Popish Plot," it was moved and seconded in the Commons that "Richard Pour, Earl of Tyrone, in the Kingdom of Ireland, be impeached of High Treason, ordered that the Lord Dursley go up to the Bar of the Lords, and impeach him of High Treason in the name of this House, and of all the Commons of England; and do pray that he may be committed to safe Custody . . . and the Earl was taken and committed to the Gate House."² After the accession of James II. he was one of the Privy Council in Ireland, and sat in the Parliament held 1689. He was a Colonel of Infantry, and in September, 1690, was "one of the Irish parties who negotiated the terms for the surrendering of Corke to Colonel Churchill," and afterwards he, Donogh McCarthy, Earl of Clancarty, and others, were "brought prisoners from Corke in Ireland, and by order of Privy Council, dated 9 of October, 1690, were committed to the Tower for High Treason, in Levying war against their Majesties and adhering to their enemies." He died a prisoner in the Tower October 14, 1690, and "was buried at Farnborough, Hants, the burial-place of Arthur" [Annesley] "Earl of Anglesey, whose eldest Daughter Dorothy he had married in 1654,

¹ Funeral entry, Ulster's Office.

² "Memoirs of Ireland." Printed 1714: London.

and . . . who died at Waterford, and was buried in the Cathedral there."¹ In the register at Farnborough is the following entry: "The Right Hon^{ble} Richd Power, Earle of Tirone, was bury'd ye 3rd day of November, 1690."

By Dorothy his wife he had issue three sons and two daus.¹

1. Arthur, who died young.¹

2. John, second Earl.¹

3. James, third Earl.¹

1. Dorothy, died unmarried in London.¹

2. Hellena, m. John Walsh of Piltown, co. Waterford, Esq.¹

JOHN, SEVENTH BARON, second Earl, succeeded his father in 1690. In May, 1673, he was married before Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, to his first cousin, Catherine FitzGerald, of Dromana, heiress of the Decies, co. Waterford. In May, 1675, "she disagreed to the same," and made a protest before the Archbishop of Canterbury, stating that she, in consequence of threats, had gone through the ceremony with her cousin, then an infant of seven years. In 1676 she married the Hon. Edward Villiers, "notwithstanding the Court of Arches." The Earl died without issue October 14, 1693, in the twenty-ninth year of his age. After his death he is said to have appeared to the Hon. Lady Beresford, hence the well-known Power ghost story.

JAMES, EIGHTH BARON, third Earl, succeeded his brother in 1693. He was Governor of the county and city of Waterford; built the present house at Curraghmore in 1700;² and, dying August 19, 1704, left issue an only dau., Catherine, by Anne his wife, eldest dau. and coheir of Andrew Rickard, of Danogan-Spidoge, co. Kilkenny, and at his death through the failure of male issue the Earldom became extinct. His will was signed three days before his death.

In July, 1717, Lady Catherine Power, his dau., m. Sir Marcus Beresford, fourth Baronet of Coleraine, and from this marriage descends the Marquis of Waterford. In 1720 Sir Marcus Beresford was created Viscount Tyrone, and in 1746 Earl of Tyrone. He died in 1763.

In 1767, Katherine, Dowager Countess of Tyrone, petitioned for the Barony of Poer, which was created in the person of Nicholas Poer, Baron of Donoyale, Lord of Kilmedan, who was summoned to Parliament by writ on November 23, 1375, and again in 1378, 1381, and 1383. These ancient writs created no peerage, the

¹ Lodge's "Peerage," 1754.

² Smith's "History of Waterford," 1748.

fact about Nicholas Poer being simply that he was summoned by writ among the other barons of Ireland, as being Baron of Donoyale. Nevertheless, Lady Katherine Beresford's claim was admitted, although her descent from Nicholas Poer was through the marriage of his daughter Elenour with her paternal ancestor, David Poer, Lord of Coroghmore. "The anomalous decision in 1769 [when Lady Katherine (Power), then Dowager Countess of Tyrone, widow of Sir Marcus Beresford, first Earl of Tyrone, was allowed this supposed barony] was founded on the idea that, as in England, a barony could be created by writ in Ireland—an idea not only contrary to all previous practice, but even to common sense, making the writ of a subject" (*i.e.*, the Lord Lieutenant, who frequently, *sponté suâ*, issued it) "equal to that of the Crown."¹ The following is the "draft report" on the claim to the Barony of Poer by writ:

"Endorsed—To his Excellency the Earl of Northumberland.

"Draft of the Report of the Attorney and Solicitor-General on the petition of Catherine, Dowager Countess of Tyrone; Glascock, Agent.

"To their Excellencies the Lords Justices of Ireland.

"In obedience to an order of reference, bearing date the 11th day of May, made by his Excellency the Earl of Northumberland, referring to us the consideration of the annexed petition of Catherine, Countess Dowager of Tyrone, claiming the title and dignity created by the writ of summons in virtue of which Nicholas Lord Le Poer sat and voted in the parliament of Ireland in the 48th year of the reign of King Edward the Third.

"We have considered the said petition, and have been attended by the council and agent for the petitioner.

"The said petition sets forth, That the ancestor of the petitioner, Sir Roger Le Poer,² came into Ireland in the reign of King Henry the Second, and was distinguished for his services in that kingdom to the crown of England.

"That Nicholas Le Poer, his lineal descendant and heir, was summoned to the parliament of Ireland as a baron by writ in the 48th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, and sat and voted in virtue of the said writ as a baron, and again sat and voted as a baron in the same reign, and afterwards in the reign of Richard the Second; and died seized of this dignity and honour to him and his heirs, who sat and voted as barons in the parliament of Ireland by

¹ See note in *Genealogist*, New Series, vol. v., No. 18.

² *Recte*, Sir Robert de Poher. (See note at p. 8.)

that title till the 25th of King Charles the Second, at which period Richard Lord de la Poer, the petitioner's grandfather, to whom the said barony had come by mesne descents, was by letters patent created Earl of Tyrone, and that on his death the said Earldom descended to John, his eldest son and heir, and to the heirs male of his body, and the said barony to him in fee.

"That John died without issue, and the Earldom descended to James, his brother and heir, and to the heirs male of his body, and the barony to him and heirs.

"That James died without heirs male of his body in the year 1704, leaving the petitioner, his only child and heir, and the barony descended to her as such.

"That the petitioner inter-married in the year 1717, during her minority, with Sir Marcus Beresford, afterwards created Earl of Tyrone, and the said Earl died on the 4th day of April, 1763.

"And therefore the petitioner prays that the title and dignity created by the said writ of summons, by virtue of which the said Nicholas Lord Le Poer sat and voted in parliament, may be declared by the King's most excellent majesty to belong as of right to the petitioner and her heirs.

"In order to support the case stated by the petitioner, the following propositions are necessary to be proved :

"That the barony of Le Poer was vested in fee in Nicholas Le Poer, in the 48th of King Edward the Third.

"That Richard Lord Baron de la Poer and Curraghmore, who was created Viscount Decies and Earl of Tyrone in the 25th year of the reign of King Charles the Second, was seized of the said barony in fee.¹

"That the petitioner is heir general, and sole heir to the said Richard.

"In order to prove that the said Nicholas Le Poer was seized of the said barony in fee, the following evidence was laid before us, which we have annexed to this our report :

"An attested copy of an original record remaining in the Office of the Rolls of the Court of Chancery of a writ of summons, dated at Naas the 22nd day of November in the 48th year of King Edward the Third, directed to the Archbishop of Armagh, by which the said archbishop was summoned to a parliament which was then appointed to be held at Dublin on the octave of St. Hillary then next ensuing ; and an attested copy of a writ of summons of the same date to the

¹ This statement is false—the only barony he held was the one created by Patent, 27 Henry VIII., with remainder to the heirs male.

same parliament, directed to James Butler, Earl of Ormond, which said record mentions that the like writs of summons to the same parliament, word for word, and of the same date, were directed Comitibus, Magnatibus, et Proceribus Subscriptis, and, among many other lords, to Nicholas Poer.

“An attested copy of an original record remaining in the Office of the Rolls of the Court of Chancery in this kingdom of a writ of summons, dated at Tristledermot the 22nd day of January in the first year of Richard the Second, directed to the Archbishop of Dublin, by which the said archbishop was summoned to a parliament which was then appointed to be held at Tristledermot aforesaid on the Monday next after the feast of Everninus next following, which record mentions like writs of the same tenor and date, with the necessary changes, directed to several lords, and, among others, to Nicholas Le Poer. An attested copy of an original record remaining in the Office of the Rolls aforesaid of a writ of summons, dated at Trym the 11th day of December in the 4th year of Richard the Second, directed to the Archbishop of Dublin, by which the said archbishop was summoned to a parliament which was then appointed to be held at Dublin on the morrow of All Souls next ensuing, which record mentions that like writs of the same tenor and date, with the necessary changes, were directed to several lords, and, among others, to Nicholas Le Poer.

“An attested copy of an original record remaining in the said Office of the Rolls aforesaid of a writ of summons, dated at Dublin the 29th of April in the 5th year of Richard the Second, directed to the Archbishop of Dublin, by which the said archbishop was summoned to a parliament which was then appointed to be held at Dublin aforesaid on the Monday after fifteen days of the Holy Trinity next ensuing, which record also mentions like writs of the same tenor and date, with the necessary changes, directed to several lords, and, among others, to Nicholas Le Poer.

“There being no journals of parliament existing in this kingdom so early as the aforesaid times, no positive evidence to prove that the said Nicholas Le Poer sat in parliament, in pursuance of the said writs of summons, could be given; but we humbly apprehend that the said several records in the reigns of King Edward the Third and his successor, having classed the Barony of Le Poer with other baronies and titles of honour, which are at this day in being, and which have continued in the same families from the aforesaid times to the present, and other evidence hereinafter stated, induce a presumption that the said Nicholas Le Poer sat and voted in

parliament in the 48th of Edward the Third, in pursuance of the said writ of summons, and thereby became seized in fee of the said barony, no barony by letters patent having been created earlier than the 11th of Richard the Second.

(To be continued.)



AN OFFICIAL TOUR OF OLD.

BY SOMERVILLE GIBNEY.



JUST two hundred and thirteen years ago what was probably the last Presidential visitation of the "Principality of Wales and the Marches of the same" was made by Henry, first Duke of Beaufort, and the incidents of the journey were recorded by T. Dineley in the "Notitia Cambro-Britannica; a Voyage of North and South Wales," which papers were edited by Charles Baker in 1864, and are now known as "The Beaufort Progress." The book is a very rare one, only a hundred copies for private circulation having been printed, and it fetches a high price at any auction in which it may appear. Apart from its rarity, the book is a very gold-mine of Welsh history, quaint sayings, observations of classic and heraldic knowledge, and artistic skill; for, besides the writing, it contains sketches of towns, castles, churches, tombs, and innumerable coats of arms, the author having certainly been a man of parts in the days of Charles II. In what capacity he accompanied his lord and master during the progress it is impossible to say from the book itself; it clearly was not as secretary, for the name of that official is given in one place as Henry Crow, Esq., and he cannot well have held any high office, for he was able on occasions to leave the procession and go off to see some church or building he had a mind to, joining again when his private excursion was over. And yet he cannot have held a very minor post, for, in speaking of Troy, in South Wales, he says: "Where he, the Earle of Worcester . . . Sir John Talbot, — Aubery, Esq., Captain of Horse in Herefordshire, and severall other Gentlemen and officers attending his Grace through the Progress were made Freeman of that Corporation, myself not being left out."

The office of President of Wales and the Marches was a very ancient one; the first council established was held about the fourteenth year of Edward IV., when his son, Prince Edward, was sent to Wales under the tuition of Lord Rivers, John Alcock, Bishop of Worcester, being then appointed Lord President; from this date there was a succession of Lords President down to the year 1689, when by Statute 1 William and Mary, chap. 27, the office was abolished. His Grace the Duke of Beaufort received his appointment by warrant under the King's sign manual on March 19, 1672, when he was only Marquess of Worcester. He was created Duke of Beaufort on December 2, 1682, and died on January 21, 1699. The Council was composed of the great officers of State, and other noblemen, bishops, and gentry possessing local influence and importance, and they and the President had power to hear and determine such causes and matters as were assigned to them by his Majesty, and in such manner as was prescribed to them by instructions under the King's sign manual.

The Progress in question started on Monday, July 14, 1684, and, riding by way of Henley, Chipping Norton and Worcester, came to Ludlow on the evening of the 17th, which town was entered in state, her Grace the Duchess and her daughter-in-law, the Countess of Worcester, "with their Woemen," forming part of the procession, drawn in "His Grace's Charriot and two other Coaches and six horses each." Whether her Grace accompanied her husband the whole way is not clear, but from what is stated later on she very probably stayed at Ludlow with her daughter in order to meet his Grace at Powis Castle on the conclusion of his labours in North Wales. It has been said above that the author displayed heraldic knowledge, and as early as at Worcester he gives us a taste of his quality by sketches of shields, one of the first of which, that of one of the Earls of Worcester, he blazons according to the jewel formula, a practice now quite obsolete, viz., "The feild is parted per pale *Topaz* and *Ruby*, three Roundels countercharged"; a little farther on he adopts the astronomic form, never now employed, for, in describing the arms of William, Lord Compton, a former Lord President of Wales, he says: "He beareth Saturn, a Lion passant Sol between 3 helmets Luna," but as a rule he makes use of the ordinary description by metals, tinctures, and furs, as in vogue at the present time. But, to return to the Progress proper. Montgomery was the first county passed through, and, having visited Powis Castle and reviewed the militia, his Grace proceeded to Denbighshire, and became the guest at Chircke Castle of Sir

Richard Middleton, Bart., the brother of Sir Hugh, of New River fame. The reviewing of the various county militias seemed to occupy a good portion of the Lord President's time. As a rule, they appear to have consisted of a troop of cavalry as well as some companies of foot, and nearly always welcomed their reviewing officer with several volleys. At Wrexham, where "his Grace was complimented with a glass of wine and the ringing of bells," the steeple of the church is noted as "one of the three jewels of Wales, according to a saying which includes Llangothlinbridy for a second." Flintshire came next, and the lead and coal mines of Sir Roger Mostyn were visited. Carnarvonshire and Conway followed, from whence he was ferried over to Anglesey, and, speaking of the Danes having overrun the island, he mentions that they, having fallen "to such riotousness and drinking, that much mischief issued thereof, whereupon Edgar made a law that every man should drink by measure, and caused a certain mark to be sett in every pot how deep they should drink." His Grace seems to have attended service frequently at the churches and chapels where he stayed, but the constancy with which the name of the preacher is left blank suggests that T. Dineley was not such a good Churchman as his master. In Merionethshire, Harlech, Bala and Dolgethel (Dolgethly) were visited, and so back to Powis Castle, where he was met by his wife, the Duchess, and his daughter-in-law, the Marchioness of Worcester, and his own daughters. This concluded his tour in North Wales. Hence he went to Shrewsbury, where they presented him with "Twenty dozen bottles of wine and twenty chargers of sweetmeats." After leaving Shrewsbury, he spent two nights in Ludlow, and thence started for South Wales, making for Presteign, in Radnorshire. Brecknock and its county was next visited, and in Brecon Church a curious figure, something like a typical sea-serpent, swallowing a woman life-size, is noted and drawn. The arms of the community of Brecknock, which are also drawn, contain a very unusual charge; they are thus blazoned in a style peculiar to the author: "Diamond, a mantle of estate, or robe, Ruby, double ermine, ouches Topaz, garnished with strings fastened thereto fretways, dependant, and tasselled of the same." From Llanidolawre the author transcribes an epitaph in the churchyard:

"Under this thing
Lyes John for the King,
Who in trueth and Verement
Did hate the Parliament,
But as to the Blud Ryall,
He is as trew as a sundyall."

At Carmarthen his Grace had to listen to the very flowery and high-flown speech of the Recorder, which is fully reported ; and of the natives the author says : " The vulgar here are most miserable and low, as the rich are happy and high, both to an extream." It was in this town that the conduit was made to run wine in his Grace's honour, and " the healths were so often repeated at the Publick fountain stream, that severall of the Carmartheners repaired the [bon] fires there by their Hatts, Cravats, and Canes," an instance of being royally drunk. At Margham, in Glamorganshire, his Grace was entertained with the pastime of seeing " a brace of Bucks run down by three footmen, which were afterwards led into Margham Anti-Court alive, and there judged fitt for the table before y^e Huntsman gave the fatall stroke with his semiter." At Newport, in Monmouthshire, the streets were strewn with flowers and sweet herbs, as in another town rushes had been employed. And thus on August 21, the Visitation being ended, his Grace returned from Troy to Badminton, extremely satisfied with the good order in which he found the militia, and with his entertainment and receptions at all places of the Progress. And well he might be, if the author's descriptions are anything but imagination. Space alone forbids giving endless instances of the interest and historical value of this old work.



THE EVOLUTION OF THE MEDIÆVAL HELMET (*continued*).

BY F. R. EARLES.



THE second kind of large helm used in the fifteenth century was the "jousting-helm," which was of great strength, and firmly fixed to the cuirass. One from the Brocas Collection (Figs. 22, 23, date about 1500) is perhaps the grandest helm in existence. It is formed of three pieces of different thicknesses (the front-piece being the thickest), which are fixed together with strong iron rivets with salient heads and thin brass caps soldered to them. The arrangements for fixing it in front and behind are very complete and curious.

The third and last kind of helm was the "tournament helm," and was similar to the first kind, and also called a "bascinet";

but the visor was generally barred, or, instead of a movable visor, the bars were riveted on the helm, and sometimes the face was only protected by a sort of wire-work, like a fencing-mask. It was only used for the tourney or *mêlée*, when the weapons were the sword and mace.

The "*chapelle-de-fer*," which was in use in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, was a light iron headpiece, with a broad, flat brim, somewhat turned down. Fig. 24 represents one belonging to the end of the fifteenth century, which is one of the few remaining, and is delicately forged in one piece of thin, hard steel.

During the fourteenth century a new kind of helmet arose, called

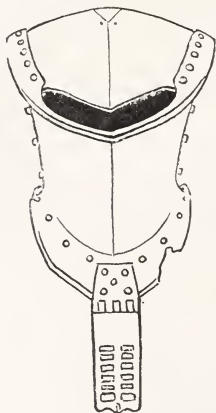


FIG. 22.

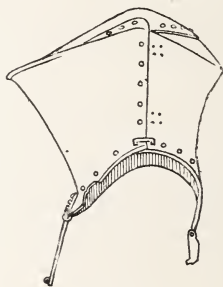


FIG. 23.



FIG. 24.

in England the "*sallad*," or "*sallet*." The word appears to have two derivations, each of which was applied to a different form of headpiece. First, the Italian "*celata*" (Fig. 25), which seems originally to have been a modification of the *bascinet*. Second, the German "*schalern*," the form of which was probably suggested by the *chapelle-de-fer*. Both of these were called by the French "*salade*," whence our English "*sallad*." The *celata* came lower down than the *bascinet*, protected the back and sides of the neck, and, closing round the cheeks, often left only the eyes, nose and mouth exposed. A standard of mail protected the neck if required. In the fifteenth century the *celata* ceased to be pointed at the

summit, and was curved outwards at the nape of the neck, as in Fig. 26.

The "schalern" (from *shale*, a shell, or bowl) was really a helmet and visor in one piece; it had a slit for the eyes, a projecting brim, and a long tail, and was completed by a chinpiece, or "bavier" (Eng., "beaver"), which was strapped round the neck. Fig. 27 shows a

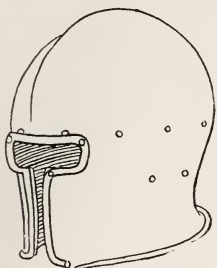


FIG. 25.

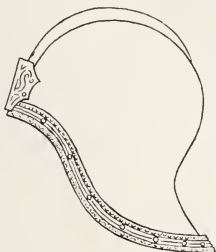


FIG. 26.

German sallad and a Spanish beaver. The sallad was much used in the fifteenth century, during the latter half of which it often had a visor, as in one from Rhodes (Fig. 28), which has a spring catch on the right side to hold the visor in place when down. The rivets for its lining-cap have large, hollow, twisted heads, which are seldom found on existing sallads, though often seen in sculpture.

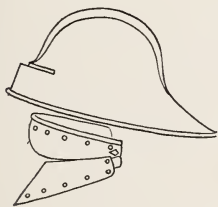


FIG. 27.



FIG. 28.

Until almost the middle of the fifteenth century all helmets fitted on the top of the head, or were put right over; but about 1440 the Italians made a great improvement by inventing the "armet," the lower part of which opened out with hinges, so that when put on it enclosed the head, fitting closely round the lower part of it, while its weight was borne by the steel collar, or "gorget." The Italian

armet had a roundel or disc to protect the opening at the back of the neck, and a bavier strapped on in front to cover the joining of the two cheek pieces. The earlier armets, like the beaked bascinet, had a camail attached by a row of staples (Fig. 29), which was continued later, but then fixed either to a metal band or leather strap and riveted to the base of the armet. This form of helmet was not in common use in England until about 1500.

Fig. 29 shows the earliest form of Italian armet, with a reinforcing-piece on the forehead, and a removable visor, date 1450-1480. Fig. 30 represents an armet of very fine form (probably Italian), which is a nearer approach to the close-helmet of the sixteenth century, as the visor cannot be removed, and the eye-slit is *in* the visor instead of being formed by the space between it and

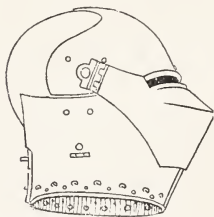


FIG. 29.

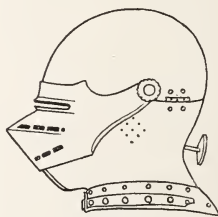


FIG. 30.

the crownpiece, and there is also no reinforcing piece in the crown. Date 1480-1500. Fig. 31 is still more like the sixteenth century helmet, for it opens down the sides instead of down the chin and back, and the same pivot which secures the visor also serves as a hinge for the crown and chinpiece. The small mentonnière, or bavier, is equal on both sides, but it was often of less extent on the right. Date about 1500.

Fig. 32 shows a German fluted helmet, of magnificent form and workmanship, which is partly engraved and gilded. Date, 1510-1525. It opens down the chin, like the early armets, but the tailpiece of the crown is much broader. The skill shown in the forging of the crown and the fluting of the twisted comb is most remarkable, and each rivet for the lining-strap of the cheekpieces forms the centre of an engraved six-leaved rose. A grooved rim round the bottom of the helmet fitted closely on a salient rim at the top of the steel gorget, or *hause-col*, so that when placed on its gorget and closed, it could not be wrenched off, but could yet be moved round freely in a

horizontal direction. The gorget being articulated, the head could also be raised or lowered a little, but not enough to make this form of joint very desirable, and a looser kind was soon substituted. Fig. 33 gives a front view of a German helmet much like the last, except as regards the visor. Date about 1520. Fig 34 is a very small, but prettily-shaped, Italian helmet. Date, 1520-1540.



FIG. 31.

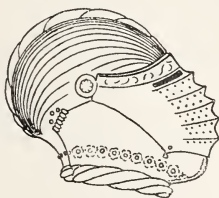


FIG. 32.

Fig. 35 shows what is perhaps the most perfect type of close-helmet. The comb is much larger than was the custom at an earlier date, and much resembles those of the morions of this period. The visor is formed of two separate parts, the upper fits inside the lower, and could be raised to facilitate seeing without unfixing the

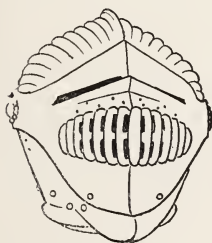


FIG. 33.



FIG. 34.

lower portion. It is engraved with arabesques, and is probably Italian. Date, 1550-1570. Fig. 36 is an English helmet, half-way between a close-helmet and a "burgonet." It is really a "casque" with cheekpieces to meet in front. The crownpiece is joined down the middle of the comb. This helmet was probably made for the Earl of Leicester. Date about 1590.

The word "burgonet" first appeared about the beginning of the fifteenth century, and described a form of helmet like the "celata," and called by that name in Italy. It was completed by a "buffle," or chinpiece, similar to the bavier. Fig. 37 is an Italian example, the form of which is particularly graceful and classic. Date, 1530-1540.



FIG. 35.



FIG. 36.

During this century the "morian" (Fig. 38), really an improved chapelle-de-fer, was much in use. It had a curved top surmounted by a comb and a broad turned-up brim, and was often elaborately engraved and gilt. The "cabasset" (Fig. 39) was a similar head-piece, but had a peaked top surmounted by a small spike turned backwards, and generally a flatter, narrower brim than the morion.



FIG. 37.



FIG. 38.

These three forms of helmet were all called casques. Early in the seventeenth century the pikeman's helmet (Fig. 40) shows a revival of almost the exact shape of the chapelle-de-fer of the fifteenth (Fig. 24), but the workmanship is very inferior.

Fig. 41 shows a close helmet (probably French) with a wide gorget. It has strong reinforcing-pieces on the crown, which is very thick, the visor being thin. It is very heavy, the total weight being 10 lb., and was probably meant for siege operations.

It is of inferior workmanship. Date, 1600-1610. In the latter part of the sixteenth century and later the tilting helm was no longer used, but a heavy plate of metal was fixed in front of the helmet,



FIG. 39.



FIG. 40.

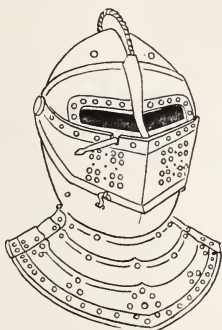


FIG. 41.

which must have made it impossible for the wearer to move his head. During the seventeenth century the close helmet often had a barred visor, and the face was gradually more and more exposed.



FIG. 42.

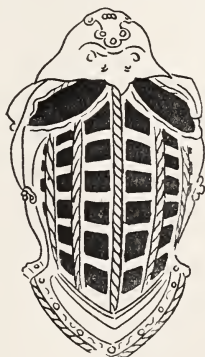


FIG. 43.

The helmet of the Emperor Charles V. (Figs. 42 and 43) is a most magnificent example of this type.

At the beginning of the seventeenth century the workmanship became inferior, and beauty of line was no longer sought after.

SHAKESPEARE'S FAMILY.

BY MRS. CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOPES.

PART IV.

COLLATERALS.



JOHN SHAKESPEARE had other sons. There were three, Gilbert, Richard and Edmund. These all died comparatively young, and none of them were married.

Edmund, the youngest child of John and Mary Shakespeare, seems to have been the only one who followed his eldest brother to London. He also chose the stage as a profession, but we never hear of any success. From London registers we know that on August 12, 1607, in the Parish of St. Giles', Cripplegate, was buried "Edward, the base-born son of Edward Shakespeare, Player," and that on December 31 of the same year was buried within the church of St. Saviour's, Southwark,¹ "Edmund Shakespeare, Player," "with a forenoon knell of the Great Bell."² The poet paid every honour he could to his brother.

Gilbert, born two and a half years after William, seemed often to have been his practical helper and representative in Stratford-on-Avon. Some writers have imagined that because the clerk added the word "adolescens" to the burial entry in 1611 of "Gilbert Shakespeare," that it could not have been this Gilbert, but some other, probably a young son of his. But there is no record of a marriage, of the birth of any child, of the death of his wife, or of his own death, if this entry be given another translation than the natural one. We may well imagine the clerk did not fully understand the meaning of the word. Shakespeare often satirizes the ignorant use of learned terms at his time. There is no saying what hazy notions might have floated through the writer's brain, of the age, or position, of the defunct. He would be no worse than a Mrs. Malaprop if he intended "adolescens" to represent "deeply regretted."

Of the last surviving brother, Richard, born 1573, we know nothing, except that he died in the year 1612-13.

¹ Registers of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

² Churchwardens' Accounts, St. Saviour's, Southwark.

The negative evidence of the Registers is supported by the negative evidence of the Shakespeare wills—there is no mention of a Shakespeare in the wills of William Shakespeare, so anxious to perpetuate his family and his name; or in those of his descendants.

We may therefore hold it as proved that there are no collateral lines of Shakespeares descending from the poet's brothers, and therefore none entitled to bear John Shakespeare's famous coat of arms without a new grant. Yet we find some bearing the arms, and many claimants of such descent. Sir Thomas Winnington asks if the Shaksperes of Fillongby are a branch of the poet's family, as the well-known armorial bearings appear on the tomb of George Shakespeare, who died there in 1690.¹

The Rev. Mr. Dyer wrote to Mr. Duncombe from Coningsby, November 24, 1756: "My wife's name was Ensor, whose grandmother was a Shakespeare, descended from the brother of everybody's Shakespeare."² Such claims may be explained by a natural error. Another John Shakespeare, often mistaken for ours, arrived in Stratford-on-Avon at some date after the poet's father, probably as an apprentice of Roberts, the shoemaker, whose daughter Margery he married,³ and in whose house he lived. He became Master of the Shoemaker's Guild in 1580, and became Constable and Ale-taster for the town in 1585. His wife was buried on October 29, 1587, but he must shortly afterwards have married again, as he had three children christened⁴ in the parish church. The poet's father, after 1570, was always mentioned as Mr. John Shakespeare; this other appears simply as John, or John the Shoemaker, or Corvizer, or some other epithet (see Records of Stratford-on-Avon). Hunter thinks that he was the third son of Thomas Shakespeare, a shoemaker, of Warwick, who mentioned in his will, 1577, four children—William, Thomas, John and Joan. He seems to have left the town about 1594.

But there *were* collateral descents from Shakespeare's sister. The only person who might have impaled the new Shakespeare

¹ *Notes and Queries*, December, 1865.

² *Ibid.*, Sixth Series, xii., p. 424.

³ November 25, 1584, Stratford-on-Avon Register. Mr. R. B. Wheler, writing in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, September, 1816, takes for granted the poet's father had three wives; a belief which Rowe also held. Reed's ed., vol. i., p. 136.

⁴ "Ursula, daughter of John Shakespeare, bapt. March 11, 1588-89; Humphrey, son of John Shakespeare, bapt. May 24, 1590; Philip, son of John Shakespeare, bapt. September 21, 1591." Stratford-on-Avon Register.

"This Humphrey was ancestor to the George Shakespeare living in Henley in Arden in 1864, and since in Wolverhampton." See French's "Shakespeareana Genealogica."

arms, had he himself borne arms to make this possible, was William Hart, the Hatter, who married Shakespeare's sister Joan, and who lived in Shakespeare's old house in Henley Street, and died a few days before the poet.¹ The pedigree of the Harts is printed in French's "Shakespeareana Genealogica," and need not be repeated here. The Rev. Cornelius Hallen² also gives a genealogical table of the various connections, and thus provides us with the collateral descent nearly up to date.

Though the early members of this family seem to have been content with a very modest position and very unromantic occupations, the later members have become more ambitious.

The Harts thought of contesting the will of Lady Barnard, who, with her mother, Mrs. Hall, had cut off the entail, or rather the proviso, of Shakespeare's will regarding his heirs. But, as she left them the Henley Street house, and a contest would be attended with certain expense and uncertain results, they on full consideration let the matter drop.

Even from this family sprang claimants for lineal descent. On a tombstone in Tewkesbury appears: "In Memory of John Hart, the sixth descendant from the poet Shakespeare, who died January 22, 1800, aged 45," etc.



NELSON AND HIS ENCHANTRESS (*continued*).

(Continuation of FAMILY REGISTER).



WILLIAM, educated at the Grammar Schools in Norwich and North Walsham, in 1774 was admitted pensioner at Xmas College, Camb: and was elected to the valuable exhibition left by — Tancred which he held 7 years. At Xmas, 1777, he took his bachelors degree; at Xmas, 1779, was ordained Deacon. In June, 1781, ordained Priest, and at the commencement of that year took a Master of Arts degree. In Novr., 1783, presented by John Berney, Esq., of Bracon to the Rectory of Little Brandon, value 150£. In May, 1784, he went in the *Boreas* (his brother commander) to the W. Indies as chaplain; returned to England in November following. In May, 1785, on the death of the Revd. Robert Rolfe succeeded to the valuable rectory of Hilborough as patron for that turn only.

Horatio, my third son, went to sea at the age of 13, 1st January, 1771, Reasonable; was rated in May, 1771, as midshipman in the *Triumph* man of war stationed at Chattham, Maurice Suckling, his uncle, commander. In July 24th, 1771, he

¹ April 17, 1616.

² See descent of Hallen and Shakespeare.

sailed in a trading ship to Jamiaca and other islands ; on his return on July 24th, 1772, he went out with the ships sent upon the Discovery towards the north pole. On Nov. 19th, 1773, he sailed with Sir Edward Hughes to the West Indies, but his ill health obliged him to return before the Admirall. In 1777 he was made Lieut. of the Worcester. In 1778 went on the Jamaica station. In 1779 was made Master and Commander of the Badger sloop. In June, 1779, promoted to Hinchinbroke Frigate, and dates post Captain. In Feby., 1780, went on the expedition to the Spanish main, where he signalized himself, and was promoted by Sir Peter Parker to the James, a 44 gun ship, but through exceeding bad health was obliged to come to England, where he arrived Nov., 1780. Spent some months at Bath, where he received great benefit. In Aug., 1781, received a commission for the command of the Albemarle Frigate, 28 guns. In Sept., 1781, went out a convoy with the Baltick fleet ; returned Decr. following. In Feby., 1782, his ship received much damage in a storm whilst laying in the Downs ; April the 22nd he sailed from Cork, in Ireland, with the Dedalus Frigate as convoy to a fleet of Victuallers to Quebec. After the Peace his ship was paid off in July, 1783. He was very unfortunate in the loss of some valuable prizes, but if not rich, yet good esteemed as an officer, a friend, and for the strictest honor. 1 March, 1784, appointed by Lord Howe to the command of the Boreas, a frigate of 28 guns. Sailed from Plymouth, May 19, 1784, to the Leeward Islands station.

Ann, from the time of leaving school to the age of nineteen lived in London in a capitall Lace Warehouse, Ludgate street, for which I gave a premium of 100*£*. After Capt. Suckling's death I gave a premium for her release, and she came to live with me (She is, as I apprehend, a Free woman of the City of London, as her Indentures are enroled in the Chamberlain's office). When she came to the age of 21, upon settling her acct., she became possessed of 2000*£* stock in the 3 per cent. Consols, which stands in her own name. She died at Bath, Nov. 15, 1783, in her 24th year, truly lamented by me, her father. She left a will which was proved in Archb. Canty. Court.

Edmund, when he left school, was put an apprentice to Mr. Nicholas Havers, of Burnham, for seven years, premium *£*70 ; at the expiration of that term he went with his brother-in-law, Mr. Bolton, to Ostend, as an assistant in the accounting-house. He returned to England with him, and in the spring, 1784, entered into some partnership with Mr. Bolton in the share of a ship. He died at Burnham Thorpe, December 12th, 1789, of a consumption, left all his property by will to Mr. Thomas Bolton, and his wife for her life, then to their 2 eldest daughters. His will is in Dr. Commons. He is buried within the rails (Communion rails), Thorpe, the south side, about four feet under the floor in a brick grave and a stone above the coffin.

Suckling on leaving schooll was bound an apprentice to Mr. Blowers, Linen draper, at Beccles, untill he is twenty-one years of age, premium 100 guineas. At the end of which term he spent one year in London as journeyman. With the legacy of his late uncle, M. Suckling, and a liberall Benefaction from his other uncle, William Suckling, he purchased a house with the stock-in-trade, late Daines, at Witton, to which amounted to 1,125*£*, and there fixed himself as grocer, draper, &c.

SPONSORS.

Edmund, Mr. Fowle, Mr. Bland, Mrs. Suckling.
Horace, late Lord Walpole, Mr. Thomas Nelson, Mrs. Pepys.
Maurice, Mr. Maurice Suckling, Major Hamond, Mrs. Say.

Susanna, Mr. Berney, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Nelson of Hilboro'.
 William, Mr. William Nelson, Dr. Taylor, Mrs. Suckling.
 Horatio, Lord Walpole, Dr. Hamond, Mrs. Joyce Pyle.
 Ann, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Suckling, Mr. Rolfe.
 Edmund, Mrs. Hamond, Swaffham, Mr. William Suckling, Mr. Brandish.
 Suckling, Mr. Ed. Nelson, Mr. Glover, Mrs. Hamond.
 George, Sir Mandl. Martin, Sir John Turner, Mrs. Ann Amyas.
 Katherine, Mrs. Church, Dr. Poyntz.

To the foregoing pages I add a short Genealogy of the three families to which my children stand related by their mother.

Maurice Suckling, their Grandfather, was son to Robert Suckling, of Wooton, in Norfolk, near Bungay, Esq., which Robert married a daughter of — Shelton, a Suffolk family, who are, I believe, extinct or nearly, so that I never heard them mentioned by the Suckling family. A branch of this family was fixed at Eye, and some of them are still remaining (one at sea). Robert of Wooton left, I think, eleven children, 8 sons, 3 daughters. The sons were Robert, John, a colonell in the Army; Henry, Edmund, Maurice, Shelton, Horace, &c., names unknown. All of them either in the military or gentlemen, except Maurice, and most died single. Robert married the daughter of Berney, Esq., of Swardestone, near Norwich, now of Bracon. Shelton married, but left no issue; died very old. One daughter married her Coz Bernay, from whom are descended the Mrs. Berneys, Mr. Berney of Bracon, Mrs. Fellows of Shotesham, his daughter. Another married in Northamptonshire, and a son married a Miss Jackson. A daughter of Robert Suckling married Captain Henley, from whom came the Mrs. Henleys, Lucy and Mary. Mrs. Henley died upwards of 90 years old. The other daughter married — Marlham, who left daughters and a son. The daughters died without issue, one, I think, still living at Bungay, named Young, in low circumstances. The son married, whom I know not, and left issue who are dispersed, the estate is sold, and the family much reduced. One young man in the Army behaves well, called Capt. Marlham. Robert Suckling left issue Denzill, Robert, Horace, Richard, one daughter.

Denzill married a Suffolk lady, a good fortune; she now lives att Wooton, a widow, one son only, he a Lunatick. She will enjoy 1000*l*. per ann from the estate if she survives her son, named Robert, I think. Robert, and Horace a clergyman, died unmarried, though Horace was intended for the family preferment, Barham and Wooton, but through some quarrell, 2 presentations were sold to Mr. Missenden. He took one himself, one he gave to Mr. Holden, his son-in-law. After Mr. Holden's decease, this preferment returns to the family, who have likewise in their gift Sheep Meadow, an adjoining parish. The daughter married Dr. Howman, of Norwich; has one son (a clergyman who is married and have children), and one daughter married Mr. Scrivner, a Suffolk gentleman.

Richard, son of Robert, was ill-treated by the family, sent to ——— when a boy, had an annuity of 40*l*. per ann from the estate; married, had many children, left severall children, the eldest of whom (Robert), by the death of Captn. Maurice Suckling (to whom the whole estate was given, in order to exclude Richard's family), stands now Heir apparent to the estate after the death of the Lunatick. Robert is in the Norfolk Militia, has many children, is well respected, and after a variety of changes and Hardships, sees a fair prospect that his family may prosper and enjoy the estate of their ancestors.

N.B. At what time the Sucklings settled in Norfolk I know not. They are descended from Sir John Suckling, Comptroler of the Household to Charles the first, and were warmly engaged in the Royall cause; have ever been friends to the Stuart family. A Sir John Suckling lies buried in St. Andrew's church, Norwich, where there is a Handsome Monument kept in preservation at the expence of the family estate. He was a great Benefactor to that and other parishes in Norwich; there is annually a sermon at the Cathedrall preached to his memory.

Ann, the wife of Maurice Suckling, was daughter of Sir Charles Turner, by his first wife, Mary Walpole. The Turners are a Yorkshire family. Sir C.'s ancestors for some generations settled at Lynn, and were opulent merchants in that place. His Father had three sons, and, I think, three daughters—William, died unmarried, John, a merchant, one son —— after Sir John. A daughter married — Taylor, of Wisbeach, from whom Dr. Taylor and his numerous family. Dr. Taylor married a daughter of Wilson. Another daughter married — Say, whose daughter married — Partridge, from whom Councillor Partridge. Another daughter married — Turner, a cozen, from whom Charles Turner, late collector of Lynn, and Mrs. Glover of Barwick. Mr. Charles Turner has one daughter married to Allen, a clergyman. Mrs. Glover one daughter, an heiress to a very considerable fortune from her father, acquired by farming. Sir John, late of Warham, succeeded to his uncle's estate, married the daughter of Neal, by whom two daughters. One married — Hales, Collector of Lynn, the other Sir Martin Folks, Bart.; have issue——.

Sir Charles Turner, married first, Mary, daughter of Robert Walpole, of Houghton, by whom had one son, John; 2 daughters, Ann, Elizabeth. John married ——, died before his father. Left 3 daughters, Mary, single; Ann, married — Playters; her —— daughter married Norriss. Her son, now Sir John Playters, unmarried. Another son, Charles, unmarried. Ann, the daughter of Sir Charles, married Mr. Suckling as mentioned; Elizabeth married — Fowle, of Brome, no issue. Sir Charles Turner died in the year 1740. Gave all his estates to his nephew, nothing to his daughters, 3000*£* to Mary, eldest daughter of his son, 2000*£* to the other 2 daughters of his son. The youngest daughter, Dorothy, married — Hamond, D.D., her father's coz german. He left issue one son, Horace; one daughter, married to — Farrindon. Hamond's second wife is Mrs. Mary Offley. Mary, Sir Charles Turner's first wife, was daughter to Robert Walpole, who married [daughter of Sir Geoffrey Burwell, by whom had Robert, afterwards Lord Orford; Galfridus, a captain in the Navy; Horatio, afterwards Lord Walpole; Mary married Sir Charles Turner; Dorothy married Lord Townshend; Susan married Hamond.

Sir Robert's children were by Katherine Shorter. Robert, his eldest, from whom the present Earl. Sir Edward Walpole has three daughters; one married Lord Waldgrave, by whom had daughters; after Ld. Waldgrave's death she married the Duke of Gloucester, 2nd brother to King George the 3d, and has issue by his Royal Highness. One married to — Driffeld, clk.; —— a son unmarried. Susan Walpole married; left issue; Richard died unmarried; Robert married and left issue; Anthony, Richard, Horace, Susan, all married; Horatio, as already mentioned. One daughter married to J. Hoste; one married — Henley, by whom she has a son; she after married Smith, M.D.

Mary Walpole, as above, married Sir C. Turner, whose daughter Ann married Maurice Suckling, whose daughter Catherine married E. Nelson. Sir Robert's

3rd son, Horatio, well known in the Learned World, unmarried. A daughter married Lord Malpus, eldest son of Lord Cholmondeley. She left issue 2 sons, Lord Cholmondeley, and a clergyman, who married the sister of the famous Mrs. Woffinton, the Player. Sir Robert's second wife was Mrs. Squire, by whom he had one daughter, now Lady Mary Churchill, whose daughter married Horatio, eldest son to Lord Walpole, of Wolterton. Horatio, second son to Robert Walpole, married Mary, daughter of — Lombard; had by her 4 sons and 3 daughters. Horatio, now Lord Walpole, married Lady Rachell Cavendish; has 2 sons, 2 daughters; eldest married as above; George unmarried, Katherine unmarried, Mary married to — Hussey, and have children.

Thomas Walpole married daughter of S. Joshua Vanneck, by whom has sons and daughters. Richard Walpole married a daughter of Sir Joshua Vanneck, and has sons and daughters. Any and Harriott, Lord W.'s sisters, unmarried. By Miss Lombard, the Burnham estate came into the family.

Dorothy, daughter of Robert Walpole, married to Lord Townshend, left George, an admirall, unmarried; Augustus, an East India captain, died single. Horatio died single. Edward, Dean of Norwich, left issue one daughter married to Toquain, and other 3 single.

(Conclusion of Family Register.)

Such, then, is the simple family register, written by the country clergyman before the brilliant achievements of the Admiral had rendered the name of Nelson one of the most glorious in the history of the kingdom. Its chief charm lies in its unaffected truth. With Lord Nelson's life and battles here we have no concern. Probably Captain Mahan's recently-issued book, "The Life of Nelson: the Embodiment of the Sea Power of Great Britain," is at once the truest and most complete and impartial estimate of Nelson in his private life and naval career which has yet been published. This book, and the many extended reviews which have recently appeared concerning it, must be fresh in the minds of most of our readers. But for the purposes of this article it may, perhaps, be briefly pointed out that Lord Nelson's most remarkable achievements were the Battles of the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar. After the victory of the Nile, he was created, November 6, 1798, Baron Nelson, of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe, in the county of Norfolk. Parliament decreed him a vote of thanks and £2,000 a year for his own life, and the lives of his two immediate successors. He received from the Parliament of Ireland £1,000 a year. The East India Company also voted him £10,000. After the attack on Copenhagen, April 2, 1801, Nelson received the thanks of the Houses of Lords and Commons, and was created, May 22, 1801, Viscount Nelson, of the Nile, and of Burnham Thorpe in Norfolk; and subsequently, August 18, 1801, Baron Nelson, of the Nile, and of Hilborough, county Norfolk, with remainder, failing his heirs

male, to his father and his heirs male, and, failing them, to the heirs male of his sister, Mrs. Bolton, and, failing them, to the heirs male of his other sister, Mrs. Matcham. In September of the same year he also received the British royal licence to accept for himself and his heirs the title of Duke of Bronté, with the fief of the duchy annexed. The Battle of Trafalgar occurred on October 21, 1805. During the action Nelson was mortally wounded, and died a few hours after; and on January 9, 1806, his remains were honoured with a public funeral, and deposited in St. Paul's Cathedral. He married, March 22, 1787, Frances, daughter of William Herbert, Esq., and relict of Josiah Nisbet, M.D., of the Isle of Nevis, but by her he had no issue, and consequently all his honours, save the last created barony and the Dukedom of Bronté, became extinct; but these, in accordance with their limitations, devolved upon his elder and only surviving brother, the Rev. William Nelson, D.D., second Baron Nelson, who was created, November 20, 1805, Viscount Merton, of Trafalgar, and of Merton, in the county of Surrey, and Earl Nelson of Trafalgar and Merton, with the same remainder as the barony he had inherited. His only son Horatio, who was known as Viscount Trafalgar, died unmarried and *vita patris*, January 17, 1808. His only daughter, Charlotte Mary, married Samuel, second Lord Bridport, and succeeded as Duchess of Bronté (according to the law of Sicily) at the death of her father; and the present Lord Bridport is now Duke of Bronté. He also quarters the Nelson arms *with the Trafalgar augmentation*. Earl Nelson died February 28, 1835, and was succeeded in his British honours by the only son of his sister (Mrs. Bolton), Thomas Bolton, second Earl, who, on succeeding to the title, assumed, in lieu of his own surname and arms, the surname and arms of Nelson. He is the father of the present Earl.

The chief of augmentation and the dexter crest (also of augmentation, refer to p. 49) were granted to Horatio, first Viscount Nelson, and were so borne by the Admiral in his lifetime. At his death, his brother, Earl Nelson, had the additional augmentation of the fesse wavy added to the arms, which were then as shown in the illustration on p. 49. When the second Earl succeeded, his name being Bolton, the arms of Nelson required to be again exemplified, and the fesse was then omitted, and has not since been made use of.

Lord Nelson's is not the only achievement upon which the word "Trafalgar" figures. With "a lion of England, navally crowned," it figures on the chief of honourable augmentation granted to Lord

Collingwood. Together with the Trafalgar medal, it appears on the arms granted to Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., and in those granted to Admiral Sir Charles Tyler.

Another instance is that of Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, G.C.B. In his case it is hardly so prominent, for it is only inscribed on the rim of the naval crown, with which the sinister supporter is gorged, and from which the Trafalgar medal hangs.

The Avenue Theatre hardly allows the memory of Emma, Lady Hamilton, to be dissevered from that of Nelson.

That Lady Hamilton ever possessed arms in her own right was, I believe, quite unknown until recently, when I was instrumental in publishing the fact elsewhere. But as the wording of the grant is exceptionally interesting, I make no apology for printing the patent in full :

“To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, Sir Isaac Heard, Knight, Garter, Principal King of Arms, and George Harrison, Esquire, Clarenceux King of Arms of the South, East, and West Parts of England, from the River Trent Southwards, send Greeting. Whereas Dame Emma Hamilton, of Clarges Street, Piccadilly, in the county of Middlesex (only issue of Henry Lyons, of Preston, in the County of Lancaster), Widow of the Right Honorable Sir William Hamilton, K.B., hath represented unto the Most Noble Charles, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, that she intermarried with the said Sir William Hamilton in the Year 1791, and having attended him during his Embassy from our Most gracious Sovereign



to His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies and rendered great services at that Court during an important juncture, as appears by the following Clause in a Codicil bearing date the twenty-first day of October, 1805, and annexed to the last Will and Testament of the late Right Honorable Horatio, Viscount and Baron Nelson,

Duke of Bronté in Sicily, etc., deceased. 'Whereas the eminent services of Emma Hamilton, Widow of the Right Honorable Sir William Hamilton, have been of the very greatest service to our King and Country to my knowledge, without her receiving any reward from either our King or Country. First, that she obtained the King of Spain's Letter in 1796 to his brother, the King of Naples, acquainting him of his intention to declare War against England, from which Letter the Ministry sent out Orders to the then Sir John Jervis to strike a stroke if opportunity offered, against either the Arsenals of Spain or her Fleets; that neither of these was done is not the fault of Lady Hamilton; the opportunity might have offered. Secondly, the British Fleet under my Command could never have returned the second time to Egypt had not Lady Hamilton's influence with the Queen of Naples caused Letters to be wrote to the Governor of Syracuse that he was to encourage the Fleet being supplied with everything should they put into any Port in Sicily. We put into Syracuse, received every supply, went to Egypt, and destroyed the French Fleet. Could I have rewarded these services, I would not now call upon my Country, but as that has not been in my power, I leave Emma, Lady Hamilton, therefore, a Legacy to my King and Country, that they will give her an ample provision to maintain her rank in Life.' And the said Dame Emma Hamilton not finding any Armorial Ensigns registered to her Family in the College of Arms, and unwilling to use any without lawful Authority, she therefore requested the favor of his Grace's Warrant for our granting and assigning such armorial Ensigns as may be proper to be borne by her and her descendants according to the Laws of Arms. And, forasmuch as the said Earl Marshal did by Warrant under his Hand and Seal, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of September last, authorize and direct us to grant and exemplify such Armorial Ensigns for Lyons accordingly. Know Ye, therefore, that we, the said Garter and Clarenceux, in pursuance of his Grace's Warrant and by Virtue of the Letters Patent of our several Offices to each of us respectively granted, have devised, and do by these Presents grant and exemplify to the said Dame Emma Hamilton the Arms following, that is to say: Per pale Or and Argent, three Lions rampant Gules, on a Chief Sable a Cross of eight points of the second; as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted to be borne and used for ever hereafter by her, the said Dame Emma Hamilton and her Descendants, according to the Laws of Arms. In Witness whereof We, the said Garter and Clarenceux, Kings of Arms, have to these Presents subscribed

our Names and affixed the seals of our several Offices this nineteenth day of November, in the forty-seventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign, Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., and in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six.

(To be continued.)



A LIST OF STRANGERS (*continued*).

BY REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

ALDRYTHGATE WARDE.

French, denizen.

Robert Humfrey 10 yeres

Dowch, denizens.

Bartilmewe Lone, and his wif 2 yeres

Henrick Holman 3 yeres

Mary Holman 2 yeres

Hance Bueven 8 daies

Erat Butlinge 7 yeres

Garett Vandenbush, and his wif

[12 yeres

Hubbert Johnson and his wif 35 yeres

Charles de Boys and his wif 2 yeres

John Marvell 30 yeres

Peter Derickson 30 yeres

John Bowman 30 yeres

Geffrey Fenlowe 26 yeres

James Pye... .. 40 yeres

Agnes his wif 20 yeres

Peter Sluter 40 yeres

Peter Peterson 15 yeres

Arnold Frankinbush, and his wif

[43 yeres

Arnold Johnson 14 yeres

Dowch, no denizens.

Jacob Johnson, with Mathewe Wilson

[1 yere

James Colman, with Alban Whitlock

[di yere

Giles Gomers 7 yeres

Frank Canton 2 yeres

James Johnson, with Tho. Clerk 3 yeres

Edward Edwardes, with Ric. Kellet

[3 yeres

Henry Cole, and Derick

Maies with Henry Cre- } 6 yeres

mer

Jasper Sorce with John Nycolls 3 yeres

John Everson with John Luke 8 yeres

Derick Cranmowe, with } 1 yere

Roger Bibbye

Wilkin Smyt, and Hiber van Kele with

him 1 yere dim.

Henry Dunkill with Wyncom 2 yeres

John Goodman with Heman 8 monethes

Gilbert James with Nelson 10 yeres

Henry Cole with hym ... 7 yeres

Peter Bowmas with Hust, widowe

[3 yeres dim.

Arnold Fresh with hym ... di. yere

Lambert Myller 8 yeres

Symon Harf 2 yeres

Otto Henrickson 1 yere dim.

John Forbright } 3 quarters of a yere

Rauf Petman

Wassell Redcan 7 yeres

Pallock Nyttenborowe, a boy 2 weekes

French, denizens.

Richard Turant, and Alice } 18 yeres

Picok, his servaunt

Peter Philiator 9 yeres

Gabriell Heman (and his wif 20 yeres)

5 yeres

Geffyn Russell 5 yeres

Nicholas Duport 30 yeres

Hugat his wif 4 yeres

John Devicks 5 yeres

Giles Seras 13 yeres

French, no denizens.

Martyn Freman, Mrs. Herendon

30 yeres

Lyeber Monsion and his wif

Margaret and Judith his } 1 yere

children

Peter Benet and his wif ... 4 yeres

John Benet his father ... 7 yeres
 Adryan Jourden ... 1 yere

Scott, no denizen.

John Brand ... 8 yeres

Dowch, denizens.

John Symonson ... 50 yeres
 Peter Peterson ... 26 yeres
 Michael Fuller and his wif ... 12 yeres
 Widowe Williamson ... 40 yeres
 John Acullen and his wif ... 40 yeres
 John Siblard and his wif ... 8 yeres
 Harman Mawgam ... 12 yeres
 Garrett Flory and his wif ... 3 yeres
 George Hayde and his wif ... 50 yeres
 Egbert Nytersen ... 20 yeres
 William Tyon ... 20 yeres
 John Smyth ... 20 yeres
 John Myller and his wif ... 30 yeres
 Alice Conham ... 40 yeres
 Alice, wife of Richard Beckett ...
 John Sebright ... 10 yeres
 Derick Harmanson ... 30 yeres
 Thomas Fercevill and his wif ... 1 yere
 Widowe Lambert... 20 yeres
 Peter Johnson ... 20 yeres
 Garrett Vansinge ... 3 yeres
 Walter Moysan and his wif ... 20 yeres
 Margaret Johnson, widowe ... 50 yeres
 Wydowe Goubridge ... 50 yeres
 Spilman's wif ... 2 yeres
 Tyse Tysman, and his wif ... 40 yeres
 Derick Van Clif ... 16 yeres
 Ede Lence... 30 yeres
 Anthony Asshe and his wife ... 30 yeres
 John Martyn, and widowe Lewes ... 50 yeres

Adryan Vandermere ... 12 yeres
 Garrett Scott and his wif... 6 yeres
 Charles Vanenden and his wif ... 6 yeres
 Swamton's wife and her children ... 10 yeres

Gregory Princell and his wife ... 20 yeres
 Henry van Campion and his wife ... 20 yeres

Widowe Rogers ... 20 yeres
 John Selye and his wif ... 8 yeres
 Elias Isbriht ... 18 yeres
 Widowe Derickson ... 18 yeres
 John Wharf ... 7 yeres
 Gasper Frederick... 18 yeres
 Garrett Febes and his wif ... 12 yeres
 Giles Wall ... 2 yeres
 Garrett Fallowe ... 3 yeres
 Danyell van Eden and his wif ... 1 yere
 David Sowlse ... 12 yeres
 James Lyste ... 25 yeres
 Father Andrewes and his wif ... 50 yeres
 Anthony Campion ... 30 yeres
 Moysey Fockyng ... 7 yeres

Balthasar Crisell ... 16 yeres
 Widowe Arnoll ... 50 yeres
 Nicholas Smyth and his wif ... 20 yeres
 Peter de Mely and his wif ... 2 yeres
 Henry Meeke and his wif ... 20 yeres
 Francys Derickson and his wif ... 40 yeres
 Brand flytch ... 20 yeres
 Derick Costard ... 40 yeres
 Garrett Noble ... 20 yeres
 Vyncent Breaman ... 30 yeres
 Wilken Pustard ... 14 yeres

Dowch, no denizens.

Crofer [or Christopher] Hanson and his wif ... 1 yere
 Mary Poltes and her iij. daughters ... [6 yeres]

Androwe Leese ... 1 yere
 Peter Fameberey ... 3 qrtrs. of a yere
 Leonard Johnson... 14 yeres
 Mathias Martyn ... 1 yere
 John Cremer ... 5 yeres
 Elbert Johnson ... 2 yeres dim.
 Albert von Carpen ... 2 yeres dim.
 Anthony Cussen ... 2 yeres
 Derick De la Baye ... 5 yeres
 Agnes Lewes ... 12 yeres
 Garrett Binton ... 1 yere
 Gertrude Tysen ... 1 yere dim.
 Andrewe van Dale ... 2 yeres
 Albert Harman ... 10 yeres
 Danyell Hollat ... 4 yeres
 Giles Douch ... 2 yeres
 Michell Meskyn ... 3 yeres
 Hance Rode ... 7 daies
 Vyncent Kinge ... di. yere
 Henry de Warte ... di. yere
 Peter Matheran ... di. yere
 William Winkilman ... 2 yeres
 Henry van Curbyes ... 1 yere dim.
 James Calings ... 1 yere
 Henry Christian ... 10 daies
 John Williamson ... 12 yeres
 Morys Dutch ... 4 yeres
 Jacob Cowes ... 3 yeres
 Harman van Buckold ... 4 yeres
 Legeer van Cree ... 2 yeres dim.
 Davyd Fourth ... 8 yeres
 Elizabeth Elias ... 4 yeres
 Robert Van Bekin ... 6 yeres
 Arthur Mewse ... 3 yeres
 Michael Fuller ... 3 yeres
 John Johnson ... 3 yeres
 John Meston ... 16 yeres
 Danyell Sweets ... 9 yeres
 Ellyn Hubbards ... 2 yeres
 Thomas Sekes ... 1 quarter
 James Payster ... 2 yeres
 Lambert Tareson... di. yere
 Derick Sevedaie ... 4 yeres
 Harbert Androwe ... 40 yeres

John Johnson	4 yeres
Garrett Johnson	6 yeres
Joahan de Boare	1 yere and quarter
Garrett Duckyn	6 yeres
John de Merys	7 yeres
Poule Nott... ..	5 yeres
William Mekes	5 yeres
Cordis Anthonson	6 yeres
Martyn Slowen	2 yeres
Jasper Daverys	3 weekes
Michaell Fever	6 yeres
Jacob Tack	2 yeres
Joyce Parvoys	1 yere
Nicholas Fode	6 yeres
John Lambert	di. yere
Katharyn Anthony	ii. yeres
George Squyre	7 yeres dim.
Christofer Peterson	10 yeres
Freys Peterson	10 yeres
Martyn Lybert	1 yere
Florence Garetson	1 yere dim.
Ottaves Bartue	6 yeres
William Johnson	30 yeres
John Johnson	1 yere dim.
Maynard Johnson	1 yere
Bastyan, a boy with Denys Restingam	[3 yeres

French, denizens.

John Lybras	30 yeres
Richard Beckett and his wyf	30 yeres
John Seney and his wif ...	2 yeres
Anthony Tuttill and his wif	2 yeres
John Cowbrethe and his wif	12 yeres
Nicholas Blone (? Bloue) and his wif	[16 yeres
John Gronell and his wif	6 yeres
Peter Focall and his wif...	20 yeres
Guillam Nowaye	20 yeres
Robert Shallowe	5 yeres
Charles Durant	20 yeres
Bonaventer Lynne	20 yeres
Guillam Pollyn	40 yeres
Sampson Lever	30 yeres
James Ditway and his wif	30 yeres
Garrett Clargye	50 yeres
John Bourey and his wif...	30 yeres
John Bomers, inmate	6 yeres
Robert Founteyne	16 yeres

French, not denizens.

Denys Transolyan	5 yeres
William Fortyer	2 yeres
Benett Richard	3 yeres
Adrean Russell	di. yere
Peter Camerat	1 quarter
Alice Pecott	3 yeres
Henry Jone	2 yeres di.
James Kenwait	1 yere iii. qtrs.
Gillam Prosse	8 dayes
James Faver, widowe	40 yeres
Lawrens Arondell	5 yeres

James Beckett	2 yeres
Francis Vandee, a boy	1 yere
Blank Dewes	1 yere
Jaques Christofer... ..	x. daies
Elizabeth Tuttill and servaunt	1 yere
Judith Tuttill, a childe here	1 yere
Katherin Beane	7 yeres
Packer Godderd	2 yeres
John Goodcheape	1 quarter
Peter Foye	
Anthony Gayne	
John Rowffer	
Collett Graunt	

Burgonyons, not denizens.

Anthony Cussen	2 yeres
John Pyo	1 yere dim.
John Mayhewe, and his daughter	[4 yeres

Burgonyons, denizens.

Hector Decie, and his wif within John Mayhewe	3 yeres
Denis Restingam and his wif	16 yeres
Balthazar Hemes... ..	16 yeres
Giles Barr	16 yeres
Henry Tyon	40 yeres
Clyver Peto	30 yeres

Dowch, denizens.

James Dennatt and his wif and ii. children	6 yeres
Henry Smyth within one Rodes	3 yeres
his wife and one servaunt	di. yere
John Powkes, and his wif	7 yeres
Garrett Campe	30 yeres

Dowch, not denizens.

The wif of Robert Allyn Scott	9 yeres
Agnes Clonne	20 yeres
John Engrene and	3 yeres
Harman Reste with Powks	6 yeres
John Harman	20 yeres
John Skypworth	40 yeres
Vyctor Barkan with James Demiat	[2 yeres
John Snell within Robert Allyn	40 yeres
Paule Segar and his wif...	1 yere
Wynett Johnson, and his wif and ii. children	16 yeres

Anthony Fendrowe	
John Asshe with hym	
Joyce van Munden with Court	
Arnold van Hulst	
Godfrey Sleuse with Thomas Grene	
Francys servaunt Robert Allein	6 yeres

Scottishmen, denizens.

Robert Allyn	9 yeres
James White	19 yeres
John Tompson	9 yeres

Scottishmen, not denizens.

John Anderson	6 yeres
Thomas Tompson	4 yeres
James Hood	16 yeres
John Creckmar, with Roger Wilkinson	

[17 yeres

Summa ccclv. persons.

BYLLYNGESGATE WARDE.

Dowchmen, denizens.

Garett de Kate	8 yeres
Martyn Warsyn, and his wif at Fresh Wharf	18 yeres
Lewys Sawyer and his wif	16 yeres
Paule Vandermere and his wyf	14 yeres
John Myller	40 yeres
Henry Van Hove, and his wif	5 yeres
Pero Pallyatt and his wif	24 yeres
John Fenyx and his wife at Somers Keye	

[20 yeres

John de Bloys at Cockles Keye	6 yeres
Henry Crawe	12 yeres
John Mytar and hys wyf	3 yeres
John Harman	7 yeres
Melson Pelse and his wif	2 yeres
Peter Dereman and his wif	20 yeres
Henry Curtman and his wif	18 yeres
Cornelius Nollett	8 yeres
John Lyon and his wif	30 yeres
Angell Mathewe and his wif	30 yeres
Mathew Faylland and his wif	22 yeres
Peter Johnson	23 yeres
Garet Bedbar and his wif 3 (sic)	
Peter Bryatt and his wif with their iii. children	2 yeres
James Adryan	20 yeres
Cornelius Raynes and his wif	10 yeres
Michael De Fort	7 minethes
Anthony Cristian, and Katherin Lasser	

[9 yeres

Mary Vanhove } and his wife	4 yeres
Giles Sebright }	
Jerom his son with ij. servauntes	
Walter Lyn and his wif	30 yeres
Johan Maryns his servaunte	
Two servauntes with Garret Bedbar	
Peter Serys at Somers Key—and his two servauntes	20 yeres

AT SOMERS KEY NIGHE THE THEAMES SIDE.

Dowchmen, not denizens.

Maltes Lulle and his wif	10 yeres
Katherin his maide servaunte	
John Smyth within y ^t house	8 yeres
Hance van Hoff in y ^t house	6 monthes
Thobias Van Hoff in y ^t house	

[6 monthes

John Barwyn with Fenyx	2 yeres
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Emanuel Van Metre hath a Warehouse upon ye said Key by the Crane.

AT BOTHOLPHE WHARF BY THE WATER SIDE.

Dowchmen, not denizens.

Jacob Wettevrougle and his wif their ij. children and ij. servauntes	4 yeres
Lodwick Blomert	8 yeres
Thomas Hawkins his servaunte	
John Martyn and his wif	6 monthes
their iiij. children and j. servaunte	
William Whitebred and Peter Shilterman	
John Boxe	10 yeres
Charles De la Fallie	1 yere
Harman and Anthony his servauntes	
Anthony and Anthonyson and his wif	

[5 yeres

Aumes his maide servaunte

AT COCKLES KEY NIGHE TO THE THEAMES SIDE.

Dowch, not denizens.

Hance Van Hooke	10 yeres
Barthewe his servaunte	2 yeres
Giles Bountenaken and his wif	16 yeres
Francis and Remys his servauntes	
Henrick von Lavayn, and his servaunte	

[9 monthes

Giles Hoffnakle	} 4 yeres
Jaicus Hoffnakle	
Jerom Carralts	

Henry Depenbeck	16 yeres
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AT FRESH WHARF.

Dowch, not denizens.

Martyn Peme and his servaunte	2 yeres
Arnold Tyme, dwelling in Southwark and hath ii. warehouses, th'one at Freshwharf and th'other at Botolphe Wharf	
Martyn Strous, and his wif	3 yeres
Their 2 servauntes	
Hance Van Hoff, having a warehouse at the said wharf	
ii servauntes, and one childe of Marty Waversin	} 10 yeres
Joyce Vander Planken and his servaunte	
Martyn Saverer	6 weekes
Gisbright Ellaws	7 weekes
Gisbright Darwall	7 weekes
Peter Bellamaker	1 moneth
Peter Gommerson	13 weekes
Francy Brewer	6 daies
all within the house of y ^e said Waver-syn	
Hance van Hassald and his wif	
Peter Antony van Gammoner	

[3 monthes

DEVONSHIRE AND WORTHY.¹

"DEVONSHIRE WORTHIES" we know, and Worthy's "Devonshire Parishes" we know, and Mr. Charles Worthy has recently issued another monumental work, "Devonshire Wills," which in its patient industry and research has added largely to the debtor side of the account between genealogists and Mr. Charles Worthy, "sometime Principal Assistant to the late Somerset Herald in Ordinary" (Stephen Tucker). Parts I. and II. consist of wills and administrations in the Archdeacons Courts of Exeter, Barnstaple, and Totnes; Consistorial Court of Bishop of Exeter; Principal Registry of Bishop of Exeter; Prerogative Court of Canterbury; Dean and Chapter of Exeter; Vicars Choral of Exeter.

Part III. consists of a series of essays concerning different families under a general heading "Gentle Houses of the West." This is followed by a list of those "disclaimed ignobilis" at the Visitation of Devonshire, 1620, by William Camden Clarenceux, King-of-Arms, through his deputies, Henry St. George, Richmond Herald, and Sampson Lennard, Bluemantle Pursuivant, the whole followed by a very copious index. The disclaimers do not appear to be included in the index, which is a pity. And in one reference in the index to which we had occasion to refer we were unable to find the name on the page indicated—which is another pity. The first and greatest essentials of an index should be its completeness and accuracy. The wills in Parts I. and II., we take it, are merely selected lists, but this should have been made plainly apparent, and we do not see on what plan the selection is made. Some of the wills are given in full, others are merely extracts, and the dates run from early in the sixteenth century on into the early part of the nineteenth. The whole is interspersed with copious notes concerning the various families, and Mr. Charles Worthy very evidently has at his fingers' ends the details of Devonshire families and their alliances. Some of the old bequests would seem very funny to us nowadays. Thus, in 1585 Joane Conett, of Christowe, widow, bequeathed to her son, Robert Lendon, "a panne of fower gallons, a hoggeshead, and the biggest eared tubbe," and to Margaret (Robert's daughter) "one tynnen podger." Another son, John Connett (*sic*), gets "one brasen crocke, a panne of three gallons and a tynnen platter, & a redde peticote." We wonder what John did with the "peticote."

The full inventory is given of the effects of Peter Tucker, of Cadbury, taken 1660:

"Imprimis." In readie money that was taken out of his pocket when he was taken out of the water by Henry Knolls, £3 4s.; item, two olde Bookes, 1 Cup with a silver mouth, 3s.; two bonds of desperate debt, £31; twelve purses and pouches, a paire of gloves, with other small things in the apple-chamber; five Hogsheads of Cyder with the Casks, £6; two flatthes of bacon, £1 10s.

("This daie beinge spent, we continued our further proceedings in this business until the next daye.—HUMFREY WILCOCKES.")

Two hackney Saddles and one Pillion, 13s.; three Pack Saddles and their girtes; two yearlings, £4 10s.; two fat Steers, £12; twenty weathers, £12; twenty sheep, £9; two Sows with Pigs, £7; six Geese, Two Jennies, three Ducks, and three

¹ "Devonshire Wills: a Collection of Annotated Testamentary Abstracts, together with the Family History and Genealogy of many of the Most Ancient Gentle Houses of the West of England," by Charles Worthy. London: Bemrose and Sons, Ltd., 1896.

hens, 15s. ; five acres of wheat and Two of Rye, £17 ; a moiety of a parcell of ground determinable upon the life of Rose Tucker and Wm. Tucker, £30 ; two oxen, Two Steers, and a heiffer, that were driven away under the pretence of right by Edward Godfrey, of Collompton, which we are informed were worth £22.

John Hugh, who administered to the effects, subsequently petitioned to be allowed his charges, from which we gather that the funeral expenses of deceased including the cost of search for and recovery of the body from the river, amounted to £7.

The book doubtless will be of great value to Devonshire genealogists—all such collected details of wills are, and those interested in Devonshire pedigrees should of course possess the volume.



FINALITY.¹

AMONGST those who are engaged in the craft of the making of books there is always a desire, with those who write from pleasure, that the work when finished shall have said the final word on the subject treated, and shall have so tilled the ground that it is worth the while of no man to go over it again. But of all the books which see the light of print and publication, how very few fulfil the promises held out by their title-pages. The book before us, by its title, "The Complete Peerage," challenges criticism and provokes the carping and critical examination of the reviewer. But since the commencement of the writing of this review, on eight different evenings the pen has been laid aside, and we have gone on simply reading the book far into the small hours of the morning. The volumes are fascinating. Volume vii. (from Sackville to Tyrone), which is recently published, affords an opportunity of reviewing the whole work and of describing the form in which the information is set before the public. Every person who has rightly or wrongly borne an English, Scotch, Irish, British, or a United Kingdom peerage title is included. The titles borne wrongly are in each case carefully explained, with the reasons and precedents or the judgments and facts which show them to be wrong ; and to prevent the least doubt concerning their character, each questionable title is set within a heavy black line parallelogram. The book is arranged alphabetically, according to the titles, each holder being treated separately. Birth, parentage, education, creation, succession, marriage, death and burial, offices and honours held, are all given ; in short, there are no facts concerning the man which can be said to be omitted. The book *is* what it claims to be, a "complete" Peerage. We think it is a good deal too complete to please a great many of those whose relatives are, if need be, treated with no tender hand by G. E. C. The great beauty of the "Complete Peerage" is its accuracy and lucidity, and so very thoroughly has the book been compiled that it will be many a long decade before there is room for another Peerage of this character. It will be still longer before another "G. E. C.," with his profound knowledge, his care and industry, and his unrivalled opportunities, is at hand to do the work. Any future work can simply add what may have occurred

¹ "Complete Peerage of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain, and the United Kingdom," alphabetically arranged and edited by G. E. C. Exeter: Pollard and Co.; London: Bell and Sons.

after the author of the "Complete Peerage" has corrected the proofs of the next and last volume of his Peerage, and written "Finis" at the end.

But the characteristic fascination and charm of the book lie in the footnotes which are at the bottom of every page. The author seems to have ransacked even general literature to provide his book with facts of general interest. Character, fortune, scandal, tombs, monuments, letters—anything of interest to anybody—seems fish to the retentive net of the author of the work. Let us take a few examples.

Here is a footnote containing a somewhat peculiar definition of the word "gentleman." It is a word which to us has a peculiar attraction, for we ourselves have often tried to hammer into the public its true significance. However, here is the footnote in question, which, by the way, appears in the "Complete Peerage" in reference to the first Duke of St. Albans :

"He was, according to Evelyn in 1684, 'a very pretty boy,' though Macky in 1704 calls him 'of a black complexion' and 'very like King Charles.' He adds that 'he is a gentleman every way *de bon naturel*, well-bred, doth not love business, is well affected to the constitution of his country.'"

Two pages later on, in a footnote speaking of Harriet Mellon, we are informed that her bequest to the present Baroness Burdett-Coutts is estimated to be £1,800,000.

From another page we learn that Lord St. German's surname is really "Craggs-Eliot."

A footnote on p. 69 relating to Richard, sixth Viscount Saye and Sele, runs : "A curious note from him to George Grenville, dated November, 1763, has been preserved, in which he returns a bill for £300, sent him for having supported the administration, but shows himself neither insulted nor surprised at the offer." But a certain note on p. 70, and the natural inference, can hardly be pleasant reading to the present Lord Saye and Sele.

These peerage books have many references to the stage, or rather the actresses who figured on its boards. A footnote to the will of Robert, third Earl of Scarsdale, recites a legacy of £1,000 to Mrs. Anne Bracegirdle.

Frances, Viscountess Scudamore, is honoured and perpetuated by the following note : "Viscountess Campden, in a letter dated August 25, 1681, speaks of her as 'one of the impudentest women as ever was known or heard of,' and describes her elopement with Mr. Coningsby, who, 'it is thought, has got all of my Lord Skidmor's children.'"

Another interesting footnote informs us that George, fifth Lord Seton, when he retired to Flanders after the battle of Langside, "drove a waggon and four horses for his livelihood."

Lord Sherard, we learn, has not proved any right to inherit his title, which officially has been dormant since 1859.

The epitaph suggested for "Bobby" Lowe, Viscount Sherbrooke, though well known, is good enough to bear repetition here :

"Here lie the bones of Robert Lowe,
A faithless friend, a bitter foe ;
Whither his restless spirit's fled
Is guesswork ; one thing's sure,—he's dead.
Should he have gone to realms above,
Farewell to peace and heavenly love,—
But if he's sought a lower level,
The Lord have mercy on the devil."

The Earldom of Shrewsbury, created in 1442, is really according to the patent, not of Shrewsbury, but of "the county of Salop." The Lords of Shrewsbury seem to have been unfortunate in their wives. The wife of the first Earl (of the older creation) "bore an evil character for her covetousness and her unscrupulous use of poison." She is generally supposed to have been murdered by Hugh de la Roche d'Ig  (whose family she had deprived of their inheritance). George Talbot, the sixth Earl (of the later creation), seems to have had a warm time of it with his second wife, the notorious "Bess of Hardwicke," who had been thrice previously married. A foot-note informs us that "They lived on very bad terms, and the Queen had often to be a peacemaker between them." The Earl writes in July, 1586, "of my wicked wife, her tyteling" (tattling) "in her Majesty's ear," and again to his said wife on August 5 following, that "there is no creature more happy and more fortunate than you have been, for where you were defamed and to the world a byword, when you were St. Loe's widow, I covered those imperfections by my intermarriage with you." Her rapacity in having induced St. Loe to leave her all his money, to the exclusion of his own daughters, is probably here alluded to.

The next Countess of Shrewsbury was imprisoned two years, 1611-12, on suspicion of having connived at the flight of (her sister's child) the Lady Arabella Stuart.

Francis Talbot, eleventh Earl of Shrewsbury, married as his second wife Anna Maria, daughter of Robert Brudenell, second Earl of Cardigan. He died March 16, 1667-68, of wounds received in a duel with the Duke of Buckingham, the paramour of his infamous wife. Spence says that the duel was concerted between Buckingham and Lady Shrewsbury, who "all that morning was trembling for her gallant, and wishing the death of her husband, and after his fall, 'tis said, the Duke slept with her in his bloody shirt. She is even said, disguised as a page, to have held the Duke's horse during the encounter."

The next Earl seems to have selected a somewhat similar consort—"a lady very poor and of an indifferent reputation, which lost him credit amongst his old friends."

But we could go on quoting indefinitely, till we had reprinted the whole of the notes. Let us conclude with an extract from a letter written by Queen Anne concerning Anne, wife of Robert, second Earl of Sunderland. The Queen, when Princess, writing to the Princess of Orange, says of the Countess that she was "a flattering, dissembling, false woman, but she has so fawning and endearing a way that she will deceive anybody at first; she will cheat, tho' it be for a little. Then she has had her gallants, though, may be, not so many as some ladies here, and, with all these good qualities, she is a constant Churchwoman." Of the Earl, the Princess wrote that he was "the subtleist, workinest villain on the face of the earth!"

One fault—no, not a fault, a regret—and one only, comes to our mind as we put down the book. With his enormous knowledge and skill, and the resources and opportunities lying ready to his hand, one regrets deeply that the editor did not in his original conception of the book include in the allotted scope the pedigrees of the families he has dealt with outside the bare devolution of the titles. Knowing, as one does, that half the pedigrees put forward are pure fiction, we cannot but wish that "G. E. C." had passed judgment upon a few of them. The book long since established its premier position, so that perhaps some hesitating purchasers may be interested in knowing that only six complete sets of the volumes remain in the publishers' hands. Some of the separate later volumes are still on sale, and Messrs.

Pollard are receiving subscriptions for the next and final volume at one guinea. We trust the editor of the "Complete Peerage" will not consider his labours at an end when this is finished, but will go on to the Baronetage, which sorely and sadly needs the thorough examination it would receive at his hands. All of us who have had anything to do with peerage or baronetage books know well that for every error over a peerage there are many with the baronetries, and there are many pairs of wings that need clipping. The necessity of a baronetage on the lines of "The Complete Peerage" is admitted on all sides, and "G. E. C." is undoubtedly the man to do it. We presume everybody knows who "G. E. C." is?



ROSS-OF-BLADENSBERG.



WE reproduce (see frontispiece) a Patent of Arms which in many respects is truly remarkable. Not only does it confer a very memorable armorial augmentation upon the family it concerns, but at the same time it confers the absolutely unique distinction of the territorial designation attached inseparably to the surname. Concerning the history of the family, and the actions of Major-General Ross, which the Patent commemorates, a very interesting article will appear in our issue for August. Here, however, we are only concerned with the actual Patent relating to which several curious points arise. In the first place the petitioner was a woman, and in such cases it is usual to depict the arms upon a lozenge, the crests being there depicted apart with the different limitation to the descendants of the deceased husband. But in this case, arms upon a shield and crests are plainly granted to a woman, and it would be most interesting if it were possible to ascertain whether this were done intentionally and with aforethought. The Patent contains a palpable mistake, but this is probably a mere clerical error in the engrossing. It will be observed that in the crest of augmentation the coronet is stated to be *upon a wreath of the colours*. No wreath, however, is depicted in the painting below the mural coronet. With regard to the family arms of Ross, the fact that the blazon is not here recited in full shows that they did not originate with this Patent of Augmentation. As a matter of fact, they are duly recorded without the augmentation in Ulster's Office, having been previously entered. The crescent is the mark of cadency, Major-General Ross being a second son.

Now, these identical arms of Ross, "or, a chevron, embattled and counter-embattled between three water-bougets sable," were matriculated (undated, therefore *circa* 1672) in Lyon Register as the arms of "Ross of Gastoune." It would be interesting to ascertain whether any connection exists between the two families, or whether it is simply a coincidence. There are but few coats of arms borne by any of the name of Ross, or Rose, in which water bougets do not figure. Now, there seems to be no connection whatever between the name Ross and a water-bouget to account for the very general usage. The origin, however, is not far to seek, though it is generally overlooked. Many having the name of Ross traditionally claim descent from the old Norman family of De Ros, who have borne water-bougets so long that most people imagine the charge in Armory originated with them. Such is not the case, for the three water-bougets are really the arms of the Trusbuts. The Trusbuts were Barons of Wartre in Holderness, and as a double pun—on their name and lands—bore the canting arms "Trois boutz d'eau" (*i.e.*, three bouts, or bougets, or buckets, of water). The heiress of the Trusbutts married a De Ros, who took the arms of his wife.



Queries and Correspondence.

The EDITOR specially invites Correspondence on all Genealogical and Heraldic Matters, and will be pleased to insert any inquiries on such matters and requests for Parish Certificates, Next-of-Kin information, etc.

Replies and letters should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

TO CLERGYMEN.

AND OTHERS HAVING CHARGE OF PARISH REGISTERS.

The very great value of Parish Registers and Parish Histories to the genealogist is admitted on all hands, and the great need of their ready accessibility is also admitted. But the difficulty which so frequently prevents their being printed is the unremunerative nature of the work. Co-operation, we think, however, can in this overcome the stumbling-block, and we invite clergymen interested in this matter to communicate with us. The lines upon which it would be possible to carry such publications to a successful issue would be to obtain guaranteed subscription-orders for the book, and in obtaining these subscriptions we should endeavour to assist. There is always a limited sale for such works, and we shall be pleased to undertake their production upon arrangements which would incur the smallest cost. The editor in such cases would reserve the right to issue the whole or part of the pages as supplementary to the magazine. This arrangement applies also to all Calendars of Wills, Registers, Records, and Family Histories.

TO SECRETARIES

OF ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES, FIELD CLUBS, ETC.

We are aware that some societies, being limited either by circumstances or intention in their scope and membership, are placed under the difficulty of being unable to print the papers read or contributed by their members or to publish extensive "transactions." In this way much genealogical and heraldic information which it is most desirable to preserve never gets into print, and is not available for reference by other genealogists. Much of such matter is of wide interest, and would be suitable to the purposes of our pages. Some, of course, has little interest beyond the immediate locality concerned. We should therefore like to draw the attention of secretaries and committees to the fact that we should be glad to consider any papers or transactions submitted to us with a view, if of sufficient general interest, to their insertion in the pages of the *Genealogical Magazine*. At the same time, we are prepared, if a minimum number of twenty-five subscriptions to this magazine are guaranteed, to print and issue, without further charge, small supplements to the magazine dealing with the purely local matters, and giving details and notices of meetings, membership, etc., which would be forwarded, with the magazine, direct to the members of the society. These supplements we should propose to leave entirely under the control of the secretary of the society or his nominee. The extent of the supplement would of course in each case depend upon the number of members subscribing.

TO COLLECTORS OF *EX LIBRIS*.

We propose in future to publish in our advertisement pages a list of those who desire to exchange *Ex Libris* (book-plates) with other collectors. The GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE has a wide circulation amongst genealogists and those interested in heraldry, comparatively few of whom are members of the *Ex Libris* Society.

The charge for the insertion of name and address in this list, which will be reprinted without further charge for the remainder of the year, will be 5s.; to subscribers to the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, 2s. 6d.

WANTED, the MARRIAGE REGISTER of ANTHONY APPERLEY, living in 1690, and then described as "of Little Hereford, Gentleman." The marriage probably took place somewhere in Herefordshire.—M. A.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

I am writing the history of Landguard Fort, Suffolk, and desire to obtain information of *any sort or kind* about the two following:

(a) Francis Hamon (Lieutenant in the First Foot Guards) was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Landguard Fort on December 9, 1687. He was appointed Governor on May 5, 1711, and died(?), I believe, about 1718. The name is sometimes spelt Hamond.

(b) Bacon Morice, or Morris, succeeded Hamon as Governor. He had served as a Captain in General Thomas Pearce's regiment of foot. He died in 1744.

J. H. LESLIE (Major, Royal Artillery).

Landguard Fort, Felixstowe.

May 18, 1897.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

Can any reader of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE give me the exact date of the death of Anne Mortimer, daughter of Roger, Earl of March, and wife of Richard, Earl of Cambridge? I am living in exile in Tuscany, far from reference books and public libraries, or might be able to find out for myself.

May 20, 1897.

M. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

In the year 1742 Hope Long Tidcombe, gentleman, was living at St. Marylebone, London. At the same time his brother-in-law, John Godfrey, jeweller,

was living at St. Lawrence, Jewry; and a Robert Newman, sailmaker (presumably a relation), was living at St. John's, Southwark. This latter is now St. John's, Horseleydown.

I want to know when and where each of these persons died.

Hope Long Tidcombe was born at Atworth in Wiltshire, and in the year 1742 he was forty-seven years of age. There is reason for supposing that Hope Long Tidcombe afterwards went to live in the Isle of Jersey, *perhaps* that he might live cheaper, or for some other reason not at present known. At any rate, in 1755 a Catharine Titcombe (the *t* and *d* were both used indiscriminately) married a William Howard, and she named her son Walter Hope Long Howard. This gives a little colouring to the opinion that Catharine Titcombe was the daughter of Hope Long Tidcombe.

I should also like to know if any facilities are offered to literary inquirers in the Probate Courts in Jersey, as Somerset House appears to have no control over them.

TIDCOMBE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

In the Church of St. Nicholas, at Tooting-Graveney, there is on the west side of the south transept an old brass, the inscription on which is as follows:

"Here Lieth Elizabeth Fitzwill'm who died at London y^e x Daye of April 1582 and Will'm Fitzwill'm of Mitcham her husband esqvier who died 17 daye July 1597 and at the charge of Anne Fitzwill'm there daughter sole execvtrix to hir father."



The arms are Lozengy argent and gules (for Fitzwilliam) impaling . . . a fret . . . (for —). Crests, 1, out of a ducal coronet or, three ostrich feathers (for Fitzwilliam). I do not understand the second crest.

I have searched the various references to the Fitzwilliam family, but cannot trace such a William Fitzwilliam. Perhaps some reader may be able to say if this was a son or grandson of Sir William Fitzwilliam, Alderman of London, the friend of Cardinal Wolsey. There is no reference to the family, either in Tooting-Graveney or Mitcham Registers.

Tooting-Graveney, S.W.

W. E. MORDEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

I am anxious to obtain some particulars of the families of Haycock Heacock, and especially Hilcock, having the usual and peculiar Christian names of *Barnaby*, Francis, *Salinbeer*, Michael, William, Susannah, Frances and *Hester*, and those bearing the following arms, viz.: (1) Haycock, Erminois an elephant statant, az.; on a chief of the last the sun betw. two beehives ppr. Crest, a heraldic antelope sejant erminois collared gu. the dexter foot resting on a beehive or. (2) Haycock az., two wheat-sheaves in chief, and a mullet in base o. Crest, on a ducal coronet per pale gu. and or, a lion pass., per pale counter-changed. Wanted marriage of a Pigott and Miss Haycock-Heacock, or Hilcock, about 1759.

Yours very truly,

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down,

May 19, 1897.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I notice in the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE you invite queries on the subject of Pedigrees. I should be most grateful if you can help me to elucidate ours.

1. Our crest and coat-of-arms, which has been handed down from father to son, appears to have been originally granted in 1600 to "Dobson of Northumberland."

2. Some time back the late John Dodson, of Littledale Hall, Lancs., was informed that he was the direct descendant of that "William Dobson," usher to Queen (Elizabeth?), who was connected with Furness Abbey, and whose name may be seen on a stone high up in the tower of Ulverston Church. I want to trace this descent, and if possible this William Dobson's descent.

3. Any information regarding the Dobson, Dodson, Dodgson, and Dotson family would be welcome.

4. Also when and what branch of the Dodsons migrated to Sussex.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM MARRIOTT DODSON.

Bettws-y-Coed,

June 2, 1897.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I have in my possession a parchment which is the warrant of a certain William Weaver (gentleman), custom-house officer, gauger, etc., in the reign of George III. It bears on the margin the name of Bagot and others, with their seals; but the folds of the parchment are worn and some of the writing illegible. Can you give me any information respecting the said W. W., or inform me whether a copy of such document is likely to be in existence, and where it is to be seen?

Believe me, sir, yours faithfully,

A. KNOWLES.

10, Crown Court, Pall Mall,

May 15, 1897.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

Can you help me in finding the location of any yeoman families of the name of Thornton in the weald of Kent in the early seventeenth century?

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE MILLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

Can any of your readers inform me where I can find pedigrees of the following Scotch families, all now long extinct, but of importance in their day?

Douglas of Whittingham, about 1500 to 1600.*Hepburn of Blackcastle*, about 1500 to 1700.*Lauder of Hatton*, about 1500 to 1652.*Murdoch of Cumlodden*, about 1600 to 1745.

Mr Douglas and Nisbet are full of references to them, but I can find no certain lines of descent.

Also, What was the parentage of *Patrick Hepburn of Whitecastle*,
And of *James Home of Framethpath* and *St. Bathans*.

I shall be grateful for any suggestions.

Yours truly,

36, Pont Street, S.W.

GEORGE S. C. SWINTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

Can any of your readers inform me who was the father of *Thomas Pomeroy*, gentleman, of Trethenrick, in the parish of St. Earney, co. Cornwall, who married at St. Earney May 1, 1598, a widow, Mary Giffrie, and in a deed is described as kinsman of *Arthur Fortescue*, the only clue that I have?

Faithfully yours,

St. Martha's Lodge, near Guildford.

WILLIAM SMILES, M.D.

June 4, 1897.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

I have been searching for records of a family called Evans, or Evance, of Treveleth, Salop, and Treflack, near Oswestry. All *known* records have been searched, I believe, published and unpublished Visitation Pedigrees, but hitherto we are entirely baffled as to the parentage of Robert Evance, of Astley, Salop, the father of three rectors, the eldest born 1616, and his *connection* with Hugh Evance, merchant, London (Will S. H., died 1637). We know *nothing* of Robert Evance, of Astley, Salop, except that his branch and Hugh Evance's branch bear the arms of Evance, of Treveleth. I am now offering £5 for the birth and parentage of Robert of Astley.

Yours faithfully,

ALICE V. EVANCE.

ALLARDICE, ALLARDYCE, ALLARDES, ALLERDES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

I should be glad to hear from anyone of either of the above names with pedigrees, and any other information, with a view to compilation of a family history.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,

Lostwithiel, Cornwall,

R. BARCLAY-ALLARDICE, F.S.A. (Scotland).

May 14, 1897.

GURNEY OF BUCKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

Can any of your learned readers tell me, or set me on the road to knowing, whether the numerous family of Gurney, of Bucks and the adjacent counties, is connected with the ancient gentle house of the Gurneys of Norfolk, or with that other, still more distinguished, of the Gurneys of Somerset? I once had a seventeenth-century Bucks deed bearing a small seal of a shield (on a cross engrailed voided, between four mullets of six points, five roundels; over all a bendlet) between the letter I to the dexter and G to the sinister. This coat does not appear to be otherwise recorded; but since the Gurneys of Norfolk bear arg. a cross engrailed gules, and a family of Gurney, of Hitchin, co. Herts, once bore the same, with the cross voided and placed between four six-pointed mullets (pierced) gules, it is reasonable to suppose that the initial G stands for Gurney. It is true that the parties to the deed did not include anyone of the name, but neither did they include anyone bearing a surname with G as initial.

Of course the coat, if belonging to a Gurney, indicates descent from the Norfolk family. That of Somerset bore Paley of six or and azure, and is now apparently extinct.

The earliest mention I can find of the Bucks Gurneys is in a series of fines

relating to land in Stone and Bishopstone (near Aylesbury) in Bucks, abstracted in Lipscomb's "History of Bucks," vol. ii., p. 456, etc. The dates of those in which the name occurs range from 1384 to 1469.

It may be that the family is descended directly from some younger son of one of the old Barons de Gournay, who, towards the end of the twelfth and the beginning of the thirteenth century, certainly held lands in Bucks. If this is so, the above coat must have been assumed under an impression that the family was connected with its namesake in Norfolk.

Yours, etc.,
F. GURNEY DE WARCIES.

THE FAMILY OF SPEARE, SPEER, SPEAR, OR SPERE, OF LYME-REGIS, DORSET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

In the old register of Lyme-Regis an entry appears under date April 7, 1626, referring to the marriage of Thomas Spere and Christian Woods; and another entry, under date November 15, 1671, records the burial of Thomas Speare of Andaerston. I understand that Andaerston, or Anderson, was formerly included in the parish of Bere-Regis, but is now distinct. The Speare family have been resident in this locality for fully 400 years. I am desirous of obtaining information regarding this family and its connections. Perhaps the writer of that interesting paper, "A Devonshire Manuscript," which appeared in the first number of THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, James Dallas, Esq., F.L.S., would inform me if the name appears in this manuscript. I am also anxious to know if the name occurs in any of the Heralds' Visitations of Dorset.

The Speare family appear to have been located in Ireland from the early part of the seventeenth century, at which period there were two distinct settlements of families of this name, one being Scotch, the other English.

Any information will greatly oblige,

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM J. SIMPSON.

18, Castlewood Park, Rathmines, Dublin.

THE BROKE PATENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

In the Patent of Augmentation to the Broke family, the arm of the crest is described as dexter, although the elbow points towards the sinister side. The same anomaly—if it be one—occurs with regard to the Cuddon crest.

Mr. Ashworth Burke, in his lately published work "Family Records," has a note to the effect that the hand of the Cuddon crest is dexter, and the arm sinister.

The ancient Heralds clearly did not trouble themselves much which way the elbow pointed. In a new grant a dexter arm would doubtless point to the dexter side.

Ashow Rectory, Kenilworth.

June 2, 1897.

Yours faithfully,
J. E. REID-CUDDON.

SHAKESPEARE'S FAMILY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

I see that Mrs. Stopes claims Spenser's allusion to the poet called "Aetion" for Shakespeare, but it is far better applied to Drayton, whose

"Muse, full of high thought's invention,
Doth, like himself, *heroically* sound" (p. 30).

The definition here used is derived from his "England's *Heroical* Epistles," which seems conclusive.

Yours, etc.,
A. H.

P.S.—Also compare Aeti-on with Dray-ton!

June 2, 1897.

THE ORIGIN OF THE BRUCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

I am sorry that Sir Herbert Maxwell should object to my correcting his statements on a matter of historical interest. It is because everything proceeding from his pen is sure to be widely read that the genealogical errors in his work required to be publicly corrected.

J. H. ROUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

With reference to the discussion between Mr. Round and Sir H. Maxwell, it is worth note that the De Braose family of Norfolk had also possessions in Suffolk, where the same individuals are recorded as De Brews. How the latter are to be distinguished from Bruce passes my comprehension.

Yours, etc.,
A. H.

June 2, 1897.

THE SOBIESKI STUARTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

There is another clue to the mystery which seems plausible.

It is known that Louisa, the divorced wife and widow of Prince Charles Edward, married the poet Alfieri, and it is said that they were intimate beforehand. The assumption that a child was born under these circumstances will account for the secrecy imputed in the transaction. The spiriting away of a child whom the prince could not acknowledge, followed by a divorce and the subsequent marriage of the parties implicated, is a story worth preserving, apart from the personal merits of their descendants; and it will be seen that if this could be verified they would legally be Stuarts in name, though not in blood.

It is further plain that if this child posing as "Thomas Allen" had arrived at maturity as an acknowledged Stuart, his birth could not have been subsequently disputed. Again, it is stated that Louisa de Stolberg disclaimed maternity; this could hardly have the force of a *positive* statement *on oath*; she may have been kept ignorant of the child's fate, and quite unable to trace him.

As to the aspersion on Cardinal Yorke, the matter needs clear evidence, and cannot be accepted as mere rumour.

Yours, etc.,
A. HALL.

June 2, 1897.

"THE SURRENDER OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

For the credit of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, it is desirable that I should point out that every charge of error made in its opening article against Mr. Hubert Hall, as editor of the *Liber Rubens*, remains not only unshaken, but actually unassailed. This statement, which I make deliberately, and with a full sense of responsibility, can be tested by any of my readers who will refer to my article, and follow it charge by charge. He will find that Mr. Hubert Hall does not even attempt to deny one of those errors, which, considering the small compass within which they are packed, and the special study he has devoted to the subject they concern, are probably unparalleled within the whole range of the Master of the Rolls' series.

Although the editor's anger is explained by this state of things, it is scarcely straightforward to speak of his "alleged errors," and to endeavour, when he cannot dispute them, to convey the impression that they do not exist, or, if they do, are inevitable and trivial.

Mr. Hall's letter, it will be found, resolves itself into a series of counter-charges of inaccuracy against myself. Two of them relate to obvious printers' errors, one of which ("Foiz," in one instance, for "Forz"), at least, I certainly corrected in proof. I wrote at once on publication of the article to complain that my correction

had not been attended to. Not one of Mr. Hall's mistakes is, or could be, a printer's error.

Of his "far more serious" charge, that I "actually treat the grant of 1277-8" (6 Edward I.) and the undated document on p. 1024 of the "Red Book" "as the same record," I need only say that it is *absolutely without any foundation whatever*. Reference to my article and to his own remarks will show that my point was, and is, that Mr. Hall cites a record of 1277-8 (6 Edward I.) as relating to a consequence of the transaction at the countess's death "late in 1293" (p. 6). Of course it could have, and has, nothing in the world to do with it; and Mr. Hall has simply "lifted" the erroneous reference from Dugdale, without observing its inherent impossibility.

The other triumphant instance of my inaccuracy is no less utterly unfounded. Mr. Hall had insisted that "on their own showing the witnesses for the Crown could not have known the actual contents of the charters which were executed in their presence." I replied that, on the contrary, they deposed to hearing the contested charter (for they only deal with one) "recited to the countess, and to her giving her consent to its surrender of the Isle in their presence." Of the three witnesses who had been present, one admittedly did so, the second confirmed his testimony in every detail ("*omnia prædicta quæ frater Willelmus dixit, et modo quo dixit, ipso et aliis preminatis præsentibus, scientibus, videntibus, et audientibus, facta fuerunt*"), while the third deposed that the countess agreed to the terms, and gave up the lands "*prout carta quam Rex inde habet testatur*." One has only to compare Mr. Hall's statement with mine in the light of this evidence (edited by myself) to learn which of them is inaccurate. Yet so utterly unable is Mr. Hall to make a case against me, that he has to parade these instances as conclusively disposing of my "facts."

It is obvious that a controversy can be begun and indefinitely prolonged without any basis when one's opponent, as above, does not restrict himself to fact. The sole point that Mr. Hall is able to make throughout (and it is one which in no way affects my argument) relates to St. Martin. I have no wish to shirk it. Mr. Hall writes:

"What is one to say? Is it possible that Mr. Round, neglecting to read the text which he criticises with so little mercy, took the Feast of St. Martin, Pope and Confessor, which fell on Thursday, November 12, 1293, for that of St. Martin *in the winter*?"

No, it is not possible. It is, alas! Mr. Hall himself who has confused St. Martin "bishop and confessor" ("Martin in the winter") with St. Martin "pope and martyr," on the day following. My mistake was in treating the Wednesday as two days later than the Monday (as it was six years out of seven). It does not in any way affect my argument, which was based on the "fatal flaw" in the contradiction between the countess's receipt and the depositions (p. 1019). Mr. Hall, as I showed, overlooked this discrepancy, while trying in vain to overthrow the evidence for the surrender. He now waves the receipt aside as merely an "extra forgery." But he has first to prove that the charter of surrender was a forgery, which he has in no way yet been able to do.

It is only consideration for your space which prevents my replying in fuller detail to Mr. Hall's letter, as I should wish to do. In justice to myself, I must observe that Mr. Hall is scarcely ingenuous in suppressing the fact that he has brought, as he well knows, the severity of this *exposé* on himself, or in laying stress on my having had access to advance sheets, when they have enabled me, in his own words, to give him "invaluable corrections and suggestions" for the Index. And most certainly "the public interests" require that the most mischievously misleading and unfortunate Preface to any official work known to me (a Preface for which he alone is responsible) should be criticised, as it will be, section by section, by the expert who has specially studied the subject, and is consequently able to save others from being led astray by the *ignis fatuus* of wild and nebulous conjecture.

J. H. ROUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

I am not surprised at Mr. Round's renewed attack, or at his evasion of my just rebuke. There are some whose sense of shame is not highly developed. In the *Saturday Review* of October 26, 1895, Mr. Round, with a full knowledge of my

work, wrote these words : " Any real expert, such as Mr. Hubert Hall, who is editing the ' Red Book of the Exchequer ' for the Rolls Series, would tell him so." Within a year of writing this and other eager commendations of my work, Mr. Round, in consequence of having quarrelled violently with me, attacks the same work with malignant fury. Need one say anything further ?

Yours faithfully,

HUBERT HALL.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, V.C., G.C.B., to be a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, in the room of the late Earl of Dartrey.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Baronetcy upon Mr. Alexander Wilson, Master Cutler of Sheffield.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Mr. Charles T. Skelton, Deputy Mayor of Sheffield.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :

Honorary Colonel David Davidson, C.B., the Queen's Rifle Volunteer Brigade, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders. To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order : Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Edward Wollaston Knocker, 1st Volunteer Battalion, the Buffs (East Kent Regiment); Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel William James Brown, 17th (North) Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps; and Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Robert Taylor Masefield, 2nd Volunteer Battalion, the King's Own (Shropshire Light Infantry).

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath ;

To be an ordinary member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders : Rear-Admiral Harry Rawson; and to be members of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable the Bath : Captain Michael O'Callaghan, R.N., Captain Thomas Mac-Gill, R.N., and Captain George Le Clerc Egerton, R.N.

Also to be Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George : Captain Randolph F. O. Foote, R.N., and Fleet Surgeon Michael FitzGerald, R.N.

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order : Captain Charles Campbell, R.N., Commander Reginald H. S. Bacon, R.N., Major Thomas H. De M. Roche, R.M.L.I., Staff-Surgeon James McCardie Martin, R.N., and Staff-Surgeon Edgar R. Dimsey, R.N.

Petty Officers, First Class : Richard John Tiddy would have been awarded the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal had he survived.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of the services of the under-mentioned officer during the operations in South Africa, 1896 :

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. : Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Bridge, Army Service Corps, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Eastern District.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Ranfurly to be a Member of the Second Class, or Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, on his becoming Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Distinguished Service Order during the Niger Soudan Campaign :

To be a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, viz., Lieutenant (local Major) A. J. Arnold, 3rd Hussars, commanding the forces of the Royal Niger Company.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to

ordain and declare that Henry Edward Maxwell, Esq., a Major in the Black Watch; Isabella Sarah, wife of James Hugh Moore Garrett, Esq.; and Anna Frances, wife of Thomas Cosby Burrowes, Esq., the brother and sisters of Lord Farnham, who succeeded his uncle in the Barony of Farnham, in the Peerage of Ireland, shall enjoy the same title, place, and precedence as if their father, Richard Thomas Maxwell, had survived his brother, the ninth Baron, and succeeded to

the family title. And to command that the said Declaration and concession be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms, otherwise to be void and of none effect.

At the Court at Windsor, the 18th day of May, present the Queen's most excellent Majesty in Council, the Honourable Samuel James Way was by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

Deaths.

PEER.

Rt. Hon. John George Dodson, first Baron Monk Bretton (May 25), is succeeded by his son, John William Dodson, Esq., commonly called Hon. John William Dodson.

BARONETS.

Sir James Clarke Lawrence, first Baronet, Alderman of the City of London (May 21), when the Baronetcy became extinct.

Sir Egbert Cecil Saunders Sebright, tenth Baronet (April 1 in Java), and is succeeded by his uncle Edgar Reginald Saunders Sebright, Esq.

KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks, K.C.B. (May 21).

Sir Henry Ayres, K.C.M.G. (June 11).

Col. Sir James Godfray (June 15).

Major Gen. Henry Beville, C.B. (June 12).

General Augustus Halifax Ferryman, C.B. (June 10).

William Ashburner Forbes, Esq., C.B. (May 21).

General Alfred Thomas Heyland, C.B. (May 26).

Major-General Charles Hodgkinson Smith, C.B. (June 4).

Lieut.-General Edward Osborne Hewett, C.M.G. (June 3).

DAMES.

Dame Eleanor Blanche Mary Astley, widow of Sir John Dugdale Astley, third Bart. (June 7).

Dame Harriette Georgiana Levy-Lawson, wife of Sir Edward Levy-Lawson, first Bart. (May 25).

Dame Elizabeth Shiffner, wife of Rev. Sir George Croxton Shiffner, fourth Bart. (June 8).

Dame Ann Bessemer, wife of Sir Henry Bessemer (June 8).

Dame Julia Frances Delme Hamilton, wife of Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton, G.C.B. (June 4).

Dame Julia Theresa Shenton, wife of Hon. Sir George Shenton (June 4).

BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

Hon. William Ashburnham (May 27).

Hon. James Byng (May 21).

Hon. Harriet Blake Armstrong Napier, wife of the Master of Napier (June 5).

Lady Mildred Jessop (June 9).

OTHERS.

Dr. Francis Robert Knox Ball, Assistant Colonial Surgeon, eldest son of Col. William Clare Ball, C.B. (April 26).

Gordon Thomas James Carey, late Capt. Highland Light Infantry, son of late Major-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (May 30).

John Archibald Graham Hope, second son of Col. W. Hope, V.C., and grandson of the late Rt. Hon. John Hope, P.C. (May 28).

Lieut.-Colonel Gerald Paterson, grandson of late Lieut.-General Sir William Paterson, K.C.H. (June 9).

William Loftus Wigram, fourth son of the late Rt. Rev. Joseph Cotton Wigram, D.D., formerly Bishop of Rochester (May 20).

Mary Sophia Brotherton, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Brotherton, G.C.B. (May 28).

Louisa Harriett Griffis, widow of Major Charles Tyndal Griffis, and youngest surviving sister of General Sir William Jones, G.C.B. (June 1).

Harriet Joanna Hall, widow of the late Col. Thomas Hall, and daughter of the late Sir William Rough, Chief Justice of Ceylon (May 28).

Pauline Heathcote, wife of Lieut.-Colonel G. R. Heathcote, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Alfred Wilson Trevelyan, Bart., of Nettlecombe Court (June 3).

Mary Elizabeth Blanche Meade, only daughter of the Hon. Sir R. Meade, G.C.B. (June 13).

Julia Ormsby, widow of the late Rt. Hon. Henry Ormsby, P.C. (June 1).

May Miriam Riddell, wife of Cuthbert D. Riddell, and daughter of Lord R. Montagu (June 14).

By the Way.

THE descendants of Her Majesty continue to increase in number. On June 10 another daughter was born to the Tsar and Tsaritzza.

The infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York was baptized at Sandringham, and has been christened with the names of Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary.

The Princess Adolphus of Teck has also given birth to a daughter, her second child (June 12).

The *London Gazette* of May 28 contained a list of the persons, inhabitants of Brest, Ushant, Molene, and the neighbourhood, to whom the Queen has been graciously pleased to award a silver medal in connection with the terrible disaster of the loss of the *Drummond Castle*, on June 16, 1896.

We must confess it gives us pleasure to see that prosecutions for the use of armorial bearings without a licence are getting more frequent. It is not that the unlicensed use of arms is any greater : we have good reason to know the practice is on the wane. But the Somerset House authorities are waking up a bit. If they cared to apply to us we could put them in the way of reaping a rich harvest. The mischief of the business is, that the Somerset House people take no notice of whether a man has a right to use arms or not when collecting the Inland Revenue ; and the printed form of receipt they issue for the yearly guinea is rankly and frankly *ultra vires* and ridiculous. In the preface to "The Book of Public Arms," the whole matter is treated very thoroughly. But the most recent conviction is important from several points of view, but chiefly from the fact that it is use *by a club* of a *club badge* which has in this case earned the penalty. Hitherto it has been wrongly supposed (and it is a supposition which has been somewhat encouraged by the Inland Revenue authorities), that use of armorial bearings by a public body (apart from personal use) was exempt from taxation. From the following this does not appear to be the case :

At Hawick a complaint has just been made against Henry Flockhart, secretary of Hawick Burns Club, for using notepaper belonging to the club, having armorial bearings on it, without a licence. Respondent pleaded not guilty, and it was urged on his behalf that the club had merely got a device for their notepaper as a distinguishing mark, and they had chosen an emblem similar to that used by the family of the poet Burns, considering this to be appropriate for a Burns Club. They had no intention of using armorial bearings or of breaking the law. The charge was found proven, however, the emblem having a shield with a device on it, and a crest above. Flockhart was fined £2 2s.

But why punish an insignificant club like this? Why not start with clubs like the Carlton, Junior Carlton, or the United Universities, all of whom use

armorial bearings or heraldic badges. It is funny, though, to see that arms are attributed to Burns. We don't suppose "Bobbie" ever used a coat-of-arms. Was not he the poet who wrote :

"A man's a man for a' that?"

Still, he *may* have been guilty, for there is no accounting for the logic of men's actions with regard to a coat-of-arms or crest. Even Thomas Carlyle used a crest on his book-plate—and a crest to which moreover he had not the ghost of a right.

A very interesting correspondence has been running in the *Morning Post*, originating in a proposal to make an addition to the Union flag bearing some significance of the Colonies. The greater number of the letters are only remarkable for the want of knowledge on the part of their writers. In fact, the chief point these letters bring to light is the amazing ignorance of the "man in the street" on the subject. Probably not one in a thousand could correctly blazon the Union flag.

From the Union flag to the royal arms is no great step. There are some people who are very desirous of having these altered so that the fourth quarter shall be assigned to Wales. A petition to this effect is now being got up, and is being extensively and influentially signed, with a view to its presentation to the Privy Council. One has heard of the ancient riddle emphasizing the greater antiquity of Wales by reference to the Bible, which speaks of great whales and says nothing of little England, but the promoters of this petition apparently overlook the facts : (1) that Wales is only a Principality ; (2) that it was *conquered* and absorbed in England, there never being any question of union, as with Scotland and Ireland ; (3) that Wales possesses no arms ; (4) that it never had any ; (5) that the various so-called royal coats-of-arms of Wales were coats-of-arms personal to the men and families who bore them, and were never in any case of the least territorial nature ; (6) that there is not, and never was, and probably never will be, any person or corporate body representing Wales, to whom or to which arms for Wales could be assigned, or by whom they could be borne. Of course, if the sovereign chooses to have some different arms assigned to the fourth quarter of her escutcheon indicative of Wales, she, as the fountain of honour, can do so. But there can never be any question of "placing the ancient arms of Wales" in the fourth quarter, for no such arms exist.

But how about Canada ? and the Cape of Good Hope ? and Nova Scotia ? and the Isle of Man ? which all possess arms, and are self-governing. The Duchy of Lancaster is also a separate entity possessing arms. And how about India, and Australasia, and Tasmania, and Mauritius, and Natal, none of which, by the way, as yet possess arms ? The positions and importance of some of these, at any rate, would seem to indicate a prior claim to be included in any new marshalling of the Imperial escutcheon than can be put forward for Wales. Probably the next change in the royal achievement will in some way indicate the Colonies. With the scant heraldic knowledge of the general

public, and bearing in mind the grotesque and gruesome mistakes made over the Royal Arms every day, even simple as they now are, we hardly want a quartering for every separate entity, and probably one single coat, as a quartering or to be borne in pretence, to stand for the whole of the Colonies, etc., will best answer the purpose. But the decision on this point will not rest with newspaper scribes and correspondents.

The Jubilee Celebrations have produced a somewhat amazing quantity of Jubilee literature, but little of it specially calls for notice in our pages. Messrs. Partridge and Cooper, however, send us "*Temple Bar and State Pageants*" (1s.), which is an interesting historical account of the various erections at Temple Bar, and of the many and very various ceremonies which have taken place there. In fact, the small book is decidedly well and most interestingly written. It is profusely illustrated, and the illustrations are better than one looks for in a work of this character. The most valuable are several reproductions of interesting old prints. But we had not previously heard of a "Knight marshal" in England, and the arms of the city of London are not those depicted on the cover.

Another little volume appropriate to the occasion comes to us from Henry Frowde. The price (for a Jubilee issue) is the strangely modest sum of sixpence. It is a full and detailed account of the "Form and Order of the Service that was performed, and of the ceremonies that were observed, in the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria in the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster.

Owing to the death of Sir Augustus Wollaston Franks, K.C.B., president of the London Society of Antiquaries, the council proceeded on June 3 to elect a president in his place, in pursuance of the society's Royal Charter of Incorporation. The choice of the council fell upon Viscount Dillon, who has been a vice-president, and is well known as a high authority upon ancient arms and armour. Lord Dillon has for several years been president of the Royal Archæological Institute. He is also the curator of the Tower Armouries, and is interested generally in antiquarian pursuits. Sir Augustus Franks is almost best known by his collection of over 150,000 book-plates, probably the finest collection in existence. Sir Arthur Vicars, President of the Ex-Libris Society, was able to announce at the general meeting that this collection has been bequeathed intact to the British Museum.

The sixth annual meeting of the Ex-Libris Society was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on June 10, being preceded by the annual banquet. The exhibition of book-plates and other heraldic matters was held at the same place on that and the following day. Concerning the exhibition we have a good deal to say, and can hardly dismiss the subject in a few notes. We hope to publish an article in the August number on the subject.

On matters relating to titles a newspaper is generally wrong somewhere. But the following, though only a newspaper cutting, is interesting :

"The real aristocracy of Spain is limited to the 243 grandees, many of

them untitled, who enjoy innumerable privileges, including those of remaining seated and covered in the presence of royalty and of access to the sovereign at all times. Admission to the 'grandeza' is exceedingly difficult to obtain, for it is necessary to prove a long line of blue-blooded ancestry, unsullied either on the paternal or on the maternal side by any plebeian strain. The ancient ceremony of conferring the 'grandeza' is termed an 'Almohada,' and is an exceedingly rare one. Queen Christina has held but two since her husband's death, and there were but three during the reign of King Alfonso the Twelfth." There are two English subjects who are Grantees of Spain of the first class, viz., the Duke de Losada y Losada, formerly Colonel Madras Staff Corps, and the Marquis de Vallado, otherwise Colonel Henry Walrond, of Dulford House, Devonshire.

Should the London County Council have a coat-of-arms? This question, lightly discussed some years ago, now crops up in a practical form. The design of the new Highgate Archway contemplates that the spandrels of the 120-feet span should be embellished with the coats-of-arms and seals of the four authorities concerned. In the opinion of the Improvements Committee the drawing that has been prepared is unsatisfactory, firstly because the Council having no coat-of-arms, none appears, and secondly because the Council's seal "does not"—one is pained to see the admission in print—"lend itself to purposes of ornamentation." The committee were authorized to obtain arms, and we gather that a formal grant will be petitioned for. We ourselves have written about this very subject on many occasions, though our own objection was chiefly to the fact that the London County Council had appropriated the two escutcheons of the cities of London and Westminster. What has the editor of "London" to say on the subject of the new arms?

A correspondent sends us a note of some very quaint solemnities which will probably be of interest: "Sir John Rainsford, Knight, of Essex, whose Funerals were celebrated 20th September, 1559, with two Heralds-at-Armes and a Standard Penon of Armes, &c., honourably performed. The sermon preached by Veron, the new preacher. Afterwards the Heralds took the mourners, and they went and offered at the Altar the Helmet, and after that the Coat; other mourners offered the Target, and after that the Sword, then the Standard. All the while the clerk singing the 'Te Deum' in English. And incontinent, six of his Men put him into the Grave. And when all was done, all the mourners went to the Place to Dinner, where was Store both of Flesh and Fish. But my Lady was shut up all the Dinner while, till all was done and the People gone. And then she came forth, and had four Eggs and a Dish of Butter only to her Dinner" [in token of her profound sorrow by this fasting when others feasted].—From Stow's "Survey."

The Right Rev. Francis Bourne, Rector of St. John's Seminary, near Guildford, has been appointed to succeed Bishop Butt in the Roman Catholic See of Southwark. The new Bishop was consecrated last year as Bishop Coadjutor with right of succession. Bishop Butt, who has retired, has had the titular distinction of Bishop of Sevastopol conferred upon him by the Pope.



JANE LANE (*see p. 202*).

(*From a portrait at Packington Hall, in possession of the Earl of Aylesford*).



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AN ANCIENT COMMONER FAMILY.

BY ARCHIBALD S. HURD.



DEVONSHIRE of to-day is notable for the large number of ancient commoner families that survive and still hold sway as simple lords of the manors.

Such a family were the Strodes of Newnham. The direct line became extinct a few months ago only. Devonians will never forget the part which two of its members took in movements which have materially affected our national existence. To Richard Strode, who lived in the time of Henry VIII., members of Parliament owe their immunity from any interference on account of any Bill introduced or speech made in the House of Commons; and a hundred years later it was a Strode who assisted in putting the torch to the disaffection against Charles I., and thus precipitated the great Revolution.

The Strodes are not mentioned in the Domesday Book as are the Fulfords, but the family history dates back to the early years of the Plantagenets. Strode is a territorial name. Whether the family was of Norman origin is uncertain, but there is venerable and official warrant still preserved in the Tower of London for stating that when Edward I. sent his herald into Devonshire "to summon

divers gentlemen to go into Scotland to assist him against King Baliol," Adam Strode, of Strode, Esq., was amongst those who joined the army of 5,500 horse and 30,000 foot which marched into Scotland and achieved such conspicuous success.

This is the first authentic record of the Strodes. Having done his duty to his King, Adam Strode returned to Devonshire and took up the rôle of lord of the manor once more. How the Strode estate passed out of the family is uncertain, but it is recorded that John Strode, the sixth in descent from Adam Strode, gained by marriage into the family of Simon Newnam of Newnam, the adjoining estate, which for nearly 400 years has been the home of the long line of Strodes, who survived all the social upheavals of the Middle Ages to at length become extinct in the last few years of the nineteenth century. To trace the many vicissitudes of this commoner family would be too great a task, but mention must be made of two marriages by which it became, though distantly, connected with the House of Tudor and the Capet dynasty which reigned in France for 800 years. The connection between the Strodes and the Capet monarchs resulted from the marriage of one William Strode with Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay, an ancestor of the ancient family of that name which still survives in Devonshire, who claimed descent from Louis IV., nicknamed "the fat," a King who revived in the North of France the communal system which has proved so great a blessing to that country. It is evident that at this period the Strode family had acquired a considerable position in the West of England, for the Courtenays, from their close relationship with the Earls of Devon, were exclusive and particular in their marriages. This hypothesis is supported by the fact that Richard Strode, the eldest son of William and Elizabeth Strode, chose a wife from the family of Gregory, Lord Cromwell, the brother-in-law of Edward, Duke of Somerset, cousin-german of Edward VI. and ancestor of the present Duke of Somerset, who owns estates near Totnes, the Chester of the West, to this day. This bare outline indicates how the Strode family, commoners though they ever remained, became distantly allied with two of the great reigning houses of England and France.

The family owe little to these royal connections, but will be remembered by the services which various members rendered in Parliament. From the middle of the fifteenth century, for 200 years, the Strode family represented, though not uninterruptedly, the ancient borough of Plympton Erle, to which for many years the great seaport of to-day, Plymouth, was merely an appendage.

Plympton Erle, now a small village with a picturesque old guildhall, was a chartered borough from a few years after the ratification of the Magna Charta down to 1859, and for nearly 600 years sent representatives to the national assembly. Among these, none were more famous than the various members of the Strode family, whose estate adjoins the quaint old town where Sir Joshua Reynolds was born, and Northcote, Haydon, and Eastlake received their early education.

The mention of Richard Strode, who became distantly allied with the House of Tudor, revives memories of the times when Dartmoor, now deserted, was alive with busy tanners, who were wont to foregather at Crockern Tor and hold their Parliaments. When Crockern Tor, an exposed hill, was chosen as a place of legislature and judicature there is no authentic record, but there is reason to believe that before the tanners of the time of Edward I. selected it as the locale of their Stannary Parliament it was the place of meeting of British Courts for many years prior to the Roman Conquest.

Whether this supposition is or is not well founded, it is quite certain that no scene was ever enacted on its stone-strewn height to compare in unique interest with the arraignment of Richard Strode, the member for Plympton. This representative of the Strode family had agitated in Parliament for an Act to prevent the harbours of Devon being blocked by the refuse which the rivers carried down from the haunts of the tin-streamers on Dartmoor. Strode himself, though member of Parliament, was interested in mining, and therefore amenable to the ancient and arbitrary laws appertaining to the Stannary Parliament. Naturally, his Parliamentary action was regarded with hostility by the tanners, who forthwith proceeded to try him. They were fearless of consequences, and, without deigning to communicate with the accused, proceeded to judge him, and he was forthwith fined £40. On his refusing to pay this impost on his freedom of action in Parliament, he was seized and thrown into the dungeon at Lydford Castle, "one of the most banious, contagious, and detestable places in the realm." His experiences are narrated at considerable length in an Act of Parliament of the eighth year of Henry VIII. We are told that one Agwilliam "entreated and desired" the keeper of the prison "to put irons upon him to his more greater pain and jeopardy, and to give him bread and water only." For these services to the cause of the tanners the gaoler was promised a bribe of four marks, but Strode "for to be eased of his irons and painful imprisonment and for the safeguard

of his life," gave the keeper a bigger bribe, and thus obtained his liberty. He forthwith harangued Parliament on his wrongs, and had little difficulty in effecting the passage of an enactment which remains to this day one of the greatest safeguards of members of Parliament in the exercise of their duties. In this Act it is laid down that all proceedings against M.P.'s "for any Bill, speaking, reasoning, or declaring of any matters" in Parliament shall be void and of none effect. Surely the champion of free speech in Parliament, who had experienced its consequences, deserves to be kept in remembrance.

A hundred years later the name of another member of this commoner family was in the mouths of everyone as a champion of the rights of Parliament. In the stand which Parliament made against King Charles I., Devonshire and Cornwall took a part which has been too often forgotten, and the credit has been allotted to Buckinghamshire, Hampden's native county, though it was as representative of Grampound, in Cornwall, that he first sat in Parliament. There is reason for claiming for the West Country a large share of the credit of upholding the rights of Parliament against the action of the King. Though Pym was born to the north of the boundary between the counties of Devon and Somerset, it was from the former county—namely, the borough of Tavistock—that he received the mandate to enter Parliament, and there is reason for believing that it was from this county that he gained the inspiration for the great work with which his name is associated. Before Pym and Hampden, it was a West Countryman, and an ancestor of the present Earl of St. Germans, of Port Eliot, near Plymouth, who commenced the struggle for Parliamentary liberty. Even while James I. was still on the throne, and the failure of the Spanish marriage was arousing the enthusiasm of the whole country, Sir John Eliot, Vice-Admiral of Devonshire and the descendant of an ancient family, refused to forget that the rights of Parliament had been tampered with. Almost before the rejoicings at the accession of King Charles had subsided, he stood forth in the House of Commons to impeach Buckingham, the King's favourite. It is beyond our province to trace the services which Eliot rendered in successive years in giving courage to the Commons, acting as their spokesman before the House of Lords when Buckingham was impeached, and framing and passing the Great Remonstrance of 1629, eventually to die in the Tower after three years' close confinement, an unyielding defender of popular rights. It is sufficient that we give to him and the small coterie of

West Countrymen the honour which is justly theirs. When Eliot had fought his battles and suffered his doom, colleagues, whom he knew as neighbours, were ready to come forward to champion the rights for which he suffered.

When Buckingham had passed away, it was Pym and Strode who first threw themselves with all their strength against the influence of Strafford. When Pym led the movement for the impeachment of "that grand apostate to the Commonwealth" he had no more courageous or faithful henchman than the member for Plympton, though the latter was far more extreme than his leader, and belonged, with Sir Arthur Hazelrig, to "the Root and Branch party." This section of members consisted of the more hot-headed politicians of the day, who, tired of the King's broken promises, declared boldly against the monarchy and prelacy. While not sympathising with this party, Pym accepted their help. They were taunted on this account by Clarendon, who wrote: "Sir Arthur Hazelrig and Mr. Strode were persons of so low an account and esteem that they gained credit and authority by being joined with the rest, who had indeed great authority." It is, however, certain that Strode wielded very considerable influence both in Parliament and in Devonshire, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Plymouth, "the keystone of liberty in the West of England," as it has been called. He was one of the chief supporters of Pym, and assisted him in drawing up the Grand Remonstrance, which he laid before the House of Commons in 1641. Cromwell and Strode moved the first amendments, the unflinching member for Plympton desiring Parliament to put the kingdom in a state of defence.

There is no doubt that Strode was a firebrand of the most extreme type; but how far he became this in consequence of his earlier encounters with the King can only be surmised. He had already felt the sting of the King's whip, and had become, in the words of Clarendon, "one of the ephori who most avowed the curbing and suppression of the King's Majesty." Hence, when the Commons met, he was foremost in supporting Pym, and as there was a scarcity of members, he even urged the House to fine absent colleagues £50 or to expel them. He was most urgent in his demands that the Grand Remonstrance should be passed before any attention was paid to the King's demands for fresh supplies to quell the Irish rising. "Sir," said Strode, addressing the Speaker, "I move against the order of the committee, that we should not admit of the giving of money until the Remonstrance be passed this House, and gone into the country to satisfy them."

At length, after heated discussions, the Remonstrance was passed, and on the motion of Mr. Peard, the member for Barnstaple—another West of England member, be it noted—its publication throughout the country was ordered. Thus the seal was put to the last protest of Parliament, and then followed King Charles's greatest indiscretion—the attempted arrest of the five members, of whom Strode was one. It is a matter of history how before Charles reached Westminster his approach had been noised abroad, and that when he arrived the five members were gone. That Strode did not meet the King in the House was, however, due to the wisdom of his friends rather than to his own initiative. When the House called upon the five members to withdraw, Strode strenuously refused, urging that he believed himself innocent of the charge of treason, and “would stay in the House, though he sealed his innocence with blood at the door.” His friends were determined to avoid all possibility of strife on the floor of the House, and the member for Plympton was ignominiously dragged from the House by his friend, Sir William Earle. Then followed the triumphant return of the five members to Westminster in barges up the river Thames, and the war-drum called men to range themselves under one of the two banners.

What part Strode had in the war is uncertain, but that he took to the field there is no doubt. He was present at the battle of Edgehill, and it was he who in hot haste brought to the House of Commons such an account of the encounter that the members were led to think that a great Parliamentary victory had been achieved. How far this was from the truth history tells, but the incident is typical of the man, who was honestly devoted, body and soul, to the popular cause. He wore himself out, as many men of similar temperament have done before and since, and died in 1645 without seeing the crowning triumph of the cause which he had done so much to promote. Maybe, he was not a hero of the highest type, but it is impossible to doubt the honesty of his purpose in allying himself with that devoted band who led the Parliament in those troublous years.

Now the direct line of Strokes has come to an end, and Newnham, the charming old family seat near Plympton, has passed into the keeping of others. It is not one of the show places of the county, but the beauty of its stately trees and its many associations with the Strode family will always lend to it peculiar interest in the eyes of strangers who visit all that remains of one of the most ancient borough towns in England.

LANE OF BENTLEY (NOW OF KING'S
BROMLEY), CO. STAFFORD (*continuea*).BY H. MURRAY LANE (*Chester Herald*).

THOMAS LANE, Esq., of Bentley, who married Anne Bagot, of Blithfield, is thus described by Lord Wilmot (afterwards Earl of Rochester) to the King: "He is a person of an excellent reputation for his fidelity to the King, but of so universal and general a good name that though he had a son who had been a Colonel in the King's service during the late war, and was then on his way to Worcester the very day of the defeat, men of all affections in the country and of all opinions paid the old man a very great respect; that he (Lord Wilmot) had been very civilly treated there, and that the old gentleman had used some diligence to find out where the King was, that he might get him to his house, where he was sure he could conceal him, till he might contrive a full deliverance" (Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion"). He had a fair estate, was exceedingly beloved, and was the oldest Justice of the Peace for the county of Stafford, adds the historian.

By the Committee of Stafford, May 17, 1644, it was ordered that Lieutenant Hill, in the march of the convoy to Birmingham, "do seize upon all the horses and cattell of Thomas Lane, Esq., of Bentley, or any of the malignant thereabouts, and theyr cattel so seized to make sale of, if they can, at Birmingham, and to return the monies to the Committee."

The Battle of Worcester was fought on Wednesday, September 3, 1651. The flight of the King (who was accompanied by Richard Lane, a Groom of the Bedchamber, Mr. Lane's youngest son, who rode on the King's "pad nag," one of the fourteen horses sent by Mrs. Mary Graves for the use of the King before the battle), the stay at White Ladies, the concealment at Boscobel, the incident of the Royal Oak, and the subsequent stay at Moseley, Mr. Whitgreave's house near Wolverhampton, are all events familiar to the readers of history.

It was on the evening of Tuesday, September 9, that Colonel Lane (Mr. Lane's eldest son) arrived at Moseley, and met his royal master in a corner of Mr. Whitgreave's orchard, and during the

silent hours of the night, or, rather, of the early morning, the King was conducted to Bentley, and was led by the back stairs to an upper chamber, where he was securely lodged.

Colonel Lane had been for three years Governor for the King at Stafford, Rushall Hall, and Lichfield. When summoned by the Earl of Denbigh to surrender Rushall, he replied that he had orders to keep it for His Sacred Majesty, and therefore, if the Earl desired to prevent the shedding of blood, he must depart, for he would maintain His Majesty's commands to the loss of his dearest blood. This will show the character of the man in whose hands lay now the King's safe keeping.

On Wednesday, September 10, the King set off from Bentley in disguise as William Jackson, a groom of Colonel Lane's, who was to ride pillion fashion before Miss (or Mistress, as unmarried ladies of distinction were then called) Lane, she having a pass, signed by Captain Stone, the Parliamentary Governor of Stafford, for herself and her servant through the Parliamentary troops.

Sir Edwin Landseer has depicted the start from Bentley in a picture now in the possession of Captain Douglas Lane, in which Charles is represented as aiding the fair daughter of the house to mount the steed which was to carry them both on their perilous journey. Old Mrs. Lane is standing on the steps of the Hall, and remarking on the awkwardness of her daughter's new groom. The party consisted (in addition to Mistress Jane Lane and William Jackson) of Mrs. Petre, a married sister of Jane's, and her husband, Mr. John Petre, of Horton, co. Bucks; a Mr. Henry Lascelles, who had been a Cornet in Colonel Lane's regiment; and a serving-man on horseback. Colonel Lane and Lord Wilmot joined the travellers at a little distance from the Hall, and accompanied them part of the way. It was on the way to Long Marston that the well-known adventure with the village blacksmith occurred, when the King declared that "If that rogue Charles Stuart were taken, he deserved hanging more than all the rest for bringing in the Scots." An artistic group, representing the King, Jane Lane, the horse, and the blacksmith, was chosen as the subject for the Goodwood Cup in 1844.

When duly housed for the night, the supposed groom had to descend into the kitchen, and being desired by the cook to wind the jack for her, set about doing it so clumsily that he excited her anger. "I am but a poor tenant's son of Colonel Lane's," pleaded Charles, in excuse. "We seldom have roast meat; but when we have, we don't make use of a jack."

The next day, having parted with her sister and Mr. Petre, Jane continued her journey with "William Jackson"¹ to Cirencester, and thence they proceeded to Abbot's Leigh, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Norton in Gloucestershire, where they remained three days. During this stay, the King was recognised by the butler, John Pope, who had frequently seen him when Prince of Wales, and narrowly escaped discovery by his own former chaplain, Dr. Gorges, who was a guest in the house.



On September 16 they left Abbot's Leigh for Castle Cary, the seat of Mr. Edward Kirton. On the following morning they continued their journey, and arrived at Trent House after a ride of ten miles, where Colonel Wyndham and his wife were anxiously awaiting their appearance.

Here the heroic sister of Colonel Lane took leave of her royal master, and departed with Mr. Lascelles on her return home.

One of the frescoes in the Houses of Parliament represents Jane Lane and Charles pursuing their eventful journey, and this subject was especially chosen by H.R.H. the late Prince Consort.

¹ In his interesting and historically accurate novel of "Boscobel" Mr. Harrison Ainsworth gives Charles the name of "Will Jones." Why, it is difficult to say, as all the contemporary authorities (himself included) concur in stating that the name assumed by the King was William Jackson.

About the middle of December, 1651, Colonel Lane and his sister escaped from England in disguise, going on foot to Yarmouth, and from thence crossing to France. Jane Lane was received in Paris with great honour, the King himself, with the Queen, his mother, and the Dukes of York and Gloucester going out to meet her. Upon the first sight, His Majesty took her by the hand and saluted her with the words, "Welcome, my life." The French court also regarded her with much respect and honour, together with her brother, Colonel Lane, who accompanied her thither. Upon his return to England, however, the Colonel fell into the hands of the Parliamentary forces. Both he and his father, the gallant old Squire of Bentley, were in prison in June, 1652, as appears by the following letter from the King to Jane Lane :

" 1652. The last of June.

" MRS. LANE,—I did not thinke I should ever have begun a letter to you in chiding, but you give so just cause by telling me you feare you are wearing out of my memory that I cannot chuse but tell you I take it very unkindly that after the obligations I have to you, 'tis possible for you to suspect I can ever be so wanting to myselfe as not to remember them on all occasions to your advantage, which I assure you I shall, and hope before it be long I shall have it in my power to give you those testimonies of my kindnesse to you which I desire. I am very sorry to hear that your father and brother are in prison, but I hope it 'tis upon no other score than the general claping of all persons who wish me well, and I am the more sorry for it, now it hath hindered you from coming along with my sister, that I might have assured you myself how truly I am

" Your most affectionate friend,

" For Mrs. Lane."

" CHARLES R.

Mr. Lane was probably released before his son, who, together with his uncle, Sir Hervey Bagot, and Lord Cromwell (Earl of Ardglass in Ireland), the Loyalist kinsman of the regicide Protector, was detained in captivity until September 14, 1659, when they were liberated on bail, that of the Colonel being fixed at double that of the other two.

The devotion of the Lanes was rewarded at the Restoration by the grant of £1,000 a year pension for life to the eldest daughter of the house, who on December 8, 1663, was married by the Most Rev. Gilbert Sheldon, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, to Sir Clement Fisher, of Packington Hall, co. Warwick, Bart., son of

Sir Robert Fisher, Bart., by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Tyringham, of Tyringham, co. Bucks. An original portrait of the King, and a gold watch with his miniature set in diamonds, was also given to Mistress Lane, with the desire that it should always remain in the possession of the eldest daughter of the house for the time being. This precious family relic continued to be so handed down until it became the property of Maria, only surviving daughter of John Lane, Esq., of Bentley (the last of the family who owned that estate), who married the Rev. John Lucy, of Charlecote Park, co. Warwick, and she, having no sister or niece at the time of her marriage in 1788 to whom the watch might have been assigned, kept possession of it until her death in 1844, and shortly after it was stolen from Charlecote Park, with many other Lane and Lucy relics, and never heard of again.

In 1660 Mrs. Jane Lane indited the following letter to the Queen-mother, from which it is inferred that she had been appointed Lady-in-Waiting to Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of York (mother of Queen Mary II. and Queen Anne). Meantime, she had been attached to the household of the Princess of Orange, whom she had accompanied to Cologne in 1654.

“Heath (Featherstone, near Barwood).

“For her Majestie.

“I was infinitely glad to have the honour to reseave a letter from your Matie, for it was reported here that you ware not well, and indeed I was in much pane till I heard from my cosen Broughton. God be praised, the King is well, but the Duke is in phisick still, and so is the Duches. She is very gracious to me, but I do not go oft up to wait on her. The King has now given order for the settling of a thousand pounds a yeare upon me. I am very much bound to his Matie for his gracious favour to me. I hope in time he will doe what is fit for your Matie to expect from. it tys the opinion of many heare that your M^{tie} should com into England without an invitation, but I confes. I cannot tell how to advise your Matie in this point. I think your Matie the best judge on it yourself what is most proper for you to do. If I may be so happy as to know when your Matie will com. I will not faile to paye my duty in waiting of your Matie for noe soule a live is more

“Your Maties most

“Obedient and most humble servant,

“J. LANE.”

But the distinguishing mark of honour bestowed upon the family was the Royal Grant of Augmentation of the Arms of England, added to the paternal coat on a canton.

The bestowal of this "especial badge of honour" naturally places this ancient house in the front rank of England's untitled aristocracy. It confers no actual precedency, but the lions of England having become the chief feature in the coat-of-arms, placed there by authority of the Sovereign, not as a quartering in the ordinary sense (to which many families are entitled as descended from the blood royal through heiresses), but as an integral part of the family coat, is an honour so great and a distinction so unparalleled as to warrant a courtesy precedence which has been and is invariably allowed. The late head of the family, John Lane, Esq., of King's Bromley, who died in 1824, claimed and established his claim to be exempt from the tax on armorial bearings because he bore the royal arms.

The patent conferring this dignity upon the Lanes ran as follows:

To all and singular to whome these presents shall come We y^e Kings Heralds & Pursuivants of Armes send Greeting. Whereas the Right Hono^{ble} Henry Earle of Peterburgh, deputy wth Maties approbacon to y^e Right Hono^{ble} Henry Earle of Norwich Earle Marshal of Engl^d hath und^r his hand & seale of the Earle Marshal's office, signified vnto vs his Ma^{ties} Royall will & pleasure touching an Augmentacon to y^e pat^{nal} armes of y^e descendts of John Lane of Bently in y^e County of Stafford Esqr. Lawfully Issued in these Words

Whereas the Kings most Excell^t Ma^{tie} hath vnder his Signett & Signe Manual signified vnto me, Henry Earle of Peterburgh (deputy wth his Ma^{ties} approbacon to ye Right honorable Henry Earle of Norwich, Earle Marshal of Engl^d) his Royal pleasure touching an augmentacon to y^e paternal Coate of y^e descend^{ts} Lawfully Issued from y^e body of John Lane of Bently in Com. Stafford Esqr in y^e words following. Charles Rex, To our Right trusty and Right welbeloued Cosen & Councillour, Henry Earle of Peterburgh, deputy, to our Right trusty & Right welbeloued Cosen, Henry Earle of Norwich, Earle Marshal of England, Greeting. Wee calling to mind, the great & signal servise pform'd to us by John Lane of Bently in com. Stafford, Esqr deceased in ready Concurring to y^e p^{serva}con of our Royal pson. after y^e Battle Worcester, att w^{ch} tyme contemning y^e threatnings publish'd by y^e Murtherers of o^r Royal Father, ag^t any whosoever should conceal or assist us, and disdaineing ye Rewards pposed to such as should be instrumental in y^e discovery, and destruction, of our pson & hee not valuing any hazard, his family might runn, hee wth y^e duty of an vnspotted allegiance, did by his great prudence & fidelity so conduct vs as that wee were able att length, to retire to places of safety beyond y^e seas,—Have therefore of our owne prper motion & free will given & granted unto y^e descend^{ts} lawfully Issued from the Body of the s^d John Lane this hono^{ble} Remuneracon, as a notable Mark, or Badge, of his Constant fidelity, (that is to say) that henceforth, they shal beare an Augmentacon to their paternal armes, three lyons passant guardant or; in Canton Gules And our will and pleasure is y^t y^e Require & Command our servants y^e Kings & officers of armes to Marshal & sett up, in all proper places & vpon all proper occasions y^e paternal armes, of the sd John Lane, wth y^e augmentacon aforesd & y^t y^e alsoe direct and require y^e Register of our Colledge of armes, to cause this our Concession, to be duly entered vpon Record in y^e sd Colledge of armes. Given vnd^r our

Royall Signett & signe Manual, this twelfth day of July annoq. domini one thousand six hundred seaventy & seaven and in the twenty ninth yeare of our Reigne. By his Mat^{ies} Command I. Williamson.

These are therefore according to his Mat^{ies} Royal wil & pleasure signified vnto me by his recited Grant to will & Require the Kings & other officers of arms, and to every of you, to do and pforme, from tyme to tyme as occason shal require, all the duties & services which by his Mat^{ie} in & by his sd Grant are signified or appointed to be done, by you, every or any of you, for or on the behalf of y^e descend^t lawfully issued from the body of y^e sd John Lane & for your soe doing, this shall be unto you, and to every of you a sufficient warrant, dated vnder my hand & y^e seale of the Earle Marshall office, this eighteenth day of July, one thousand six hundred seaventy & seaven & in y^e twenty ninth yeare of his Maties reigne Peterburgh


Know yee therefore, that in psuance thereof wee have caused y^e same to be Registred, in the Records of our Colledge and haue Marshallled y^e sd Augmentacon wth y^e paternall arms of their Family (viz) party p. Fess or & azure, a Cheveron Gules, betwixt three Mulletts Counterchandg'd of y^e field, as in the Margin hereof more plainly appeares, Given vnder y^e Common Seale of the Colledge of armes, this twenty first day of July in the twenty Ninth yeare of ye Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles the second by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the faith &c. and in the yeare of our Lord God on thousand six hundred seaventie & seaven.

(To be continued.)



THE BARONS OF LE POWER AND COROGHMORE *(continued)*.

BY COUNT E. DE POHER DE LA POER.

“O evidence has been laid before us to show the regular succession in the family of the petitioner from the time of Richard the Second to the reign of King Henry the Eighth, but there was produced to us an attested copy of an original record in the said Rolls Office of a grant made by King Henry the Eighth in the 37th year of his reign, which recites a former grant made in the 33rd year of his reign to Peter Power, of Curraghmore, late Lord Power, which was produced as evidence that the said Barony of Power, or Le Poer, descended to, and was subsisting in, the said Peter in the 33rd year of Henry the Eighth, which we conceive to be evidence of the said fact, as no other evidence appeared to us of any other title the said Peter could have had to the honour of Lord Power, save as afore-said; and as it appears to us from the evidence hereinafter stated

that the said Peter was the descendant and heir of the said Nicholas Lord Poer.¹

“In order to prove a regular succession from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the 25th year of King Charles the Second, when Richard Lord Poer was created Earl of Tyrone, the following evidence was laid before us in support of the second proposition, which we have likewise annexed to this our report.

“An attested copy of an extract from a parliament roll in the Office of the Rolls, containing the names of the lords spiritual and temporal and commons in a parliament held by Thomas, Earl of Sussex, at the City of Dublin, in the 2nd year of Queen Elizabeth, in which roll is mentioned, among the temporal lords, John Poer, Lord of Curraghmore.

“Likewise an extract from another parliament roll in the said office, containing the names of the lords spiritual and temporal, and such as were summoned to the parliament, holden before Sir John Perrot, in the 27th year of Queen Elizabeth, in which, among the temporal lords, we find the Lord of Curraghmore.

“There was also laid before us an attested copy of an original record in the aforesaid Office of the Rolls, bearing date at Greenwich the last day of May, 1588, in the 30th year of Queen Elizabeth, whereby her Majesty grants a fee-farm of the value of £50 English by the year to Richard Poer, son and heir to the Lord Poer of the realm of Ireland, in consideration of his own and his ancestors' good services, particularly in regard of his grandfather having been slain in that realm in service against rebels; of his uncle having been slain at Bullen (Boulogne) in the service of King Henry the Eighth; and of the wounds received by his father and himself in the kingdom of Ireland, in her service.

“To prove that the said Richard was afterwards Lord Poer, an attested copy of the inrollment of letters patent was laid before us, bearing date the 5th day of December, in the 3rd year of the reign of King James the First, by which his Majesty grants certain fairs to John Poer, Esq., the grandson and heir apparent of Richard Lord Poer, Baron of Curraghmore.

“Also an attested copy of an original record remaining in the

¹ This Peter or Piers here referred to was the eldest son and heir of Richard first Lord de le Power and Curraghmore, and as such had title to the honour of Lord Power. He was certainly a descendant of Nicholas Poer, Baron of Donoye, in the female line—but was not his heir—as the line of Donoye was in full vigour, and was, at the time Peter or Piers Power was Lord Power and Curraghmore, represented by Nicholas Power, Baron of Donoye, who, of course, was the heir of the Nicholas summoned by writ to Parliament.

Rolls Office, containing a commission bearing date the 20th day of August in the 5th year of the reign of King James the First, directed to several persons therein named to take an inquisition at what place, day, and year Richard, Lord Poer, late Baron of Curraghmore, died; and of what seized, and who is his next and lawful heir; and of what age at the time of his death, and whether married or not, to which said commission is annexed the inquisition taken in pursuance thereof on the 2nd day of September, 1607, in the 5th year also of the said King, viz., the following month, by which inquisition it appears that Richard Power, Lord Power, and Baron of Curraghmore, died at Curraghmore on the 7th day of August, 1607, seized of the manor of Curraghmore and several other lands, held in *capité* of the King; and that John Power, then Lord Power and Baron of Curraghmore, was the next and lawful heir of the late Lord Richard, and was eight and a half years old at the death of the said Lord Richard, and that the use of the said lands descended to the said John Power, then Lord Power and Baron of Curraghmore aforesaid, as next heir of the said Lord Richard, viz., as son and heir of John Poer, deceased, who was son and heir of Lord Richard, and who died in the lifetime of his said father.

“This evidence having deduced the succession from Richard to John, his grandson, and vested the estate of Curraghmore and Barony of Poer in the said John, an infant.

“The next evidence laid before us was an attested copy from the journals of the House of Lords of the names of the lords spiritual and temporal at the parliament holden at Dublin the 14th day of July, 1634, delivered in by the king-of-arms, among whom is the Lord of Curraghmore.

“Also attested copies of the following extracts from the journals of the House of Lords.

“A motion made at the bar the 2nd day of August, 1634, by Mr. Attorney, that the absent lords who had not sent proxy, or made fit excuse, might be amerced, and among these lords John Lord Power, of Curraghmore, is mentioned.

“Information given to the House by Lord Barrymore, the 4th of November, 1634, that Lord Power is sick.

“A catalogue of the nobility of Ireland, as they ought to sit the first day of parliament held at Dublin the 16th day of March, 1639, in which John, Lord Baron of Curraghmore, stands the eighth, and takes place the third after the Lord Howth, which we conceive to be evidence that the peerage which the said John, Lord Baron of Curraghmore, was then entitled to, was very ancient; and it

appearing to us by the evidence hereafter stated that the said John, Lord Baron of Curraghmore, was the heir of the said Nicholas, Lord Le Poer, and it not appearing to us that the said John, Lord Baron of Curraghmore, could have had any other title to the said peerage than as heir to the said Nicholas Le Poer, we conceive that the aforesaid several matters sufficiently prove that the said John, Baron of Curraghmore, held the said barony by that title, and as the heir of the said Nicholas, Lord Le Poer.¹

“An entry in the journals of the 5th of March, 1665, of Lord Power being added to the Committee of Privilege and Grievances.

“An entry in the journals of the House of Lords of the 20th of March, 1665, of several bills being referred to a committee, of which Lord Power is one.

“In order to prove that the said John was succeeded by Richard, his son and heir, the following evidence, which we have likewise annexed to this our report, was laid before us: First, an attested copy from the Office of the Rolls of an original grant of King Charles, bearing date the 24th day of July in the 20th year of his reign, of fairs to Richard, Lord Le Power, and his heirs. Secondly, an attested copy from the office aforesaid of letters patent, granted by King Charles the Second on the 29th day of May, in the 23rd year of his reign, to Richard, Lord Le Power, which letters patent recite that the father of the said Richard, under whom he claimed, was proved before the commissioners of the Court of Claims to be lunatic before the beginning of the late rebellion, and adjudged an innocent person. That the commissioners of the said Court of Claims did adjudge the several lands in the said letters patent mentioned to Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, as guardian to the said John Le Poer, and to the heirs and assigns of the said John Le Poer. His Majesty by the said letters patent, in consideration of the merits of the said Richard, Lord Le Poer and Curraghmore, and to encourage the loyalty of others, does release to him all quit rent.

“The said letters patent also mention that the ancestors of the

¹ At the date of the sitting of Parliament mentioned above, viz., March 16, 1639, the direct lineal descendant in the male line of Nicholas Le Poer, who was summoned to Parliament by writ, was John Power, Baron of Donoye and Lord of Kilmedan, who inherited his titles and estates by undoubted descent from said Nicholas. He could not, therefore, have had two heirs male at the same time. John Power, Baron of Curraghmore, held the Barony of Curraghmore as heir male of the body of Richard, first Lord, so created September 13, 1535, and had no claim whatever to the barony by writ (see Patent), which was the inheritance of the Donoye House.

said Richard Lord Le Power, from their first planting in Ireland for above 400 years, had entirely preserved their faith and loyalty to the Crown of England, which carries the fame and antiquity of the family to the 56th year of the reign of Henry the Third, in 1270.¹

“The next evidence was an attested copy of letters patent of King Charles the Second, bearing date the 9th day of October in the 25th year of the said King, creating Richard, Lord Baron De La Poer and Curraghmore, Viscount Decies and Earl of Tyrone, to hold the said dignity to him and his heirs male.

“And the next evidence was a certificate from the Deputy Clerk and Keeper of the Rolls, that he had made diligent search in the Office of the Rolls of his Majesty’s High Court of Chancery in Ireland, and could not find any inrolment of letters patent granting to any person of the name of Poer, or De Le Poer, any title or dignity of a peer of this realm, from the earliest records remaining in the said office until the 25th of King Charles the Second, at which time the above-mentioned patent was granted to Richard, Lord Le Poer, of the dignities of Viscount Decies and Earl of Tyrone.²

“To prove the third proposition that the petitioner is heir general and sole heir of Richard, Lord Baron De Le Poer, so created Earl of Tyrone, the following evidence was produced, which we have likewise annexed to this our report :

“The affidavits of James Duckett, in the County of Waterford, Esq., aged 68; of William Power, of the said County, aged 57; and James FitzGerald, of the said County, aged 54, whose testimony, founded on general reputation and their own belief, is :

“That Richard, Earl of Tyrone, died, leaving two sons, John and James.

“That John, his eldest son and heir, succeeded to his estates and honours, and died without issue.

“That on his death the estates and honours descended to James, his brother.

“That James died in the year 1704, leaving the petitioner, his only child and heir.

“That Richard, the first Earl of Tyrone, was the heir general of

¹ The fame and antiquity of the family in Ireland dates to a more remote period than 1270, namely, nearly 100 years before, A.D. 1172.

² The statement here made, on apparently sound authority, is sufficiently disproved by the copy of the Patent conferring the title of Lord de le Power and Curraghmore on Sir Richard Power, in 1535; and by the letter written by Lord Chancellor Audeley to Thomas Cromwell, and by the acknowledgment of the receipt of the Patents.—(See State Papers, Henry VIII., parts 1, 2, p. 445, and vol. ii., No. 68.)

the old Lords De Le Poer, Barons De Le Poer, sometimes called Lords or Barons De Le Poer and Curraghmore.

"That the petitioner is the lineal descendant and heir of Richard, Earl of Tyrone, and of the old Lords or Barons De Le Poer.

"That Curraghmore is, and for some hundreds of years hath been, the mansion seat of the family.

"And that one of the witnesses hath known the petitioner from her infancy, another 36 years, and the third 26 years.

"During the course of the evidence laid before us, having observed to the petitioner's counsel that one Henry Power had pretended a claim to the title of Lord Power,

"The following evidence to invalidate that claim was laid before us, an affidavit of the aforesaid James Duckett and William Power, whose testimony, grounded on general reputation, is :

"That Richard, Lord Power, who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had two sons : (1) John, his elder, who died in the lifetime of his father, leaving a son and heir called John ; and (2) Pierce, his younger son.

"That John, the grandson, was father of Richard, Earl of Tyrone, and that upon failure of issue male of Earl Richard, by the death of Earl James his son, the descendants of Pierce Power (of whom the said Henry was one) were called Lords Power for no other reason than as being, upon the death of Earl James, the heirs male of Richard Lord Power,¹ who lived in the reign of Queen Elizabeth."

Monerlary Line.

Piers Power, lord of the manor of Monerlary, was the second son of Richard, fourth Baron, m. Lady Catherine Butler, fourth dau. of Walter, eleventh Earl of Ormond. He was dead before 1641, and left issue an only son.

Piers, who, in the Survey of the co. Waterford, 1654, is described as "Piers Power, of Monerlary, Gent., Irish Papist." During the Commonwealth his lands were confiscated. Under the Act of Settlement he was one of the fifty-four persons to be "restored to their several principal seats." On May 10, 1666, Sir Algernon May, Knight, who had been granted part of Piers's estates, and Lady Dorothy, his wife, "exhibited their claim." The final hearing took place May 16, 18 Charles II., when the court decreed a "Saving unto Pearce Power and his heirs, and assigns all such right and

¹ He was the fourth Lord, and grandson of the first Lord de Power and Curraghmore.

title as hee or they have or ought to have of, in, and unto the lands of Monerlarchie before mentioned, if the same shall bee adjudged to him by this Court as a Nominee, the said Sir Algernon May and Dame Dorothy, his wife, ther heires and assignes being first Reprized in lands of equal Value, Worth, and Purchase." Piers, however, never obtained restoration of his lands. He died, leaving issue an only son, John,¹ and a dau., Elenor, m. to Edmond Power of Gurteen.²

JOHN POWER (NINTH BARON³), born about 1645, served as colonel in the service of James II. Mayor of Limerick during second siege. In 1703 he petitioned the Queen, setting forth that "during the late calamitous times he was kind and serviceable to divers Protestants especially in Limerick during the siege, he being then Mayor of the City; that he had gone to France, and was in the Army there, when, encouragement having been given him by the late King, William, he quitted that country, though offered a Major-Generalship if he remained; that the sudden death of that King retarded his interests, but her Majesty having given him licence to return, he gave up his son to be educated a Protestant, the Queen allowing a yearly maintenance for his education; and that she gave himself an appointment to go and serve the King of Portugal, her ally. That, during his absence from the Kingdom, he was outlawed as for Treason, though, as he relied, he had neither real nor personal property that could accrue to the Crown by his outlawry; that, however, by a recent Act of Parliament, such attainder could not be cleared away, but only by another Act, the benefit of which he therefore prayed."⁴ His attainder was not, however, reversed, but he was allowed a pension of £300 a year. In reference to his son, the Duke of Ormond writes to the Lords Justices of Ireland, 1706: "My Lord, My Lord Power has made frequent application of Payment of the money taken up for bringing over his son from Holland, and for keeping him there at school this year past, which amounts to £200. It was with her Majesty's approbation this was done, and he should have been placed upon the Establishment, but till that can bee affected I should think it proper it were paid out of the concordatum, and do therefore desire your Lordships to move the Council therein as soon as you find a convenient opportunity.

"I am, my Lords,

"Your Lordships' most humble servant,

"ORMOND."

¹ Reg. Ped., Ulster's Office.

² But for the attainers.

³ Lodge's "Peerage."

⁴ Dalton's "King James' Army List."

In July the same year (1706) a memorial of the Duke of Ormond, addressed to the Lord High Treasurer, states that, by "the Queen's direction, the son of Colonel Power, commonly called Lord Power, was delivered into his care to be bred up a Protestant. This was being carried out, and his Grace" [of Ormond] "now proposed £100 a year for his support on the establishment of Ireland, the same as Lord Roche had." Memorial minuted "Agreed."

"Twentieth August" [1725] "Dyed at Paris the Lord Power, a Peer of the Realm of Ireland, aged about 80 years."¹

1704. "The Earl of Tyrone is dead, and succeeded by Colonel Poore a Roman Catholic in the service of the Duke of Savoy in honour, and in estate by his only daughter and heiress."²

In his will, dated July 10, 1717, he mentions Henry, his only son, and his two daus., Charlotte and Clare.³



SHAKESPEARE'S FAMILY.

BY MRS. CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOKES.

PART V.

COUSINS, CONTEMPORARIES, AND OTHER SHAKESPEARES.



It is certain that Shakespeare had many cousins on the Arden side. His eldest aunt, Agnes, married first John Hewyns, and afterwards Thomas Stringer, and there were John and Arden Stringer, first cousins, at the family home in Stockton, co. Salop. His aunt Joan married Edmund Lambert, of Barton-on-the-Heath, and their son John, through apparently rather sharp practice for cousinly customs, became owner of Asbies, Mary Arden's inheritance, in spite of earnest efforts made at various times to regain it for the poet.⁵ His aunt Katharine married Thomas Edkins, of Wilmecote, and another Thomas Edkins succeeded him there. And Aunt Margaret married Alexander Webbe, of Bearley, who seems to have been her step-mother's brother. In 1560 Agnes Arden, *née* Webbe, then a widow

¹ Historical Register, 1725.

² Lutterell's Diary ("News from Ireland").

³ Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

⁴ Edmund Lambert died March 1, 29 Elizabeth (see Halliwell-Philipp, II., 14).

for the second time, granted a lease to her brother, Alexander Webbe, of two messuages, etc., one of them in occupation of Richard Shakespeare. The Webbes gradually bought up the shares and reversions of the other Arden sisters in Snitterfield.¹ Alexander Webbe died on April 17, 1573,² and Margaret, his widow, married Edward Cornwall in 1576, but does not appear to have had any children by him. Her son, Robert Webbe, married Mary Perkes September 1, 23 Elizabeth. Thus a cousin dwelt in the old property of the poet's Arden grandfather and residence of his Shakespeare grandfather.

Joyce seems to have died unmarried before the proving of her father's will, as the property was divided into six, and not into seven, portions. Alice, who, along with Mary, acted as executrix to her father's will, seems also to have died unmarried.

On the Shakespeare side the poet *may* have had cousins, though we are not able to prove their descent from records at present in hand. More than one family claim to have descended from cousins, and consequently from Shakespeare's grandfather Richard. But we must not forget there were other Richards at his time. The Richard of Wroxall, Mr. Yeatman insists, must be the same as the Richard of Snitterfield, though it seems hardly possible, seeing we find the one officially associated with the Priory of Wroxall 26 Henry VIII., 1535,³ and the other presented for non-suit of court at Snitterfield 20 and 22 Henry VIII.; for infringing the rights of pasture there, October 1, 1535; and receiving a legacy from a friend that suggested continued residence: "Unto Richard Shakespere of Snytfield my foure oxen which are now in his keeping." (Will of Thomas Atwode, *alias* Tailor, of Stratford-on-Avon, 1543.) Three successive Richards lived in Rowington. One, "Richard Shakyspere, of Rowington, Weyver," died in 1561, and mentioned his sons William and Richard in his will drawn up that year, on June 15, and proved on June 30 (goods prized by John Shakspere and Richard Sanders). Another Richard of the same place made a will in 1591

¹ See "Release from Thomas Stringer of Stockton, co. Salop, to Alexander Webbe of Snitterfield, *husbandman*, 12th Feb., 11 Eliz., witness John Shaxpere," confirmed after the marriage of Margaret to Edward Cornwall, October 16, 18 Elizabeth. "A transfer from John Shakespeare and Mary his wife" of her shares of Snitterfield, 21 Eliz., for £4; 15 Oct., 22 Eliz., for £40; and 23 Eliz., 6s. 8d. "Release from Thomas Stringer and Thomas Edkins to Robert Webbe, 23rd Dec., 21 Eliz." "A grant from Edmund Lambert and Joane his wife to Robert Webbe of their interest in Snitterfield, 2nd May, 23 Eliz." (Stratford-on-Avon Records).

² He appointed John Shakespeare overseer of his will April 15, 1573.

³ See "Valor Ecclesiasticus," Warwickshire, at Dissolution, Henry VIII.

and died in 1592, whose children were John, Roger, Thomas, William, and Dorothy Jenkes; his wife's name was Joan. (There was also a grandson, Thomas, son of John.)¹ Another Richard died in 1614,² whose eldest son was William. But each of these Richards, from his family and connections, can be proved to be a different man from the Richard of Snitterfield. We are reasonably sure that our John was the son of the latter, as he administered his goods on his death after 1560-61; and if so, we are sure that Henry also was his son, as Henry was the brother of John. This is mentioned in the Declaration of 1587,³ when Nicholas Lane proceeded against John as surety for his impecunious brother Henry. Henry was also summoned with John to appear as witness in the Mayowe and Webbe case, 23 Elizabeth. He had a wife called Margaret, whose death immediately follows his own in the Register of Snitterfield;⁴ but we are not sure that he had any children. It is quite probable that when Robert Webbe married and settled in Snitterfield, and Edward Cornwall came into power there, that Henry moved thence.⁵ Just about the time we find in the Registers of Hampton-on-Avon or Bishop Hampton, "Lettyce, daughter of Henry Shakespeare of Ingon,⁶ bapt. June 4th, 1583. Jeames, son of Henry Shakespeare, bapt. Oct. 15th, 1585." Yet he appears as one of "the pledges" at the baptism of Henry Townsend, of Snitterfield, September 4, 1586. "Jeames Shakespeare, of Ingon, buried Oct. 25th, 1589,"⁷ is also mentioned by Malone. This is rather confusing in relation to the "Joannes" mentioned by Halliwell-Phillipps as being buried in the same place so near the same date (see *post*, p. 218).

A William Shakespeare appears once in Snitterfield as prising the goods of John Pardu in 1569; but we do not know his age and residence, and there is no clue to any relationship with him.

A William prised the goods of Robert Shakespeare of Wroxall 1565, and the goods of John Shaxper of Rowington, 1574.

An Anthony occurs among the billmen of Snitterfield in the muster book of 1569. John Shakespeare of Rowington, who held

¹ Worcester wills.

² *Ibid.*

³ "Henricus Shakper, frater dicti Johannis," February 1, 29 Elizabeth, 1587.

⁴ "Henry Sakspere was buryed the 29th day of Dec., 1596." "Margaret Sakspere, widow, being tymes the wyff of Henry Sakspere, was bured ix Feb., 1596" (Snitterfield Registers).

⁵ Henry had a fight with Edward Cornwall and drew blood, October 12, 1574. See Halliwell-Phillipps' "Outlines," vol. ii., p. 209.

⁶ Ingon is in the parish of Snitterfield.

⁷ Malone's "Life," vol. ii., p. 23, ed. 1821.

land at Wroxall 22 Henry VIII., had a son Antonio, rather an unusual name. Tradition says the poet had an uncle or grand-uncle, Antonio. But we must beware of using tradition as a staff to lean upon. No Anthony appears in any family papers. An Antonio Shakespeare married Joane Whitrefe at Budbrook (in the parish of Hampton Corley), November 14, 1573; and in the Register we find: "Henrie son of Antonio Shakspere and Joane his wife, baptized 24th March, 1575." "Elizabeth, daughter to Antony Shaksper of Hampton, baptized Feb. 10th, 1583," in the Stratford Registers; and "Henry, son of Antonio Shakespeare, buried June 18th, 1583," in Clifford Chambers. This wandering makes his life rather confusing to us.

Thomas Shakespeare *might* have been an uncle. He had a son named John, baptized at Snitterfield March 10, 1581. Of this child we know nothing further. Thomas was presented as a regrator or forestaller of barley and wheat at Snitterfield Court, held April, 1575. A Thomas, probably the same, appears in Stratford Records between 23 and 28 Elizabeth. He was sued for the price of malted barley in 23 Elizabeth.

There was a Johanna Shakespeare,¹ whose burial record in Snitterfield in 1595, has no allusion to any male relative. She might have been an aunt, a grand-aunt, or even a grandmother, and the widow of Richard. Similar entries of wives and widows have been found in the neighbourhood. Joan was an important name in John Shakespeare's eyes.

Richard had probably a daughter who became Mrs. Green. A "Thomas Green, *alias* Shakespeare," was buried in Stratford-on-Avon March 6, 1590. He was probably the father of Thomas Green, solicitor, in whose "Diary and Correspondence" we find allusions to his "cousin Shakespeare"²: "My cosin Shakespeare, coming yesterday, I went to see him how he did."³

It was he who conducted the Addenbrooke prosecution (1608), at which time, we know not for what reason, he appears to have

¹ "Johana Shaxspere mortua est et sepulta January quinto, anno 1595" (Snitterfield Registers).

² Thomas Green was a Councillor of Middle Temple and a solicitor. (See Quyne's Town Accounts, Jan. and Feb., 1600-1). He was appointed Steward of the Court of Record, Stratford-on-Avon, on September 7, 1603. There was no Town Clerk then, and the Steward did the duties until the Charter granted to the town by James I., July 8, 1610, created the office of Town Clerk. He held part of the remainder of the tithes, the half of which were held by Shakespeare.

³ Green's "Diary," June 17, 1614, Stratford-on-Avon Records. See also Ingleby's "Shakespeare and the Enclosure of Welcombe."

been living in Shakespeare's home, New Place, in Stratford-on-Avon.

There might have been an indefinite number of cousins by marriage among the Hathaways.¹ I only mention this now in relation to one strange example of the desire of association somehow with Shakespeare. In the catalogue of the Shakespeare Library of Warwick Castle is the title of a book written by a Hathaway clergyman of Tewkesbury, said to be "a descendant of Anne Hathaway," ignoring the fact that *Anne Hathaway* was *Mrs. Shakespeare*.

Outside the immediate family of the poet there were many contemporaries in Warwickshire, who may have been connected in some far-off degree.

Beside John Shakespeare's *double* of Stratford-on-Avon, there was a John Shakespeare of Clifford Chambers, a village a mile or two out of Stratford, who has also been confused with him. He married there, on October 15, 1560, Julian Hobbys, widow. He sued William Smith, of Stratford, for debt in 1572; and in the will of John Ashwell, of Stratford, 1583, it is stated that "John Shakespeare, of Clifford Chambers, was in his debt." It is quite probable he was the John often in debt, who had "no goods to seize" in Stratford-on-Avon, generally supposed to be the poet's father.

Other notices of the name, besides the Henry and Antonio above-mentioned, appear in the Clifford Registers. Charles Malarly and Alice Shakespere were married in 1579. Katharine Morris, servant to John Shakespeare, was buried in 1587; Julian Shakespere buried July 22, 1608; John Shakespere buried October 20, 1610. These latter dates set the question of identity at rest.

Another agricultural John was in possession of Ingon in 1570,² sometimes confused with him; but Halliwell-Phillipps says that he must be a different person, reasoning from the entry in Hampton Lucy Register, "Joannes Shakespere, of Yngon, was buried the xxvth of September, 1589."³ I have not been able to verify these entries (see *ante*, p. 216).

¹ The name often appears in the Stratford Records. In the "Warwickshire Survey" (Philip and Mary) a John Hathaway held land at Shuttery by copy of Court Roll, dated April 20, 34 Henry VIII. John Shakespeare became bondsman for Richard Hathaway in 1566, showing friendliness before his son's marriage. Family wills show friendliness between the families afterwards. Richard Hathaway was High Bailiff of Stratford-on-Avon 1626, and many of the name were buried in Trinity Church, Stratford-on-Avon. Some branches of the family bore arms. See Gwillim's "Display of Heraldry," London, 1660, p. 378.

² See "Rot. Claus," 23 Elizabeth.

³ Halliwell-Phillipps' "Outlines," vol. ii., p. 253.

Just as his father had *doubles*, so had William. There was a William Shakespeare drowned in the Avon, and buried at St. Nicholas, Warwick, June 6, 1579. The world would not have known what it had lost had this fate overtaken "our Will," but it makes us shiver now as we think of it, even as a past possibility. It has been thought that this youth was the son of Thomas Shakespeare, shoemaker, of Warwick, and brother of John the shoemaker of Stratford. But he seems rather young for that relationship.

Another contemporary William seems to have been in a small way of business as a farmers' agent, sometimes a lender and sometimes a borrower. Among the Shakespeare manuscripts at Warwick Castle are preserved bonds for 2s. 6d. for a quarter of a year's use of £5 by William Shakespeare in 1620, 1624, and 1626. Another of "three quarters of oats to Will Shakespeare for a quarter's use of £5 due upon the 10th of May last, 1621."¹

It has seemed to me much more than probable that this was the William who sued Philip Rogers in the Court of Record at Stratford-on-Avon² in 1604, for the price of a strike of malt sold and other money due. "The declaration filed by William Shexspere" in the Court has been accepted by Halliwell-Phillipps and all the Baconians as concerning the poet. But in the first place, any such declaration at that date would then have designated our Shakespeare "gent"; in the second, he would have employed his cousin, Thomas Greene, as his attorney, and not William Tetherton, and Thomas Greene would have spelt his name otherwise than it is written. In the third place, there is no corroborative testimony that the poet ever sold malt, and there is concerning this contemporary William.

The early Registers of Rowington are lost, but we have shown from the Wills that there were Shakespeares there bearing this Christian name. The Richard of Rowington, who died in 1561, mentions a son William in his will. The second Richard of that place had a son William mentioned in the will of 1591. The third Richard and his wife Elizabeth had four sons, William, Richard, Thomas, John, and a daughter Joan. William had worked as a labourer without wages on his father's property, with expectation of succeeding to it. But some years before his father's death he went,

¹ A collection of thirty-five MSS. containing the name of Shakespeare. Besides these of William, there are papers of Thomas Shakespeare of Tamworth, 1679; Edward Shakespeare in the Manor of Solihull, October 2, 1688, and in 1690; John Shakespeare, 1707, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712; Widow Shakespeare, 1712-1714; Benjamin Shakespeare, 1713; Benjamin Shakespeare's Barne, 1714.

² Stratford-on-Avon Records.

with his father's permission, out to service, and married a certain Mrs. Margery. His father was incensed against him, and left the little property to his youngest son, John, November 13, 1613, proved in 1614.¹ A Chancery suit between the brothers was instituted in the Star Chamber, and the case was heard at Warwick, in 1616, before four Commissioners, one of whom was Francis Collins, gent., the overseer of the will of the poet. William the plaintiff was then about forty years old. Legal proceedings were also commenced in 1614 at Worcester by a William about the property of his mother, Elizabeth.² This is probably the same man, who felt injured by his family, while supported by his wife's money in his law-suits. The mark of a William Shakespeare is found on a roll of the Customs of the Manor of Rowington, confirmed by the jury in 1614. Was he the same? And if not, which of these was the William Shakespeare whose name appears in the list of the trained soldiers of Rowington,³ taken before Sir Fulke Greville at Alcester, September 23, 1605, erroneously by some believed to be the poet?⁴

A William Shakespeare, of Hatton, married Barbara Stiffe in 1589; styled "gent" at baptism of his daughter *Susannah*, 1596. In the Star Chamber proceedings is the notice of a fine levied "inter Willielmum Shackespeare et Georgium Shackespeare, quer. et Thomam Spencer, arm. Christopherum Flecknoe et Thomam Thompson deforc. de octo acris pasturæ cum pertinentiis in Claverdon, alias Claredon, 12 Jac. I. (1615)."⁵ John Weale granted to Job Throgmorton the cottage in which William Shakespeare dwelt at Haseley, March 4th, 1597 ("Hist. MS. Com. Rep.").

I have collected these illustrations in order to show that the name William was not by any means rare in the Shakespeare family, and to account for some of the errors made concerning descents.

In 1589, also in the Star Chamber proceedings, we find there is a case brought by "Mary Ruswell against John Vale and Katharine his wife, and Aylese Shackspire." This Alice Shakespeare was John Vale's mother-in-law and a widow. Is it not possible she might be the sister "Alice Shakespeare" referred to in the Griffin will?

In most of the Warwickshire districts, where the name is found in the earlier half of the sixteenth century, it is found in the latter

¹ *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series, xii., p. 81 and 161, August 3, 1867, contains all the papers.

² See "MS. Episc., Worcester," and Halliwell-Phillipps' "Outlines," ii. 256.

³ "Dom. Ser.," State Papers, James I., xv. 65, September 23, 1605.

⁴ "Mr. Collier says we have intelligence regarding no other William Shakespeare at that date" (French, "Shakespeareana Genealogica," p. 526).

⁵ French, *ibid.*, p. 540.

half, and also in the seventeenth century, though sometimes branches migrated to new neighbouring localities. It would be impossible to work out every family in detail in a paper such as this.

And yet some notices are necessary to complete the rapid survey. The Shakespeares appear in two groups, one north and east of Stratford-on-Avon, as at Ingon and Snitterfield. One family had settled at Tachbrook, nine miles north-east by east from Stratford. There was baptized "Roger, son of Robert Shakespere, 21 April, 1557." Robert was a weaver, and was probably son of Richard Shakespeare, of Haseley, weaver, in the reign of Henry VII. He had also a son John, born 1574; a daughter, Alice, buried 1559; another, Isabel, baptized 1560.

Roger married Isabel Parkins in 1592, and Alice Higgins in 1595, and seems to have had a son, John, not in the register. But on April 22, 1628, Elizabeth Shakespeare, the daughter of John and Christian his wife, was baptized, and on April 4, 1630, Judith Shakespeare, the daughter of John and Christian Shakespeare. Later generations of the families of Roger, John, and Walter are recorded there.¹

A few Shakespeares have been found in Alcester. But the older centre lay further north. By far the greatest number of names are found in the villages to the west of a line drawn between Coventry and Warwick, including Meriden, Hampton-in-Arden, Berkswell, Knoll, Balshall, Kenilworth, Packwood, Lapworth, Baddesley, Clinton, Wroxhall, Haseley, Hatton, Rowington, and Budbrooke.²

¹ Communicated in full by the Rev. E. T. Codd to *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series, vol. viii., December, 1865, p. 185.

² There are many Shakespeare wills preserved in Lichfield. Christopher Shakespere of Packwood, August 31, 1551, proved August 15, 1558, mentions a wife Isabel, and sons, Richard, William, Roger, Christopher, and John, and daughters, Alice and Agnes; Elizabeth Shakspere of St. Werbergs, Derby, 1558; Roger Shakspere of Tachbrook, August 2, 1605; wife Alice and son John; William Shakespeare of Coventry, shoemaker, March 18, 1605-6; Thomas Shakespeare of Packington Parva, April 28, 1610, had a wife, Phillip, and sons, George, (who was to have Coleshill lands), Thomas, Andrew, and a daughter, Alice Croft.

There has been a group entered in the Calendar in relation to the Shakespeare and Ensor connection (Nicholl's "Herald and Genealogist," vol. ii. p. 297):

Thomas Shakespeare of Coventry, admin.	1693.
George Shakespeare of Fillongley, will	1700.
Sara Shakespeare of Pen, admin.	1712.
Thomas Shakespeare of Arley,	„ 1720.
William Shakespear of Coventry,	„ 1724.
William Shakespear of Arley,	„ 1729.
George Shakespear of Coleshill,	„ 1734.

There was an administration granted to Elizabeth Shakespeare, widow, of the estate of Roger Shakespeare, of Chesset Wood, in the parish of Hampton-in-Arden, April 15, 1597.

John Shakespeare, of Knoll, Warwickshire, left to his eldest son, Henry, £5, and to each of his children £5—John, Elizabeth, Henry,

Anne Shakespeare of Coventry, admin. 1751.

George Shakespeare of Fillongley, „ 1754.

Mary Shakespeare of Aston, „ 1768.

From the Hatton and Hasely Registers, which record the death of Roger Shakspeare, 1558, and of Domina Jane, 1571, we also find :

Isabel uxor Thomas Shakspeare, formerly wife of John Tybotes, buried April 4, 1570.

Nov. 5, 1570, Katharine Shakspeare, filia Nicolas Shakspeare, bapt.

Jan. 6th, 1579, Elizabeth, dau. of Nicolas Shakspeare, bapt.

Jan. 6th, 1589, William Shakspeare and Barbara Stiffe, married.

March 25, 1593, Peter, son of Nicolas and Alice Shakespeare, bapt.

Sept. 8, 1593, Thomas, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Shakspeare, bapt.

March 14, 1596, Susannah, dau. of Wm. Shakspeare, gentleman, and Barbara, bapt. (March 6th, 1597. This child was buried.)

July 23rd, 1598, Katherine, dau. of Wm. and Barbara Shakspeare, baptised.

Sep. 21, 1606, Thomas Shaxper buried.

Dec. 26, 1607, Nicholas Shaksper of Busall buried.

Jan. 26, 1607, Elizabeth Shaksper of Busall buried.

Aug. 28, 1608, Marie, daughter of Thomas Shaxsper, bapt.

Feb. —, 1610, Barbara, wife of Mr. William Shakspeare, buried.

Jan. 20, 1612, John Hastings and Susanna Shaxper, married.

The parish registers of Haseley and of Hatton are mixed.

The early parish registers of Wroxall are lost, and only begin with 1586.

On Dec. 9, 1588, Fraunces Shaxper . . . was buried.

May 29, 1592, Nicholas Shaxper and Alice Edmunds m.

March 25, 1593, Peter, fil. Nicolas and Alice Shaxper, bap.

Nov. 17, 1594, Susannah, daugh. of Nicolas and Alice Shaxper, bap.

Sep. 17, 1595, Elizabeth, ux. William Shaxper, buried.

Sep. 10, 1596, Cornelius, fil. Nic. and Alice Shaxper, bap.

Feb. 3, 1599, Annah, dau. of Nic. and Alice Shaxper, bapt.

April 9th, 1600, Annah, dau. of Nic. and Alice Shaxper, buried.

June 15th, 1603, Hester, dau. of Nic. and Alice Shaxper, bapt.

(No Registers from 1604 to 1641.)

1641, Peter Shakspeare buried.

May 17th, 1642, William Smith and Catherine Shakspeare, m.

Sept. 25, 1645, Nicolas Shakspeare buried.

May 16th, 1665, Ralf Stokes and Margaret Shakspeare m.

Jan. 26, 1670, Robert Shakespeare and Ann Averno m.

Oct. 4, 1678, Jane, dau. of Robert Shakespeare the elder, buried.

March 29, 1681, Robert, fil. Richard Shakespeare and his wife, bapt.

May 30, 1714, Ann ux. Robert Shakespeare, buried.

May 13, 1719, Robert Shakespeare buried.

Thomas ; to his grand-daughter, daughter of John, £5 ; his property he left to his youngest son, John, 33 Charles II., September 30, 1681.¹ A William Shakespeare,² of Knowle, is mentioned in 12 George II., as "tenant to the precipe."

The will of Robert Shakespeare, of Wroxall, March 19, 1565, shows that he had a son, Nicolas, that another Nicolas owed him money, and that his goods were prized by William Shakespeare. John Shaxper, of Wroxall, labourer, leaves his goods between his son Edward and his wife ; mentions his sister Alice, his brother Woodam's children, his cousin, Laurence Shaxper, of Balsal, or Beusal, his brothers, William and Nicolas, and his daughter, Alice Windmiles, December 15, 1574.

William Shakespere of Wroxhall, husbandman, in his will, dated November 17, 1609, left legacies to brothers and sisters not named.

John Shakespere of Budbrooke left his best suit to Nicholas Shakespeare ; to his father-in-law, Thomas Burbidge, his best boots ; to Mary Shakespeare two shillings ; to Isabel Poole, late servant to Nicholas Shakespeare, ten shillings. Anne Burbage, now the wife of William Shotteswell, sole executrix, December 28, 1642.³ He was buried December 30, 1642.⁴

Nicholas Shakespeare⁵ of Budbrooke,⁶ being aged and weak, leaves £4 to the poor ; £10 to his mother-in-law, Penelope Parkes ; £40 to his brother-in-law, Richard Parkes ; £10 to his cousin, Richard Naso ; £10 to William Sattlewell of Packwood. Residue to his dear wife Marie, sole executrix, October 23, 1655.

John Shakespeare,⁷ yeoman of Lapworth, made his will October 30, 1637 ; proved by his wife Dorothy, 1638. He had no children, and his nephew, John Twycross, came in for most of his possessions. He left his brother Christopher sixpence a week. Christopher's son John, and his two grandsons, John and Thomas, had each twenty shillings. There was another brother not named, whose three sons, Edward, William, and Thomas, and three daughters were to have £3 6s. 8d. each. Edward's two sons had also legacies. The testator also mentions his sister, Catharine Shotteswell ; Catharine, Elizabeth, Winifred, Humphrey, Thomas,

¹ Somerset House, 88 Drax.

² *Notes and Queries*, 1st Series, vol. xii., p. 123, August 18, 1855.

³ Somerset House, 51 Lee.

⁴ Budbrooke Registers.

⁵ 7 St. John, and 168 Aylett, Somerset House.

⁶ The name of Nicolas Shakespeare of Budbrooke appears in a Recusant Roll of 16 Charles I.

⁷ Somerset House, 51 Lee.

and John Shakespeare. Overseers, John Fetherston of Packwood, Esq., and John Shaxpere of Ringwood. Dorothy Shakespeare, July 13, 1655, left no will. Letters of administration were granted to her nephew, Antony Robbins.¹ In the table of benefactions in Lapworth Church (near Knoll) it is recorded that John Shakespeare and John Twicross gave each two shillings a year to the poor of Lapworth and Packwood.²

(To be continued.)



THE EX-LIBRIS SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.



THE Annual Exhibition of the Ex-Libris Society was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel June 10 and 11, and on the former day the annual banquet, followed by the general meeting of the Society, took place. The dinner and the general meeting will probably neither interest nor concern any save members of the Ex-Libris Society, and the members present and absent will look rather to the columns of the *Ex-Libris Journal* than to our pages for a report of what took place. But there was much in the exhibition that will interest the wider circle the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE appeals to. The chief point about the exhibition which struck us was the evidence it bore to the untiring energy of the honorary secretary, Mr. W. H. K. Wright. Of the bookplates exhibited, which are, of course, the *raison d'être* of the exhibition, many were well worthy of exhibition as works of art, as rarities, as curiosities, and as examples of engraving. But many plates seemed to us to be hardy annuals. The catalogue of 44 quarto pages—another monument to the industry and devotion of the secretary—merits preservation. But we think it a waste of time and money to have printed the Chronological List of Dated Bookplates. To have printed a list of those plates which are *not* included in Mr. Hamilton's "Dated Bookplates" would have been timely and of value. Owners of the book could then have cut up their catalogue to form a supplement to the book.

¹ Admin. 1655, f. 127, July 13.

² Humphrey Shakespeare gave twenty shillings to the poor of this parish, and the like to the poor of Rowington.

There was an exhibit of modern plates executed by Mr. C. W. Sherborne over which we lingered long. The engraving is beyond criticism and most excellent. The heraldry of some of them is the reverse. Why does Mr. Sherborne insist upon placing the coronet of a peer between his helmet and crest? In the plate of Lord Mar and Kellie each crest issues from an Earl's coronet, which is here represented without a cap. Lord Mar and Kellie recently rematriculated his arms in order to have the coat of augmentation for the Earldom of Kellie transferred from the first and fourth quarters to an escutcheon of pretence. In this matriculation each crest is distinctly stated to issue from "a wreath of his liveries"; so that to transplace these wreaths with coronets is absolutely incorrect. We are aware it is the practice to do so in Germany, but the Continental rules of armory are different from British, and as far as we are concerned are a thing apart. But in Lord Battersea's bookplate the mistake becomes an absurdity, for the coronet of a Baron *with the cap* is placed between the helmet and the wreath, which we have always supposed were inseparable.

We were sorry to see no exhibit of plates by Mr. G. W. Eve. It is a moot-point whether he or Mr. Sherborne holds the palm. In design and draughtsmanship, however, Mr. Eve has never had an equal in his own particular school. Probably the truth lies in the fact that he knows heraldry thoroughly, and knows its limits and its possibilities. A solitary plate of his (of the present Norroy King-of-Arms) we noticed in an album on the table. As a matter of design it was far ahead of any others in the room. Another pleasing exhibit was a frame of seven plates executed by Mr. C. Helard, who is certainly one of the best heraldic bookplate designers of the present day. The pick of his plates was a small one of W. C. Barnard. Another bookplate designer, Mr. Forbes Nixon, was only represented by a solitary plate (that of Mr. John Mark) in a collection. The plate—in his own peculiar style, of course—is charming. Mr. Forbes Nixon's work is undoubtedly the nearest approach we have to the real mediæval heraldic art when heraldic art was supposed to be at its best.

But to turn to the heraldic exhibits proper. The majority of these were lent by Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster King-of-Arms. To us the most interesting were the old grants of arms and pedigrees. A grant of arms, dated 1647, by Roberts, Ulster, to Captain Abraham Coles, was curious, inasmuch as the mantlings were most peculiar. The one was completely circular; the other was composed of four colours—gules and argent, and azure and or. The harps were all

depicted with a lion's face in lieu of the usual female figure. The embellishments in the margin were numerous, and included an angel supporting a banner of France. Angels, of course, were the supporters of that kingdom. A lion supports the banner of St. George, and a unicorn that of St. Andrew. But it is curious to find a red dragon supporting a banner azure, thereon a harp or. Probably this is merely a combination of the Welsh badge and the Irish shield, but it causes one to wonder whether any supporters have ever been attributed to Ireland, and if so, what they are. A fleur-de-lis surmounted by a royal crown takes its place with the other royal badges, which is rather unusual. Another grant by Carney, Ulster, to William Petty—afterwards Sir William Petty, founder of the Royal Society—and dated 1656, is interesting inasmuch as it is a Commonwealth grant—all such being at the Restoration declared void. The arms Cromwell designed for the kingdoms with the motto, "Pax quæritur bello," figure largely, but we are puzzled to know why the arms of Dublin appear in the margin.

Another interesting exhibit was a collection of original heralds' funeral certificates — 1595-1596. Amongst them is that of Sir Thomas Lucy's wife, and bears his signature. Sir Thomas Lucy, as everyone knows, is the original of "Justice Shallow." Lord Chief Justice Coke signs the certificate of his mother-in-law.

Whilst there was much that was interesting to be seen in the Exhibition, there was much of a different kind on view. The individual who took up valuable room with "fancy" coats of arms of his own invention wants suppressing vigorously.



THE QUEEN'S IRISH ANCESTORS.

BY STANDISH O'GRADY.

[*Reprinted from the "Daily Graphic."*]



It is not generally known for a fact that Her Majesty is lineally descended from Celtic and pre-Norman kings of Ireland. Edward IV. was the son of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, who was the son of Anne Mortimer and Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Cambridge, grandson of Edward III.

We now leave the Plantagenets and follow the genealogical track through the Mortimers. Anne Mortimer, just mentioned, was the daughter of Roger Mortimer, Earl of

March, who was the son of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, and of Philippa Plantagenet. Philippa Plantagenet was the only child of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and Elizabeth de Burgh, the said Lionel being son of Edward III.

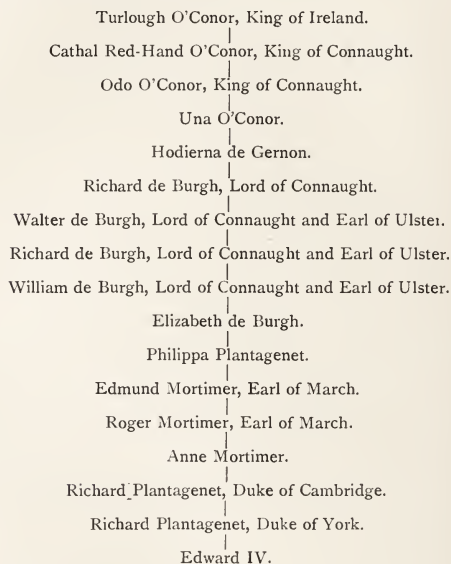
In this lady, Elizabeth de Burgh, we reach the first of the Queen's Irish ancestors, and the last of a most distinguished and powerful Irish family which, since the Norman Conquest, had played a great part in the history of the island. She was the only child and sole heiress of William de Burgh, Lord of Connaught and Earl of Ulster. It was through her along the line of descent which we have traced that the Earldom of Ulster at last merged in the Crown. The Prince of Wales is Earl of Ulster to-day. In what high estimation the Irish Earldom of Ulster was at one time regarded is shown by a singular fact in history. In the reign of Henry VII., Con, Captain of the O'Neills, petitioned that monarch to create him Earl of Ulster. The King replied that the Earldom of Ulster was "one of the great Earldoms of Christendom, too great to be conferred upon any subject."

To return to William de Burgh, father of Elizabeth. He was son of Richard de Burgh, also Earl of Ulster and Lord of Connaught, called in Irish history "the Red Earl" of Ulster, who was one of the chief contemporary figures in the reign of Edward I. One of his sisters was wife of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland. This "Red Earl" Richard was son of Walter de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, son of Richard de Burgh, son of William Fitz Adelm de Burgh, first lord of Connaught, and in Irish annals styled William the Conqueror, inasmuch as all the mediæval land titles of the West started with him.

The first of these de Burgh Earls of Ulster was Walter in the foregoing list. He acquired the Earldom by marriage with the only child and heiress of Hugo (the younger) de Lacy, second Earl of Ulster, the first being the famous John de Courcy, who was created Earl of Ulster by Henry II. The de Burghs' ancestors were a most potent family, and, in fact, the pillars of the Norman-Irish political and social system. When they fell that system all but collapsed.

It is through the de Burghs that the Queen derives her line from the Celtic kings of Ireland. Walter de Burgh, son of Richard, son of William Fitz Adelm (the Conqueror), had for his mother Hodierna de Gernon, whose mother was Una O'Connor, daughter of Odo O'Connor, King of Connaught, son of Cathal Red-Hand, King of Connaught, son of Turlough O'Connor, King of Ireland, whose

eldest son, Roderick, was the last King of Ireland. So the line of descent from Turlough, King of Ireland, whose floruit was *circa* 1140 A.D., runs down through the O'Conors, the de Gernons, the de Burghs, the Mortimers, and thence through the Plantagenets of the House of York as follows :



THE CAPTURE OF WASHINGTON BY THE
ENGLISH, 1814.

IN 1812, while Great Britain was fighting in the Peninsula, a quarrel broke out with the United States of America of so serious a character that the Government of that republic declared war against this country. It is unnecessary to enter into the causes of this fresh trouble that came upon us when our hands were more than full by our struggle with the French. It suffices to say that during the first two years of its continuance we confined our efforts to the protection of Canada and to the maintenance of hostilities by sea. In the spring of 1814, however, Napoleon being defeated and his troops driven out of Spain, peace was concluded in Europe, and the large British forces then employed were set at liberty to undertake any other duty that might be required of them.

It was therefore determined to act with greater vigour in America, and finish the unfortunate war that had been begun there. For this purpose three brigades were sent to Canada, while one brigade, under the orders of Major-General Robert Ross, sailed from Bordeaux to the eastern coast of the United States.

General Ross had served with conspicuous distinction during the long wars with France. In the earlier portion of his career he displayed great gallantry at Krabbendam in Holland, where he was severely wounded (1799). In 1801 he was engaged in Egypt; and later, in 1806, when in command of his regiment (the 20th, now the Lancashire Fusiliers), he brought up his men on the flank of the French at Maida, who were in the act of turning the British left, and by "a prompt display of gallantry and judgment, to which the army was most critically indebted," he contributed in no small degree to the important victory which the English gained on that occasion. In 1808 he served under Sir John Moore in Spain, and took part in the retreat to Corunna, where his regiment was actively engaged, and distinguished itself by its discipline and conduct in the rearguard. Next year he was present in the disastrous expedition to Walcheren. In the autumn of 1812 he was again sent to the Peninsula, and participated in the remainder of the war, until, wounded at Orthez (February 27, 1814), he was for a time incapacitated from further active service. Early in 1813 he obtained

command of a brigade, and was promoted Major-General in June of that year. During this portion of his career his military reputation increased; he was specially noted for his foresight, energy, and intrepid constancy, and through the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Duke of Wellington bore testimony that "General Ross's brigade distinguished themselves in the Pyrenees beyond all former precedent."

The brigade sent to America under this capable and gallant leader consisted of four battalions, and represented a force of some 3,400 men. They joined (August 17) Vice-Admiral Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane's fleet lying in the Chesapeake, when a further reinforcement of 700 or 800 marines met them.

The war, hitherto conducted on a very small scale, had given rise to many lamentable incidents, and had irritated Great Britain to a considerable degree. The mission entrusted to this expeditionary force included the duty "to retaliate upon the Americans for the outrages which they had committed upon the frontiers," and Sir A. Cochrane gave them notice (August 14) that the object we now had in view was to "destroy and lay waste such towns and districts upon the coast as might be assailable."

On August 19 an advance was made against the Baltimore flotilla in the Patuxent, when the British army landed at St. Benedict. They mustered about 4,500 combatants, three small guns drawn by sailors, and some rocket tubes. They started from their bivouacs on the 20th, and marching through the village of Nottingham, reached Upper Marlborough on the 22nd; while launches, barges, and boats from the fleet, under Admiral Cockburn, ascended the river to seize the flotilla mentioned. The American commander, however, did not wait to be attacked; for, having no means of escape, and perceiving that the combined forces by sea and land were too strong for him, he burnt his ships, seventeen in number.

This object having been accomplished, General Ross now determined to capture the capital of the United States, and on the 23rd he marched, accompanied by Admiral Cockburn, to Washington, which lay some sixteen miles from Upper Marlborough. The resistance up to this time had been comparatively slight; but as the army left Upper Marlborough it became more determined, and on the next day it was ascertained that the enemy was collecting his forces to oppose the serious invasion with which he was threatened. To compensate for the deficiency in cavalry, a few artillery drivers were mounted upon horses, and were soon converted into a useful body, sufficient, at least, to give warning should the enemy attempt

to harass the march, but not sufficient to perform cavalry duties in an unknown and hostile country.

The march had been conducted under difficult conditions. At one time the way led through dense woods, and at another over an open plain where the heat was so oppressive that many of the men fell out, unable to proceed any further. A halt was called before noon, "and yet so oppressive was the heat that we had not resumed our march above an hour when the banks of the wayside were again covered with stragglers, some of the finest and stoutest men in the army being literally unable to go on."¹

The absence of cavalry prevented the invaders from obtaining information of the enemy's movements and of the country over which they had to pass. They could not ascertain his numbers or dispositions, nor could they find out where and in what order he was preparing to resist them. It was not therefore until the two opponents were near each other that we perceived the Americans drawn up in three lines on a position of great natural strength above the town of Bladensburg, some five miles from Washington. Their front and left were protected by a branch of the Potomac, as broad as the Isis is at Oxford, and their right rested upon a thick wood and a deep ravine. The river was crossed by a narrow bridge which led from the town by a road that passed through the centre of the position on the way to the capital; and its right bank was covered by a narrow strip of willows and larch, where the enemy had stationed strong bodies of riflemen. Behind the plantation the fields were open and clear, intersected by rows of high and strong palings; behind these rows stood the first line, with the second line in a similar position higher up the slopes, while the third, in reserve, was in a wood which crowned the heights. The artillery, 20 guns, swept the bridge, or were placed with the second line. The whole, some 8,000 or 9,000 strong, with 300 to 400 cavalry, were under the orders of General Winder.

Perceiving the necessity of an immediate attack, and, indeed, the impossibility of manœuvring, the British General ordered an advance across the river even before the stragglers had time to rejoin their corps. The bridge was crossed in the teeth of the enemy's fire, and the heights in his possession stormed with the wonted courage and impetuosity of British troops. It was not long

¹ "A Narrative of the Campaigns of the British Army at Washington and New Orleans, under Generals Ross, Pakenham, and Lambert, in the years 1814 and 1815," pp. 111, 114. By an Officer who served in the expedition. London: John Murray, 1821. (Attributed to Mr. Gleig, late Chaplain-General to the Forces, at that time a combatant officer in the 85th Regiment.)

before "the first line giving way, was driven on the second, which, yielding to the irresistible attack of the bayonet and the well-directed discharge of rockets, got into confusion and fled, leaving the British masters of the field. The rapid flight of the enemy and his knowledge of the country, precluded the possibility of many prisoners being taken, more especially as the troops had during the day undergone considerable fatigue."¹ Ten guns fell into the hands of the victors. Our losses out of some 3,000 men engaged, amounted to 143 killed and wounded. The General, who, according to his usual practice, was in the thick of the fighting, had a horse shot under him. Two brigades only had taken part in the action, and while they remained on the field to recover their order, the third, which formed the reserve and was unbroken, took the lead, and, under the General, pushed forward to Washington.

We have already stated what the orders were that bound the British commander in his dealings with a captured town or district; but General Ross was still anxious that the hard treatment which he was instructed to mete out to the conquered should press as lightly as possible upon them. He approached Washington and halted his troops outside the city, sending forward a flag of truce with terms. "But whatever his proposal might have been, it was not so much as heard; for scarcely had the party bearing the flag entered the street than they were fired upon from the windows of one of the houses, and the horse of the General himself, who accompanied them, killed."²

This most serious breach of the law of nations put an end to any accommodation. Washington was immediately seized and subjected to the treatment which was enjoined by the British Government, by the destruction of all public property and of an immense quantity of warlike stores of every description, both naval and military. The dockyard and arsenal had been fired by the enemy before he retired, and seven or eight very heavy explosions during the night denoted that large magazines of powder had been blown up. All private property, however, was scrupulously respected, and the safety of the inhabitants provided for. As night came on, the two remaining brigades having removed the wounded into Bladensburg, reached the capital while the work of devastation was proceeding.³

¹ General Ross's despatch, August 30, 1814. ² "A Narrative, etc.," p. 125.

³ Lord Liverpool, writing on this event to Lord Castlereagh, remarks: "We have gained more credit with the Americans by saving private property than we have lost by the destruction of their public works and buildings."

While these scenes were being enacted, the Americans, defeated, but not annihilated, recovered from their panic, and bringing up reinforcements, made a movement towards Washington. The British commander had an inadequate force to hold the capital and guard his communications with the fleet; he therefore now determined to move back to his base. This he effected on the night of the 25th—26th, with caution and judgment, and the enemy, completely deceived by his movements, could do nothing against him. In the evening of the 26th the army was once more in Upper Marlborough, and on the 30th the men were again embarked on board ship.

Thus ended a brilliant feat of arms, which naturally attracted immense attention in Europe, raised great hopes in England, and created a profound impression among the people of the United States. But the war was not over yet, and in a short time another expedition was projected against the city of Baltimore. The troops, notwithstanding their losses, amounted to 5,000 men, with six guns and two howitzers (1,000 sailors having been supplied from the fleet), and landed September 12 at North Point, about thirteen miles from the object attacked. The march lay through a wooded country, and about half way our advanced guard became engaged with the enemy's riflemen. General Ross, still accompanied by his friend, Admiral Cockburn, immediately rode forward, and mingling with the skirmishers, fell mortally wounded, pierced by a bullet in the breast. Sending for Colonel Brooke, the next senior officer, he confided to him his instructions, and having discharged his last duty to his country, he breathed out his gallant spirit before he could be taken back to the boats. The advance was continued and the enemy was routed; "but the attack on Baltimore was eventually abandoned, as (apart from the irretrievable loss of their commander) the navy found it impossible to co-operate, and the troops re-embarked on the 15th."¹

To the British army the death of their successful and trusted leader was more than ordinarily severe. "By the courtesousness and condescension of his manners, General Ross had secured the absolute love of all who served under him, from the highest to the lowest; and his success on a former occasion, as well as his judicious arrangements on the present, had inspired every one with the most perfect confidence in his abilities. . . . His movements were at once rapid and cautious; nay, his very countenance indicated a fixed determination and a perfect security of success. All eyes were

¹ "Dictionary of National Biography," xlix. 276.

turned upon him [dying by the roadside] as we passed, and a sort of involuntary groan ran from rank to rank, from the front to the rear of the column." So also, after the attack on Baltimore, does the same author say: "No one talked of a further enterprise, nor was the slightest rumour circulated as to the next point of attack. The death of General Ross, in short, seemed to have disorganized the whole plan of proceedings, and the fleet and the army rested idle, like a watch without its mainspring."¹

The naval commanders and Colonel Brooke were no less affected, and each of them wrote in more than usually warm and affectionate praise of his heroic merits and noble personal qualities, Sir A. Cochrane adding: "The unanimity, the zeal which he manifested on every occasion while I had the honour of serving with him gave life and ease to the most arduous undertakings."

Our affairs were not progressing near the Canadian frontiers, notwithstanding the strong forces collected there. The Prime Minister (Lord Liverpool) lamented that so large a body should have been sent to that quarter; Canada would have been safe with half the amount. "I verily believe that with the remainder added to the force placed under the orders of General Ross we might have taken possession of every considerable town in America south of Philadelphia." The Chancellor of the Exchequer said of this officer in the House of Commons, November 14: "While he inflicted chastisement in a manner to convey in the fullest sense the terror of the British arms, the Americans themselves could not withhold from him the meed of praise for the temper and moderation with which he executed the task assigned to him."

Several monuments were raised to the memory of this illustrious British officer. One in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he was buried, September 29; another in St. Paul's Cathedral, voted by the nation. A third was erected in the parish church of Rosstrevor, his home, by his old regiment, the 20th, he had commanded so long during the wars of the French Revolution, and to whom he was ever most sincerely attached—a feeling warmly reciprocated, and not forgotten to the present day. Lastly, a fine granite obelisk, 100 feet high, was constructed near Rosstrevor, by the officers of the naval and military forces of the "Chesapeake" and by the County Down.

An augmentation to the family arms, crest, and motto was granted by the Prince Regent for the important services General Ross had rendered to his King and country, and in commemoration of the signal victory he had gained, the peculiar, and indeed

¹ "A Narrative, etc.," pp. 174, 200.

unique privilege was accorded to his descendants to call themselves for the future "Ross of Bladensburg." These matters are more particularly described in the reproduction of the document granting these distinctions, which appeared as the frontispiece to the July number of the *GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE*.

Major-General Robert Ross belonged to a family descended from Sir David Ross, who went to Ireland in the reign of King James I., and obtained grants of land in the north of County Down. Towards the end of the seventeenth century his descendants added to their possessions by the purchase of Rosstrevor and the surrounding district in the south of the same county. The General was the second son of Major David Ross (who fought in the Seven Years' War and commanded the Grenadier company of his regiment at the battle of Minden), younger brother and heir of Colonel Right Hon. Robert Ross, M.P., of Rosstrevor, then head of the family, and who died unmarried in 1799. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Adderley, Esq., of Innishannon, co. Cork, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Right Hon. Francis Bernard, of Castle Mahon, co. Cork, ancestor of the 1st Earl of Bandon. Elizabeth Bernard married twice; first, James, 3rd Viscount Charlemont, and by him had a son, 1st Earl of Charlemont, K.P., a distinguished patriot, Commander-in-Chief of the famous Irish Volunteers, and well known in Irish history during the end of the last century; and secondly, Thomas Adderley above-mentioned. In 1802, General Ross married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Glascock, Esq., to whom he was ardently devoted, and who proved her affection to him by remaining, whenever she could, near the seat of war when he was engaged with the enemy. This brave lady, on receipt of the news that he had been wounded at Orthez, "mounted her mule, and in the midst of rain, hail, mud, and all other accompaniments of bad weather, set off from Bilbao for this place [St. Jean de Luz, where he was taken to], which she reached on the fifth day, a distance between eighty and ninety miles, over snowy mountains and bad roads; her anxiety and spirit carried her through, enabling her to bear fatigue without suffering from cold and bad weather."¹

There were several children by this union, of whom three survived—a daughter, Elizabeth, and a son, Robert, dying unmarried, while the eldest son, David, married twice: first, Mary, daughter of William Drummond Delap, Esq. (subsequently, Dunlop), of Monasterboice, co. Louth, by whom he had a daughter, still living,

¹ Private letter from General Ross, dated March 12, 1814, quoted in the "History of the 20th Regiment, 1688-1888," compiled by B. Smyth. London, 1889, p. 344.

and relict of the late Colonel Francis Oldfield, Political Agent at Kolapur, in India. He married, secondly, Hon. Harriet Margaret Skeffington, eldest daughter of Thomas, Viscount Ferrard, by his wife, Harriet, 9th Viscountess Massereene in her own right, and grand-daughter of Right Hon. John Foster, M.P., created Baron Oriel, and Margaret de Burgh, created Viscountess Ferrard in her own right. Lord Oriel was a statesman of much celebrity; he was the last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and was strongly opposed to the Union which was effected by Pitt in 1800.

David Ross of Bladensburg, eldest son of the General, devoted a great deal of his time to travel and to antiquarian research, principally in the East. He took much interest in public affairs, and contested a seat in Parliament unsuccessfully; but his health prevented him from standing again. By his second marriage he had three sons and one daughter. The latter, now alive, is a nun in the Order of the Sacred Heart. Of the former, the eldest, Robert Skeffington, took his degree at Exeter College, Oxford, rowed in the University eight in a winning race against Cambridge, was called to the Bar, and served as a Captain in the South Down Militia. He never married, and subsequently he joined Holy Orders as a Jesuit priest, and died 1892. The second son, John Foster, now Lieutenant-Colonel, and formerly in the Coldstream Guards, married his first cousin, Hon. Blanche Skeffington, and has no issue; he was created C.B. in 1892. The third, Edmond James, is now Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Engineers, and married Alexina, daughter of Hon. Colin Lindsay, of Deer Park, Honiton, son of the 24th Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, and of his wife, Lady Frances Howard, daughter of the 4th Earl of Wicklow. He has issue three daughters.

In concluding this brief account of a remarkable exploit of a brave officer who contributed to the illustrious military annals of his country, we may be pardoned for giving the following extract of a speech delivered in the House of Commons on General Ross shortly after his death: "In private life his goodness of heart, coupled with a peculiar kindness and urbanity of manner, secured the regard and esteem of all who knew him. Never was an officer so universally and sincerely lamented by those under his command. He possessed the happy skill of conciliating by his disposition and instructing by his example; his military knowledge was great, for it was the result of practice and constant experience, whilst his foresight and example in the field were such as to excite the enthusiasm and reverence of those whom he led to victory."¹

¹ "History of the 20th Regiment," p. 349.

THE EARLDOM OF SELKIRK.



UNDER the title of Selkirk, "G. E. C." in his recently published volume of "The Complete Peerage," deals with the vexed question of the succession to the earldom, which is now believed to be vested in the Duke of Hamilton. The Peerage says: "Since his death" (Dunbar James, sixth earl, in April, 1885) "the title has remained dormant, though it seems most probable that the Duke of Hamilton, the heir-male, is entitled thereto." The footnote explains the difficulty:

"In the grant of the dignity in 1688 in favour of Charles Hamilton and others, if (only) the words in the proviso had run, 'any of his *said* brothers' (*i.e.*, his four junior ones), the proviso would have come to an end in 1885, when the issue male of Charles and such brothers became extinct, and the title would unquestionably have devolved on the Duke of Hamilton under the final clause of the remainder; but the words run, '*any* of his brothers,' which phrase, of course, *includes the eldest*, William, who, and whose issue, have successively succeeded to the Dukedom of Hamilton, and who, by so doing, if this proviso be valid, are thereby excluded from inheriting the Earldom of Selkirk, etc., which dignity may possibly (in the circumstances) be held to belong to the younger brother of the last Duke who has so succeeded."

The author gives the exact wording of part of the patent in a note on the previous page as follows:

"There was a proviso that if the said Charles, or any of his brothers, or the heirs male of their bodies should succeed to the Dukedom of Hamilton, that, in such case this earldom '*semper descendet ad fratrem immediate juniorem illi qui ad titulum Ducis de Hamilton succedere contingerit et hæredibus masculis de ejus corpore; quibus deficientibus ut supra dictum est pertinebit.*'"

The original intention very plainly was to keep the Dukedom of Hamilton and the Earldom of Selkirk apart as long as there were two separate male descendants to inherit the two titles. Surely even a Scotch earldom is worth fighting for! Doesn't Mr. Percy Seymour Douglas-Hamilton think the Earldom of Selkirk worth the trouble of an effort to obtain it?

There are only three peerages in existence created with these "shifting limitations," viz., the Earldom of Cromartie, the Barony of Buckhurst, and the Earldom of Selkirk. Of these three, the Barony of Buckhurst is the only one which has been adjudicated upon by the Committee of Privileges, and here, upon the succession of Baron Buckhurst to the Earldom of De la Warr (the contingency it was desired to avoid), it was held that Lord De la Warr could not be divested of the Barony of Buckhurst, in which he had been summoned to and had sat in the House of Lords. But it is still, as "G. E. C." points out, an open question whether his son can succeed him in the Barony of Buckhurst of the original creation. The crucial point of the judgment upon the Buckhurst case (the divesting a man of a peerage in which he has been summoned and has sat) has not arisen in the case of the Earldom of Selkirk, for neither the last nor the present Duke of Hamilton have proved or been officially admitted as Earls of Selkirk, the earldom presently being dormant; consequently, the question of divesting a man of honours which have actually been vested in himself does not arise. It would be a happy occurrence if

a claim were made, as it would then produce a definite decision (which the Buckhurst judgment has not done) whether a shifting limitation is valid.

By the way, this is not the only subsidiary title of the Duke of Hamilton which needs investigation. The Earldom of Arran and the Marquessate of Hamilton, in our opinion, ought to go to the Duke of Abercorn and the Earl of Derby respectively, and the present Duke of Hamilton, we think, is most certainly not Lord of the Duchy of Chatelherault in the Kingdom and Empire of France, as he is stated to be by some of the Peerages. Whether this title now belongs to the Duke of Abercorn (heir male of the first Lord), the Earl of Derby (heir-general of the first Lord), or to Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton (heir-general of the last Duke of Hamilton, to whom the Duchy was confirmed by imperial decree of Napoleon III.) has yet to be decided. It seems to us that the matter must wait until the next time France decides to submit to a king or an emperor. The only logical conclusion seems to be that the original creation of the duchy in the *kingdom* of France now belongs to either the Duke of Abercorn or the Earl of Derby (and Burke very strongly sides with the Duke of Abercorn); and that the imperial decree of Napoleon III. has erected a new duchy which probably now belongs to the Lady Mary Douglas-Hamilton. It would be rather interesting to see the wording of the decree. Can any of our readers supply this?



A LIST OF STRANGERS (*continued*).

BY REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

William Myller	3 monethes	Adrian Adderson within Hofstadt	
John Clowtier	2 yeres	Maudleyn, wife of Wm. Fogge, weaver	
Derick Clowtier his son		David, James, Nyce, and Jaicus his	
William Farmaydon and his wif with		servaunts	
Clowtier	1 yere	Joyce Blomard, and his wif, within	
Hance Peters	13 yeres	Kendall house	8 yeres
Lucas Mosse	2 yeres	Lambert Brower with John Lyon	
Mychaell Gryffyn	6 yeres		[5 yeres
Domyngo Rogerson		Martyn Slepam with John Lyon	6 yeres
Henry Waibour and his wif	16 yeres	Cornelys Giles with Banberyes house	
Katherin hys mayde	2 yeres		[12 yeres
John and Peter his sonnes		Roland Cornellis also within him	1 yere
Charles and Margaret his servaunts		Clays van Brogen, within Adrian	
Peter Back within Raynes	3 monethes	Adrenson, basketmaker	1 yere
Margaret Jacobson, and her daughter		John Formasyn, there also	2 yeres
within Raynes		AT THE STONEHOUSE IN PHILPOT	
Edward Reynolds	14 yeres	LANE.	
Jacob van Trite, and his wyfe	2 yeres	<i>Dowch, not denizens.</i>	
Agnes his childe		Nycholas Lybbard	9 yeres
Adryan Wayter servaunt with Henry		Hans de Viller, servaunt with one	
Curtman	2 yeres	Skypper	
Bastyen Lossard merchaunt	1 yere	Joyce van Harpe	4 yeres
Hance Hofstadt, and his wif	3 yeres	John Rogier	10 yeres
Alexander his servaunt		Leven van de Stelt	8 yeres
Peter Bowlen and his wif	3 yeres	James Baylye and Marye his wif	2 yeres
Hance his son and Henry his servaunt			

IN RICHARD GRAUNGER, BASKET-
MAKER HIS HOWSE.

Dowch, not denizens.

Mathewe Dysseler ... 2 yeres
Godfrey Sheape ... di. yere

AT JOHN JOHNSON HYS HOWSE.

Dowch, not denizens.

John Ap Dylson ... 4 yeres
Garrett Backes ... 1 yere
Richard Van Walcomborough, servaunt
with Angell Mathewe ... 1 yere
Lieven van Ypor, servaunt with Mathewe
Faylland

Arnolde Fayre with Peter Johnson

[3 yeres
James Harmans ... 1 moneth
Terry de la Court ... 8 yeres
William Santyne and his wif 6 yeres
Lewes and John his servautes
Gyles Latore and his wif 2 yeres
Tanikin and Lemkin his daughteres

Italians, denizens.

Lambert Garrett ... 12 yeres
Arnold Giles, and his wif 30 yeres

Italians, not denizens.

Marke Antony ... 6 weekes
Antony Donato ... 23 yeres
John de Pezero ... 7 yeres
Philipp Galterotti... 20 yeres
Francys Bonero with Donato
Jacob Mynistrelis with Galtarotti
John de Swigo ... 20 yeres
Alexander hys Son

Godfrey Sokes with Arnold Giles

[6 yeres
Peter Foxe with hym ... 6 yeres
Jacob Romcon ... 10 yeres

Portingale, not denizen.

Jerome Tover in Toddhonger A Tailor's
house ... 1 yere

French, not denizen.

Nicholas Heath, waterman 15 yeres
Summa ccxii. persons.

Tols per sex wardars & viij. xxi.

BRIDGE WITHIN.

Duchmen, denizen.

Thomas Tysney ... vi. yeres
Mary his wif ... vi. yeares
Peter Bwlltowe, his servaunt on. yeare
Anne Frauncis, his maide iiij. yeares

Duchmen, not denizens.

Thomas Soen ... ii. yeres
Mary his wif ... ii. yeres
Lwcas Thoheyven, his servaunt ii. yeres

Alys Wall his servaunt ... ix. yeres
Alys Moore, wif to one James Moore

[xxix. yeres

William Hownes, his servaunte ii. yeres

Richard Moore }
Marye More }

Mathewen Dequestar ... di. yere
Cornellya his wif

Mathewe John and Cornelis ther
children

Pawlles Mynce ... on. yere

Adryan van Righte ... on. yere

Lucas Hayllior ... vi. yeres

Anne his wif ... xiii. yeres

— his daughter

Mary Hoclas wedowe ... di. yere

Katheryn Mellyn, wif of one John
Melvyn Scotsman ... xxv. yeares

Italizons, denisone.

James Moore ... xxix. yeres

Italizons, not denizens.

Robert Ridolph, merchaunt 4 yeres

Robert Nerony, his servaunte xi. yers

Phillipp Cursyns ... iii. yers

Lakary Mounty, his servaunte ii. yers

Ypollite Santyne, his servaunte ii. yeres

Cosyno Graffye ... vii. yers

Dommingo Coturdino his servaunt
[ii. yers

Grecyan, not denison.

John Semeno, a Greezan, his servaunte
[xvi. yeres

Summa xxxv.

PORTESOKENE.

Duchemen, denizons.

Cornelius Bristowe ... 1. yeres

Lucas Busshe ... xxx. yeres

Peter Castlyne }

his wif and iii. children }

Rauff van Rows ... vi. yeres

Lamber Loye ... xxi. yeres

Dericke Poynes ... xlvii. yeres

A Frenchman, denison.

Peter Pase... xxi. yeres

Duchemen, not denizons.

Thomas Chapell, servaunte }
with } xiii. yeres

Lucas Busse

Arthur Johnsonsone ... viii. monthes

John Benisone and

Agnes his wif with

Ambrose Johnson and Bar-
nard ther children }

John Rowland, wedowe xxiii. yeres

Rowland van Sanford and }

Margaret his wif } on. yere

Danyell Denys	} his ser- vauntes }	} on. yere
Polle Lodwike		
Martyn de Somer		
William Desente		
John Amore ...	... xvi. yeres	
Jenakyn the wife of	} on. yere	
Nicholas de Wale		
Gregory Hawkes ...	... ii. yeres	
Francis Wastell ...	... iii. yeres	
John Carowe, servaunte with	} iii. yeres	
Charles Russell		
Rowland Williamsonne ...	vi. weekes	
Christopher —		

Frenchemen, not denisons.

Mary Lovett ...	... iii. yeres
Gilbert Carpenter, wydowe	ii. yeres
Lowell Barsila and }	
Martyn his wife }	
Francis Mouto and his wiff	on. yere

Scottes, not denisons.

Elizabeth Watcome ...	xii. yeres
Bassingworth ...	... iii. yeres
John Fletcher ...	... iii. yeres
Thomas Estridge...	... iii. yeres

Italions, not denisons.

James Flotrye and his wife	new come
Sara his daughter	
Summa xlix.	

VINTRY WARDE.

Dutchemen, not denisons.

John Callan ...	... xxxi. yeres
William Gisone ...	... xxxii. yeres
Harman Rutter et uxore	... xxvi. yeres
Michael Tymberman ...	... xxvi. yeres
Andrew Bitter ...	... xl. yeres
John Mynter, denison ...	... xxii. yeres
Eyde Symons ...	... vii. yeres
Bridgett Kock, wydowe ...	... xxx. yeres
Ellis Foster ...	... xiii. yeres
Jacob Clayse ...	... one yere
Anthony Borne ...	... one yere
Anthony van De Volley...	... xiii. yeres
John Bridges ...	... iii. yeres
Henry Shepard ...	... iii. yeres
William Johnsonne ...	... viii. yeres

Duchemen, not denisons.

Jacob Johnsonne, servaunt	ii. yeres
Margarett Hosman, widowe	vi. yeres
Martha her daughter	vi. yeres
Jasper Lowndier ...	...
Arnold Smith servaunt	one yere
James Guidon (?)...	...

Italian denison.

Jasper de Galtie vi. monthes
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Portingale denison.

Andro Roderigose ...	vi. yeres
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Frenchmen, no denisons.

John Debylled on yere
Michael Bennarde ix. yeres
Roger Du Balt on yere
Anthony Carowne vi. monthes

Skott, not denisons.

Andrew Rossed iii. yeres
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Spanierd, not denison.

Francis Farnando and 11 children	[xii. yeres]
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Romaines, nol denison.

John Horden {servaunts with }	vii.
James Lamer { M. Satevill }	yeres

Moore, not denison.

Robert Tego a Morisco, servaunt with	
Thomas Castlyn	

Greke, not denison.

Amdro Nino	
Summa xxxiii.	

WALBROKE.

Dutchemen, denisons.

Rumbell Johnson...	... Yeres
Martyn Stronge, tailor ...	... xviii.
Katherin his wif ...	... xxxii.
Edward Strett, tailor ...	... xl.
John Smythe ...	... xviii.
Anthony Vanne (sic) Hoven	... xl.
Giles Vanne (sic) Hill ...	... ix.
	... vi.

Dutchemen, not denisons.

Agatha his wif ...	... vi.
Towe children ...	...
Frauncis Romeros ...	... iii.
John Harmansoune ...	... i.
Nicholas Stevinson ...	... ix.
John Hyllygen ...	... di.
Peter Vanenock ...	... i.
Garrat Dawson ...	... iii.
Martyn Van Barne ...	... ii.
Henry Petarson ...	... ii.
Palle Cockkis ...	... di.
Andrian Kempe ...	...
Peter Alde... ...	... iii.
John de Broyn ...	... iii.
Peter Vanslebe ...	... iii.
Joys van Heck ...	... iii.

Italions, denisons.

Baltesar Santes ...	... xviii.
John Grey, broker ...	... xviii.

Frenchemen, not denisons.

Denes Conne ...	... di.
Bre Maynard ...	... i.
Arnold Delgaunt ...	... a month
Summa xxix.	

REVIEWS.

SOMEWHAT apropos of these times, when the Cabot Commemoration has brought the New World to our minds, come two little books to us from Jamaica. One¹ of these is a pleasantly written account of the history of the island, and St. Jago in particular. Amongst many other matters and facts collected is a description of the house of Sir Hans Sloane, many odd family jottings, notes on ceremonials, etc., and lastly, the account of the funeral of the Countess of Effingham in 1791. It seems strange to us to see it all set out as a programme, with "Songs," "Recitations," and a "Duetto," even if the songs are taken from "The Messiah."

The other volume² is distinctly of great genealogical value, and should prove invaluable to anyone who has occasion to hunt for pedigrees in Jamaica. The book consists of an alphabetical list of any prominent residents in the island between the dates mentioned. Under each name are ranged the facts the author has at hand concerning them—dates of birth, occupation, places of residence, and biographical and genealogical notes. In the Peerage chapter these are somewhat extended. The book is well worth possessing. The publishers send no note of price, but in its unpretentious paper covers we think the cost cannot be heavy.

People in general are apt to laugh at American genealogy. There is certainly a portion of it that is ridiculous, for many American pedigrees are simply monuments of guesswork. But there is another more modest side, in which Americans, Republicans as they are, are far ahead of us in this country. We refer to the small privately printed family histories—often only but a few pages. The value of these as records is very great. Another noticeable feature of these family records is their unassuming truth. They seek not to provide Norman ancestors, but merely place on a permanent footing the facts which, though possibly well enough known to-day, will be utterly forgotten or inaccessible in fifty years to come. Such are two little pamphlets which have come to us: (1) "Richard Williams and the Cromwell Family"; (2) "The Bentley Family," both of which appear to be privately printed.

Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries (July) has an interesting account (communicated by Everard Green, F.S.A., Rouge Dragon), and a reproduction of an old engraving of "A Royal Procession to the City in 1641." A very useful feature of this magazine is the Quarterly Bibliography of all articles, etc., concerning the two counties which the journal takes under its wing.

Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica (June) issues a beautiful facsimile reproduction in colours of a grant of a crest by Edmond Knight, Norroy, to William Pikeringe, of London, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This is followed by a reprint of a grant of a crest to John West, of London, in 1600. We refer to this because the grant contains two words which are new to us, namely, "a Gryffin's head *truncated* and *couched* within a crown or." Judging by the illustration, the effect of these two combined seems to be to deprive the animal's head of any neck at all. There are several pedigrees of the Pincke family and a continuation of the marriage registers of All Saints', Maidstone.

Journal of the Architectural, Archaeological, and Historic Society for the County and City of Chester, vol. vi., part i. This is a bulky volume of nearly 200 pages. The frontispiece is a beautiful facsimile of the Deed of Exemptionification by Earl Randle Gernons of Gifts to St. Werburgh's Abbey. An interesting article on the "Salmon Clause in the Indentures of Apprentices" is given the first place, and a very excellent article is included on "Owain Glyndwr and his Times." Bound up with the volume are "Index of Archaeological Papers published in 1895," and the "Second Report of the Committee for Promoting the Transcription and Publication of Parish Registers."

¹ "Old St. Jago." By G. F. J. (W. A. Feurtádo's Sons, Kingston, Jamaica).

² "Official and other Personages of Jamaica from 1655 to 1790, to which is added a chapter on the Peerage in Jamaica." By W. A. Feurtádo (W. A. Feurtádo's Sons, Kingston, Jamaica).

Queries and Correspondence.

The EDITOR specially invites Correspondence on all Genealogical and Heraldic Matters, and will be pleased to insert any inquiries on such matters and requests for Parish Certificates, Next-of-Kin information, etc.

Replies and letters (which must be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62 Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

TO PARISH CLERKS AND OTHERS IN IRELAND.

FIVE GUINEAS REWARD for the BAPTISMAL REGISTER of RICHARD GREEN, or GREENE, born — 1738.

THE SAME for his MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

A family Bible, now unfortunately lost, contained the following entry : "Richard and Rachel Green married April the 21. 1765. Rachell Green 20 years old 22 of October 1765." Richard lived latterly in Dublin, where he died on February 19, 1835, and was buried in the churchyard of St. Peter's, Aungier Street. There is a tradition among his descendants that he was connected with the family of John Greene, of Old Abbey, county Limerick, whose son Godfrey, a "49" officer, died at Kilmainham Castle on May 13, 1682. Another tradition states that he came originally from Cork.—Apply to H. W. GREENE, Magdalen College, Oxford.

TWO GUINEAS REWARD.

TO PARISH CLERKS AND OTHERS.—MR. FERDINANDO CONINGSBY, a younger son of Lord Thomas Coningsby, is supposed to have died about 1717, and THOMAS (son of Edward Coningsby), who was privately baptized at Meldreth Church, Cambs, October 5, 1739, was presumed to be his grandson.

Will anyone produce the pedigree of the said Ferdinando?

Meopham, near Gravesend, Kent.

June 11, 1897.

Yours truly,

EDWARD C. KETTLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

There are in Astley Church, Worcestershire, two tombs, one to Walter Blount, Esq., 1561, another to Robert Blount, Esq., 1572. Walter was the son of Sir Thomas Blount, of Kinlet, but who was Robert? Can any reader throw any light on his parentage?

York Road, N.

June 7, 1897.

Yours truly,

CHAS WILMOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

I am most anxious to obtain certain information in regard to a Rev. Thomas Barclay, who went to the United States in 1708, being sent there by the Bishop of London, and, through the representations of the latter, being appointed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to be a missionary to the Indians at Albany. What I want very much to learn is the parentage of the Rev. Thomas Barclay.

The Firs, Kelvedon Hatch,

Brentwood, Essex.

May 31, 1897.

Yours faithfully,

S. B. BARCLAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

Can any of your readers give any information concerning a Viscountess Chetwynd, who married as her second husband a Mr. Blacknell? They lived at Fulham, and had an only daughter, who married a gentleman of the name of White, who was in some way connected with the House of Commons. The Viscountess is believed to have been buried at Taplow, Bucks, about 1772.

June 7, 1897.

Yours truly,
"ROSE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

Can any of your readers give information as to what branch of the Yorkshire Hildyards Robert Hildyard belonged, who with a Challoner, also Yorkshire, and a Devonshire Drew, was in Ireland in 1615.

Robert Hildyard held lands at Tallow, in co. Waterford, under Lord Cork. His elder son George, who spelt his name Hellier, Hillier, and different ways, settled at Bristol, and was Mayor of that city in 1654.

Any information regarding the descendants of George Hillier would be also gratefully received.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

On page 182, July number of your magazine, there is a query from "George Miller" about Thorntons, in Kent. I have many extracts from parish registers, etc., and shall be happy to assist Mr. Miller.

Fareham, Hants,

July 7, 1897.

Yours faithfully,

H. J. THORNTON

(Major-General).

[Perhaps Mr. Miller will please communicate with General Thornton.—EDITOR.]

A CORRECTION (PAGE 62).

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

William eleventh Earl of Devon, who died 1859, married twice; his first wife was Lady Harriet Leslie (*née* Pepys), who died in 1839. This lady was daughter of Jane, second Countess of Rothes, who died in 1810; but Henrietta, third Countess of Rothes, died 1819, who was married to a Mr. Gwyther, called a market-gardener, does not appear to have been *directly* connected with the Courtenays.

The Earl's second wife was named Scott, a connection of the Earl of Meath.

A. H.

July 3, 1897.

EARL OF NORWICH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

The correct title of the late Sir Craven Goring was Viscount Goring, that title having been conferred on his ancestor, Sir Henry Goring, Bart., by King James III. and VIII., in 1722.

The Chancellor of the Order of St. Germain informs me that the wreath sent by that order had no inscription "to the Earl of Norwich," as I am told was stated in your last issue.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

RUVIGNY.

7, Victoria Street, S.W.

[Our note was taken from a paragraph in the *Globe*.—ED.]

ROBERT BURNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

In reference to your note concerning the poet Burns, I annex an extract from "The Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland," by George Seton, Edinburgh, 1863. ["Page 148.]

"The 'composition' of a coat armorial has sometimes been pretty successfully accomplished, without the aid or intervention of the duly constituted authorities. An interesting illustration of this occurs in the correspondence of Robert Burns, who thus expresses himself in a letter to Mr. Cunningham, in the year 1793 :

"I lately lost a valuable seal, a present from a departed friend, which vexes me much. I have gotten one of your Highland pebbles, which I fancy would make a very decent one, and I want to cut my armorial bearings on it. Will you be so obliging as to inquire what will be the expense of such a business? I do not know that my name is matriculated, as the Heralds call it, at all, but I have invented arms for myself; so, you know, I shall be chief of the name, and, by courtesy of Scotland, will likewise be entitled to supporters. These, however, I do not intend having on my seal. I am a bit of a herald, and shall give you, *secundum artem*, my arms: On a field azure, a holly bush seeded, proper, in base; a shepherd's pipe and crook, saltirewise, also proper, in chief. On a wreath of the colours, a wood-lark perching on a sprig of bay-tree, proper, for crest. Two mottoes: round the top of the crest, "Wood-notes wild"; at the bottom of the shield, in the usual place, "Better a wee bush than nae field."

"It is somewhat remarkable that these very bearings ultimately found their way into the Lyon Register, being embraced in the grant of arms to Dr. James Burnes (the eldest brother of the lamented Sir Alexander Burnes, and a kinsman of the poet), in the year 1837, and again in an amended matriculation in 1851, to the following effect: Ermine, on a bend azure, an escutcheon, or, charged with a holly-bush, surmounted by a crook and bugle-horn, saltireways, all proper, being the well-known device used by the poet Burns; and on a chief gules, the white horse of Hanover, in allusion to the Civil Hanoverian Guelphic Order conferred on the bearer by William IV., and to the distinguished services of himself and his brothers in India."

"THE SURRENDER OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

In simple justice to myself, I must ask you to insert a few lines disposing of the absolutely unfounded charge that Mr. Hall has now seen fit to bring against me. That charge is that after "eager commendations" of his work, I have attacked "the same work with malignant fury" from personal motives. He observes, therefore, that my "sense of shame is not highly developed."

Mr. Hall knows as well as I do that I never saw that unfortunate and misleading Preface, which alone I have criticized in your pages, till *after* I had expressed the perfectly sincere hope that his work would be a valuable addition to our knowledge. I have never changed my attitude in the least towards that disastrous Preface, which, in the interest of historical students, must be publicly and mercilessly exposed.

I could not anticipate that a Government editor would, in an official work, sacrifice historical fact to the zeal of a partizan, or that, when unable to make good his position, he would take refuge in personal charges which have not a shadow of foundation.

J. H. ROUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

Mr. Round's nice distinction between the indelicacy of attacking a preface which he didn't see more than fifteen months before the work was published, and the text of the same work in which he co-operated, and to which he had access during three or four years, is one of those points of casuistry upon which plain men

are not competent to argue. Mr. Round is apparently satisfied that he has not fouled the inside of the nest, but only the outer branches.

Your readers can answer for themselves the very simple question, why Mr. Round is so indignant about a work against which, with all its many faults, he alone amongst our historical scholars would choose to pronounce a harsh sentence. It is because I have had the courage, as editor, to defend my venerable authority whom Mr. Round, using the advance sheets of the work, had selected as the safe butt of his characteristic criticisms.

Like most of those who devote themselves to correcting others, Mr. Round cannot bear correction himself, even though it be as mild and gentle as my own. This, then, is why my preface is "disastrous," and I am a "scandalous" official and a "partisan," because I have the misfortune to differ from Mr. Round. I would like to ask whether we are not all a little tired of nonsense like this, and of attacks which, trenchant and skilful as they are, seem but the salve for a wounded vanity?

For myself, I shall leave Mr. Round to pursue his "merciless exposures" without further protest. If I am in the right, it is no satisfaction to me to know that Mr. Round is in the wrong, nor, in the contrary event, to seek to show that I am right. My time can be much better employed. Mr. Round's work takes the form of "merciless exposures" of his fellow-students; my own humble and not always successful mission is to offer them help.

HUBERT HALL.

GRAHAM, EARL OF MENTEITH.

The following, taken from the *Stirling Sentinel*, June 29, 1897, is sent to us, evidently for insertion in our pages:

"THE EARLDOM OF MENTEITH.

"Mr. George Marshall Graham, the Canadian claimant to the earldom of Menteith, is fortunate in having such an indefatigable adherent as his cousin, Mr. Easton. This gentleman, after advocating the claim in the daily press, where the weakness of his case has been repeatedly exposed, now takes refuge in the pages of THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, a new London periodical—a most excellent one in its way—to the June number of which he contributes a pedigree intended to show Mr. Graham's descent from the third Earl of Menteith. This, I think, is the third or fourth time Mr. Easton has found it necessary to alter the claimant's pedigree, and I am afraid he has not got on to the right tack yet. In his latest effort, the whole case depends upon whether Mr. Graham's ancestor was the second son of Gilbert Graham of Gartavertane (now Gartartan), who was the third son of the third Earl of Menteith, but of this essential fact no proof whatever is given. There is a great display of authorities, but none to establish any connection between Gartartan and Gartrenich. I can inform Mr. Easton that while it is true that Gilbert Graham of Gartartan had two sons, unfortunately the name of the younger son was not Gilbert, and so his entire fabric falls to the ground. Mr. Easton's topography is also shaky. Gartrenich, east and west, is, as the map of Perthshire shows, several miles from Auchmore, and consequently Auchmore can scarcely be an *alias* for any part of Gartrenich. According to Sir W. Fraser's 'Red Book of Menteith,' the old name for Auchmore was Gardenycht, and unless this is a misprint for Gartrenich, Mr. Easton's identification receives no countenance from his principal authority. There are not a few serious mistakes in the pedigree furnished by Mr. Easton, but this criticism of its main feature must suffice for the present."

[Owing to the large amount of space occupied by the "Jubilee Honours" much correspondence is held over.—ED.]



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

War Office, June 18.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon the under-mentioned lady, in recognition of her services

in tending the sick and wounded in Egypt during the period 1888 to 1894 :

Nursing Sister Louisa Watson Tulloh, Army Nursing Service.

The Jubilee Honours.¹

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, to appoint Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G., G.C.B., to be Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to confer the dignity of an Earldom upon Lord Egerton of Tatton.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to confer Peerages of the United Kingdom upon : The Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G. ; Viscount Downe ; the Right Hon. Lord Justice Lopes ;² the Right Hon. Ion Trant Hamilton ;³ Sir John Burns, Bart. ;⁴ Hon. Sir Donald Smith, G.C.M.G.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to approve of the following gentlemen being sworn Members of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council : Hon. Wilfrid Laurie ; Hon. George Reid ; Hon. Sir George Turner, K.C.M.G. ; Hon. Richard Seddon ; Hon. Sir Hugh Nelson, K.C.M.G. ; Hon. Sir John Sprigg ; Hon. Charles Kingston ; Hon. Sir William Whiteway, K.C.M.G. ; Hon. Sir Edward Braddon, K.C.M.G. ; Hon. Sir John Forrest, K.C.M.G. ; Hon. Harry Escombe ; Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P. ; W. H. Lecky, Esq., M.P. ; John Talbot, Esq., M.P. ; John Wharton, Esq., M.P.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct that the Chief Magistrates of the cities of Leeds⁵ and Sheffield⁶ shall in future bear the title of Lord Mayor.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to direct that the following boroughs shall be raised to the rank of cities : Nottingham, Bradford,⁶ Kingston-upon-Hull.

The Queen has also been pleased to confer the dignity of a Baronetcy upon the

following gentlemen :⁶ the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor ; Sir William MacCormac, President of the Royal College of Surgeons ; Sir John Blundell Maple, M.P. ; David Gamble, Esq., C.B. ; John Gilmour, Esq., of Montrave ; Hugh Ellis-Nanney, Esq. ; George Ernest Paget, Esq., Chairman of the Midland Railway ; Theophilus Peel, Esq. ; James Pender, Esq., M.P. ; Cuthbert Quilter, Esq., M.P. ; Frederick Ripley, Esq. ; Thomas Smith, Esq., F.R.C.S., Surgeon Extraordinary to her Majesty ; Samuel Wilkes, Esq., President of the Royal College of Physicians, and Physician Extraordinary to her Majesty ; Lindsay Wood, Esq.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon the following gentlemen : Henry Howe Bemrose, Esq., M.P. ; Charles William Cayzer, Esq., M.P. ; Thomas George Fardell, Esq., M.P. ; John A. Willox, Esq., M.P. ; S. B. Bancroft, Esq. ; Wyke Bayliss, Esq., President of the Royal Society of British Artists ; Alexander Richardson Binnie, Esq., Engineer to the London County Council ; J. Frederick Bridge, Esq., Mus. Doc. ; Professor Crookes, F.R.S. ; John Dunne, Esq., Chief Constable of Cumberland and Westmoreland ; William R. Gowers, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. ; Felix Mackenzie, Esq., Forbes ; George C. Martin, Esq., Mus. Doc. ; Colonel Henry Oldham, Lieutenant of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms ; John F. L. Rolleston, Esq., Leicester ; His Honour Judge Selfe ; Felix Semon, Esq., M.D. ; George Smith, Esq., of Trelliske ; James Thompson, Esq., General Manager of the Caledonian Railway ; Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Vance, Lieutenant of her Majesty's Royal Bodyguard of Yeomen of the Guard ; James Vaughan, Esq. ; Henry

¹ An alphabetical list of these has been published by the *Daily News*. Later notifications have, however, rendered it incomplete.

² It is stated that he has chosen the title of Baron Heywood.

³ It is stated that he has chosen the title of Baron Holmpatrick.

⁴ It is stated that he has taken the title of Lord Inverclyde of Castle Wemyss.

⁵ It is stated that he has chosen the title of Baron Glencoe.

⁶ The Letters Patent have been since gazetted under the date of July 12.

⁶ It is stated that a Baronetcy was offered to Mr. T. N. Ismay, of Liverpool, and declined.

Arthur White, Esq.; the Lord Mayor of York; the Lord Provost of Edinburgh; the Mayor of Bolton; the Mayor of Brighton; the Mayor of Norwich; the Mayor of Salford; the Mayor of Windsor; Patrick Playfair, Esq., C.I.E., late President of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce; Lieutenant-Colonel George Montgomerie Moore, C.I.E., President of the Madras Municipality; George Cotton, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay; Charles George Walpole, Esq., Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands; Thomas Wardlaw Taylor, Esq., Q.C., Chief Justice of the Province of Manitoba; Melbourne M'Taggart Tait, Esq., Q.C., Chief Justice, Montreal; John Hawkins Hegarty, Esq., D.C.L., late Chief Justice, Ontario; Hon. Henry Hubert Jutta, Q.C., Speaker of the House of Assembly, Cape of Good Hope; Thomas Naghten FitzGerald, Esq., Senior Surgeon to the Melbourne Hospital, Victoria.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Civil Division):

TO BE G.C.B.:

The Right Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., G.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna; the Right Hon. Sir Nicholas O'Connor, G.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg; the Hon. Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, K.C.B.; Sir Arthur Haliburton, K.C.B.

TO BE K.C.B.

The Right Hon. Sir Francis Jeune, Judge Advocate-General; Sir Francis Knollys, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Albert Woods, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir John Gardner Engleheart, C.B.; Sir Andrew Reed, C.B.; Sir John Hassard; John Wolfe Barry, Esq., C.B.; Henry Burdett, Esq.; Henry Craik, Esq., C.B.; Edwin Egerton, Esq., C.B., Her Majesty's Minister at Athens; Edward Frankland, Esq., F.R.S., M.D.; William Huggins, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.; George Lawson, Esq., C.B.; Professor Joseph Norman Lockyer, C.B.; Henry Churchill Maxwell Lyte, Esq., C.B.; William Blake Richmond, Esq., R.A.; Frederick Lacy Robinson, Esq., C.B.; John Skelton, Esq., C.B.; John Taylor, Esq., C.B.; Colonel Edward J. Thackeray, V.C., C.B.; Richard Thorne-Thorne, Esq., C.B.

TO BE C.B.

Colonel the Hon. William Carington; Sir William Macgregor, K.C.M.G., Governor of British New Guinea; Ernest James Lennox Berkeley, Esq., Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General for the Protectorate of Uganda; Edward William Brabrook, Esq., Registrar of Friendly Societies; James Joseph Carden, Esq., Accountant-General,

Post-Office; William Henry Mahoney Christie, Esq., F.R.S., Astronomer Royal; William Augustus Ferguson Davie, Esq., Public Bill Office, House of Commons; Thomas Henry Elliott, Esq., Board of Agriculture; Admiral Field, M.P.; Harry Buxton Forman, Esq., Assistant Secretary, General Post-Office; Vincent Griffiths, Esq., Treasury Valuer and Inspector of Rates; Dr. T. Grimshaw, M.D., Registrar-General, Ireland; Edward Bernard Lewin Hill, Esq., Assistant Secretary, General Post-Office; Maurice Holzmann, Esq., Secretary and Keeper of the Records of the Duchy of Cornwall; Charles A. Hopwood, Esq., Foreign Office; John Jackson, Esq., Chief Constable, Sheffield; Francis Boxholm Jenkinson, Esq., Second Clerk Assistant, House of Commons; William Edward Knollys, Esq., Chief General Inspector of Accounts, Local Government Board; George Lambert, Esq., Director of Greenwich Hospital; Colonel C. P. Le Cornu, Jersey; George Sutherland Mackenzie, Esq.; George Miller, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Education Department; W. D. Niven, Esq., Director of Studies, Royal Naval College; David Nicolson, Esq., M.D.; Henry A. Robinson, Esq., Local Government Board, Ireland; Alfred Sharp, Esq., Acting Commissioner, British Central Africa; Captain Walter James Stopford, Commissioner of Her Majesty's Prisons; Charles Edward Troup, Esq., Home Office; Henry Yorke, Esq., Admiralty.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order:

TO BE KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS:

His Royal Highness the Duke of York; His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; His Highness Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein; His Highness the Duke of Teck.

TO BE HONORARY KNIGHT GRAND CROSS:
Count Arthur Mensdorff-Pouilly.

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDER:

His Serene Highness the Prince Adolphus of Teck, Lord Acton, Lord Rowton, Colonel the Hon. W. J. Byng,¹ Major-General Arthur E. A. Ellis, Major-General Stanley Clarke.

TO BE HONORARY KNIGHT COMMANDER:
Count Arthur Mensdorff-Pouilly.

TO BE COMMANDERS:

His Serene Highness the Prince Alexander of Teck; Colonel George Grant Gordon.

TO BE HONORARY COMMANDER:
Herr Von Angeli.

TO BE MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH CLASS:

The Hon. Alexander G. Yorke; Captain Walter Campbell; Commander the Hon.

¹ These initials should be "H. W. J." The correction has been formally notified.

Seymour J. Fortescue; Captain George L. Holford, 1st Life Guards; Henry C. Woods, Esq., M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Lockhart, Bart., commanding 1st Life Guards; Colonel the Earl of Dundonald, commanding 2nd Life Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Brocklehurst, commanding Royal Horse Guards; Colonel Laurence J. Oliphant, commanding Grenadier Guards; Colonel Viscount Falmouth, commanding Coldstream Guards; Colonel Barrington B. D. Campbell, commanding Scots Guards; Sir Arthur Sullivan; Alfred Gilbert, Esq.

TO BE HONORARY MEMBERS FOURTH CLASS:

M. Pieter L. de Bruyne; Signor Paolo Tosti.

TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FIFTH CLASS:

Honorary Lieutenant J. Nicholas, R.A., Superintendent Royal Mews, London.

War Office, June 22.—The following promotions and appointments have been approved by the Queen in commemoration of the completion of the 60th year of her Majesty's reign: General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., to be Colonel-in-Chief of the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons; General H. H. Prince W. A. Edward of Saxe-Weimar, K.P., to be Field-Marshal; General H.R.H. Prince Frederick C. C. A. of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., to be Personal Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty; Honorary Captain H.H. Farzand-i-Dilpazir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia Nawab Ali Khan, Bahadur of Rampur, to be Honorary Major.

The following are the promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

NAVY AND MARINES.

G.C.B. (MILITARY).

General Sir Anthony Blaxland Stransham, K.C.B., Royal Marines; Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon, K.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth; Admiral Sir Algernon M'Lennan Lyons, K.C.B., A.D.C.; Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Bart., K.C.B.

K.C.B. (MILITARY).

Admiral William Garnham Luard, C.B.; Admiral George Granville Randolph, C.B.; Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, Henry Frederick Norbury, C.B.; Major-General Joseph Philips, C.B., R.M.; Vice-Admiral Henry Frederick Nicholson, C.B.; General Howard Sutton Jones, C.B., R.M.; Vice-Admiral Edward Hobart Seymour, C.B.; Vice-Admiral Henry Frederick Stephenson, C.B.; Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, James John Louis Donnet; Vice-Admiral James Elphinstone Erskine; Vice-Admiral Nathaniel Bowden-Smith; Vice-Admiral William Robert Kennedy.

C.B. (MILITARY).

Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, Henry Macdonnell, R.N.; Captain Arthur William Moore, C.M.G., R.N.; Captain John Peckenharn Pipon, C.M.G., R.N., Captain of the Royal Naval College; Captain John Durnford, D.S.O., R.N.; Captain John Mackenzie McQuhae, R.N.; Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert St. George Schomberg, R.M.L.I.

ARMY—BRITISH AND INDIAN.

G.C.B. (MILITARY).

Lieutenant-General (local General) Sir George Stewart White, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief East Indies; Major-General and Honorary Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Marshman Havelock-Allan, Bart., K.C.B., V.C., Colonel The Royal Irish Regiment.

K.C.B. (MILITARY).

Lieutenant-General and Honorary General Sir William Hope, Bart., C.B.; Surgeon-General Charles Alexander Gordon, C.B., Honorary Physician to the Queen; Major-General and Honorary Lieutenant-General James Clerk Rattray, C.B.; General John Irvine Murray, C.B., Indian Staff Corps; General Frederick Richard Maunsell, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers; Major-General and Honorary Lieutenant-General Henry le Geyt Bruce, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery; Major-General Alexander James Hardy Elliot, C.B., Colonel, 6th Dragoon Guards; General Æneas Perkins, C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal (late Bengal) Engineers; Colonel Francis Howell Jenkins, C.B., Indian Staff Corps; Lieutenant-General Henry Richard Legge Newdigate, C.B.; Lieutenant-General Henry Moore, C.B., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps; Major-General George Luck, C.B., Inspector-General of Cavalry in Great Britain and Ireland; General William Anthony Gib, C.B., Indian Staff Corps; Lieutenant-General Henry Clement Wilkinson, C.B., Colonel 4th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant-General William Howley Goodenough, C.B., Royal Artillery, Commanding the Troops South Africa; Major-General James Macgill Heriot Maitland, C.B., Royal Engineers; Lieutenant-General Charles Edward Nairne, C.B., Royal Artillery, Commanding the Forces Bombay; Lieutenant-General Cecil James East, C.B., Governor and Commandant Royal Military College; Major-General William Galbraith, C.B., Commanding a First-class District in India; Major-General James Alleyne, C.B., Royal Artillery, Commanding Royal Artillery, Aldershot; Lieutenant-General Edwin Markham, Royal Artillery, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Headquarters.

C.B. (MILITARY).

Surgeon-Major-General Charles Sibthorpe, Indian Medical Service; Major-General Stuart James Nicholson, Royal Artillery, Commanding Royal Artillery, Southern District; Colonel Russell Upcher, D.S.O., Commanding the 5th and 68th Regimental Districts; Colonel Sir Arthur William Mackworth, Bart., Colonel on the Staff, Commanding Royal Engineers, Aldershot; Colonel the Hon. Nevill Gerald Lyttelton, Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters; Colonel Henry John Thoroton Hildyard, Commandant Staff College; Chief Paymaster and Honorary Colonel Thomas William Drage, Army Pay Department; Colonel Alfred Edward Turner, C.B. (Civil), Assistant Adjutant-General for Royal Artillery Headquarters; Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel John Compton Hanford; Colonel Douglas Alexander Scott, D.S.O., Assistant Adjutant-General for Royal Engineers, Headquarters; Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel (temporary Major-General) Sir Edwin Henry Hayter Collen, K.C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Charles Frederick Hughes, Indian Staff Corps; Colonel (Brigadier-General) George Simpson, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Adjutant-General in India; Colonel Elliott Alexander Money, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Adjutant-General in India; Colonel Augustus Henry Turner, Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff in India; Colonel (Brigadier-General) George Frederick Young, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Adjutant-General in India; Colonel Thomas Deane, Indian Staff Corps, Director Army Remount Department, India; Colonel Richard Wace, Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Francis Howard, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; Colonel (temporary Major-General) Thomas Francis Hobday, Indian Staff Corps, Commissary-General-in-Chief in India; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Charles Edward Swaine; Colonel John Stevens, Army Ordnance Department, Assistant Inspector-General of Ordnance, Headquarters; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel John Eyles Blundell; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel John Owen Quirk, D.S.O., the Welsh Regiment; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel George William M'Nalty; Lieutenant-Colonel John Alexander Boyd, Army Service Corps, Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Headquarters; Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Veterinary-Colonel) Francis Duck, Army Veterinary Department, Principal Veterinary Officer in India; Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Berkeley Pigott, D.S.O., 21st Lancers; Major and Brevet

Lieutenant-Colonel Hector Archibald MacDonald, D.S.O., the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), employed with the Egyptian Army.

AUXILIARY FORCES.

K.C.B. (CIVIL).

Honorary Colonel Samuel Brise Ruggles Brise, C.B., 4th Batt. the Essex Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Sir Charles Watkin Shakerley, Bart., C.B., late 5th Vol. Batt. the Cheshire Regiment; Honorary Colonel Sir Henry Wilmot, Bart., V.C., C.B., 1st Vol. Batt. the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment); Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Robert Thomas White-Thomson, C.B., late 4th Batt. the Devonshire Regiment.

C.B. (CIVIL).

Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Alan John Colquhoun, the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Edinburgh Artillery (Southern Division, Royal Artillery); Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Thomas Lloyd, the Cardigan Artillery (Western Division, Royal Artillery); Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Montague Charles Browning, 3rd Batt. the Suffolk Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Alexander Caldcleugh Macleay, 3rd Batt. Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's); Colonel John Gerald Wilson, 3rd Batt. the York and Lancaster Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Sir Thomas Charlton Meyrick, Bart., 3rd Batt. the King's (the Shropshire Light Infantry); Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Henry Platt, 4th Batt. the Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Maurice Charles Joseph Blake, 3rd Batt. the Connaught Rangers; Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Morgan George Lloyd, 3rd. Batt. the Royal Irish Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel William Alexander Hill, 3rd Batt. the Gloucestershire Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Thomas Warne Lemmon, 3rd Batt. the East Surrey Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel John Andrew Macdonald, 3rd Batt. the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Lewis Mansergh Buchanan, 4th Batt. the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Sir Fitzroy Donald Maclean, Bart., the West Kent (Queen's Own) Yeomanry Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant and Honorary Colonel Thomas Wilson, 2nd Lancashire Volunteer Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel Henry Montague Hozier, 3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal) Volunteer Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel John Strick, 1st Shropshire and Staffordshire Volunteer Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel William Frederick Filter,

the Tynemouth Volunteer Artillery (Western Division, Royal Artillery); Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Edmund Carter Plant, 2nd Gloucestershire (the Bristol) Royal Engineers (Volunteers); Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel George Drew, 1st London Royal Engineers (Volunteers); Colonel William Earle Gascoigne Lytton Bulwer, commanding the Norfolk Volunteer Infantry Brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Somers Reginald Lewis, 4th Middlesex (West London) Volunteer Rifle Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel John Ormsby Vandeleur, 4th Vol. Batt. the Hampshire Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Samuel Smith Crosland Richards, 19th Middlesex (St. Giles' and St. George's, Bloomsbury) Volunteer Rifle Corps; Colonel Henry Bethune Patton, commanding the Severn Volunteer Infantry Brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Arthur Maurice Blake, 1st (Hertfordshire) Vol. Batt. the Bedfordshire Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel William Macfie, 3rd Vol. Batt. the King's (Liverpool Regiment).

K. C. B. (CIVIL).

Rear-Admiral William James Lloyd Wharton, C.B., Hydrographer of the Admiralty; Chief Inspector of Machinery Albert John Durston, C.B., Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy.

C. B. (CIVIL).

Chief Inspector of Machinery Alfred Wood, R.N.; Chief Inspector of Machinery James Wootton, R.N.; Commander Warren Frederick Caborne, R.N.R.; Lieutenant Anthony Standidge Thomson, R.N.R.; George Henry Stainer, Esq., late Civil Assistant to the Admiral Superintendent, Portsmouth Dockyard; Surgeon-Major-General James Jameson, Director-General Army Medical Department; Colonel Edmond Bainbridge, R.A., Superintendent Royal Laboratory, Woolwich; Colonel Charles Mills Moloney, Commissary-General of Ordnance; Honorary Colonel Thomas Palmer Senior, Chief Paymaster, Western District; Honorary Colonel Charles Gervais Boxall, 1st Sussex Volunteer Artillery; Charles Glynne Earle Welby, Esq., Private Secretary to Secretary of State for War.

The following Commanding Officers of Auxiliary Forces have been appointed Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, viz.:

MILITIA.

Colonel W. G. Wood-Martin, the Duke of Connaught's Own Sligo Artillery (Southern Division, Royal Artillery); Colonel C. B. Bashford, 3rd Batt. the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment); Colonel the Duke of Montrose, K.T., 3rd Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

YEOMANRY.

Colonel the Earl of Clarendon, Herts Yeomanry Cavalry; Colonel the Earl of Harewood, Yorkshire Hussars Yeomanry Cavalry; Colonel the Viscount Galway, Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers) Yeomanry Cavalry.

VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel the Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., 2nd Durham Volunteer Artillery; Colonel the Earl Brownlow, Home Counties Volunteer Brigade.

We have received the following from the Colonial Office:

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Downing Street, June 22.—The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the completion of the 60th year of her Majesty's reign, to give directions for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George: To be Ordinary Members of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order: The Right Honble. Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Tasmania; The Honourable Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Natal; Sir Alfred Milner, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope and her Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa; The Honourable Wilfrid Laurier, President of the Privy Council and Premier of the Dominion of Canada; The Honourable Sir Richard John Cartwright, K.C.M.G., Minister of Trade and Commerce for the Dominion of Canada; Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hong Kong; Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Island of Jamaica; The Honourable Sir Oliver Mowat, K.C.M.G., Minister of Justice for the Dominion of Canada.

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order: Sir William Lambert Dobson, Knt., Chief Justice of the Colony of Tasmania, who has on several occasions administered the Government of the Colony in the absence of the Governor; Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, Knt., Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of New South Wales and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that Colony; Colonel Frederick Cardew, C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Sierra Leone; his Honour the Hon. George Airey Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada; William Alexander Baillie Hamilton, Esq., C.B., C.M.G., Chief Clerk of the

Colonial Department; Sandford Fleming Esq., C.M.G., for services connected with the Dominion of Canada; Frederick Richard Saunders, Esq., C.M.G., Treasurer of the Island of Ceylon; Frank Athelstane Swettenham, Esq., C.M.G., Resident-General for the Federation of the Protected States of the Malay Peninsula; Clement Courtenay Knollys, Esq., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago; Count Strickland della Catena, C.M.G., Chief Secretary to the Government of the Island of Malta; Cavendish Boyle, Esq., C.M.G., Government Secretary of the Colony of British Guiana; Charles Gage Brown, Esq., M.D., C.M.G., Medical Adviser to the Colonial Office; Walter Pease, Esq., C.M.G., Agent-General in London for the Colony of Natal; Godfrey Yeatman Lagden, Esq., C.M.G., Government Secretary and Accountant of Basutoland; the Hon. Horace Tozer, Colonial Secretary of the Colony of Queensland; the Hon. Lewis Henry Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the Dominion of Canada; the Hon. Henry Cuthbert, Solicitor-General of the Colony of Victoria; Edward Montague Nelson, Esq., for services in connection with the Australasian Colonies.

To be an Honorary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order: His Highness Ibrahim, Sultan of the State and Territory of Johore.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order: Henry Cockburn Stewart, Esq., Administrator of the Seychelles Islands; Philip Arthur Templer, Esq., Administrator of the Presidency of Dominica; Harry Langhorne Thompson, Esq., Administrator of the Island of St. Vincent; the Hon. James Robert Dickson, Secretary for Railways of the Colony of Queensland; Colonel Richard Henry Jelf, R.E., in recognition of services as Chairman of the Sanitary Commission, Gibraltar; Colonel John Montgomery Templeton, commanding the Militia Infantry Brigade in the Colony of Victoria; Colonel Alfred Freeman, Assistant-Quartermaster-General in the Colony of Victoria; Colonel John Alexander Man, late Commandant of the Local Forces of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago; Captain Charles Tyrwhitt Dawkins, for services rendered as Military Secretary and as Acting Imperial Secretary to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope; Captain Arthur Henderson Young, Chief Secretary to the Government of Cyprus; Donald William Stewart, Esq., British Resident at Coomassie; Frederick Obadiah Adrian, Esq., Officer of Arms of the said Most Distinguished Order; Louis Honoré Fréchette, Esq., for services in connection with Literature in the Dominion of Canada; John Mortimer Courtney, Esq., Deputy-

Minister of Finance for the Dominion of Canada; John Lorn M'Dougall, Esq., Auditor-General for the Dominion of Canada; William White, Esq., Deputy-Postmaster-General for the Dominion of Canada; Captain William Rooke Creswell (late R.N.), of the Naval Defence Force of the Colony of South Australia; Charles Yelverton O'Connor, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief of the Government Railways in the Colony of Western Australia; Henri Leclézo, Esq., Member of the Executive Council of the Colony of Mauritius; Alexander Williamson, Esq., Member of the Executive Council of the Colony of British Honduras; Catchick Paul Chater, Esq., Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Colony of Hong Kong; James William Parris, Esq., Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of Barbados; William Adamson, Esq., late Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements; John Charles Macglashan, Esq., late Auditor-General of the Island of Jamaica; Michael M'Turk, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate in the Colony of British Guiana; Wilfred Collet, Esq., Secretary to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific; John William Rowland, Esq., Colonial Surgeon of the Colony of Lagos; John Henry Ozanne, Esq., Travelling Commissioner for the Colony of the Gambia.

To be an Honorary Member of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order: Jaafar B. Hadji Mohamed, Dato Mentri Besar of Johore.

The following further list of honours was published in a supplement to the *Gazette* issued June 22.

Buckingham Palace, June 22.—Her Majesty has been pleased to present to her dear son, His Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., a Baton as Admiral of the Fleet.

India Office, June 22.—The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign, to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:

TO BE KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS:

His Highness Maharaja Vyankatesh Raman Singh Bahadur, Chief of Rewar; Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, K.C.S.I., C.B., M.D.; his Excellency Maharaja Sir Bir Shamsheer Jang Rana Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Prime Minister of Nepal; Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces; Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Partab Singh Bahadur, of Jodhpur, K.C.S.I.; Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey, Royal Engineers, C.S.I.

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS :

William Mackworth Young, Esq., C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; His Highness Sri Rajah Rama Varma, of Cochin; Charles James Lyall, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces; Robert Joseph Crosthwaite, Esq., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana; William John Cunningham, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department; Major-General Montagu Gilbert Gerard, C.B., C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps; His Highness Raja Jagatjit Singh Bahadur of Kapurthala; Richard Udny, Esq., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service; Colonel Howard Melliss, C.S.I., Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops.

TO BE COMPANIONS :

Hugh Shakespear Barnes, Esq., Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan; Clement Sneddy Colvin, Esq., Secretary in the Public Works Department, India Office; Surgeon-Major-General William Roe Hooper, President of the Medical Board, India Office; John Molesworth Macpherson, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department; James Monteath, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay; Charles Walter Bolton, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal; Horace Frederick D'Oyly Moule, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Surgeon-Major-General James Cleghorn, M.D., Director-General of the Indian Medical Service; Colonel Thomas Gracey, Royal Engineers, Director-General of Railways in India; Colonel James Aloysius Miley, Deputy Secretary in the Military Department, India; Colonel Andrew Wilson Baird, Royal Engineers, late Master of the Calcutta Mint; Khachar Ala Chela, Chief of Jadsan; Henry Babington Smith, Esq., Private Secretary to the Viceroy; Henry Aiken Anderson, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Captain Arthur Henry MacMahon, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps; Robert Steel, Esq.; Sardar Bahadur Kashi Rao Sarve, Commander-in-Chief of his Highness the Maharajah Sindhia's Army.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign, to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire :

TO BE KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS :

His Highness Sir Bhanwar Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal, Maharaja of Karauli, K.C.I.E.; his Highness Faiz Muhammad Khan, Talpur, Mir of Khairpur in Sind; Sir Lachmeshwar Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Darbhanga, K.C.I.E.; his Highness Sir Bhagwut Sing, Thakur Saheb

of Gondal, K.C.I.E.; General Crawford Trotter Chamberlain, C.S.I.

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS :

Henry William Bliss, Esq., C.I.E.; Nawab Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan Bahadur, Chief of Loharu, C.I.E.; Colonel William Sinclair Smith Bisset, Royal Engineers, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department; Major-General Edward Stedman, C.B., Indian Staff Corps; John Jardine, Esq., Indian Civil Service (retired); Rear-Admiral John Hext, Royal Navy (retired), C.I.E., Director of the Royal Indian Marine; Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownagsee, Esq., C.I.E.; Colonel Thomas Hungerford Holdich, C.B., C.I.E., Royal Engineers; James MacNabb Campbell, Esq., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service; Muhammad Munawwar Ali, Khan Bahadur, Prince of Arcot; George William Allen, Esq., C.I.E.; Nawab Bahadur Khwaja Ahsan-ulla, of Dacca, C.I.E.

TO BE COMPANIONS :

M. R. Ry Panappakham Ananda Charlu, Vidia Vinodha, Rai Bahadur; Colonel Russell Richard Pulford, Royal Engineers; Colonel Algernon George Arnold Durand, C.B., Indian Staff Corps; Benjamin Traill Finch, Esq., Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department; Frederick Shore Bullock, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Charles Henry Reynolds, Esq., Director-General of Telegraphs in India; Lieutenant-Colonel Beauchamp Duff, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India; Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Alexander Wahab, Royal Engineers; Major Nawab Muhammad Ali Beg, Afsar-i-Jang, Bahadur, Commandant of the Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers; Edwin Darlington, Esq., late Chief Collector of Customs in Burma; James Strachan, Esq., Engineer and Secretary to the Karachi Municipality; Poona Nursing-row Krishna Murti, Mysore State Council; the Rev. Dr. John Husband, F.R.C.S., Chairman of the Ajmere Municipal Committee; Dr. Waldemar Mordecai Haffkine; Dr. Augustus Frederick Rudolf Hoernle, Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa; Edward Nicholl, Esq., Secretary to the Amritsar Municipality; Rustamjee Dhanjibhai Mehta, Esq., ex-Sheriff of Calcutta; Charles Godolphin William Hastings, Esq., Punjab Police; Khan Bahadur Mancherjee Rustomji Dhulu, Political Department, Aden; Commander Arthur Whatley Chitty, late Indian Navy; Rai Daulat Ram Bahadur, Superintendent of Post Offices, Simla Division of the Punjab.

The names of Mr. Thomas Richardson, M.P., and of Mr. Henry Harben, were accidentally omitted from the list of Knight-hoods conferred on June 22 in honour of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

The Queen has been graciously pleased

to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order on the occasion of the commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty's reign : To be K.C.V.O.—Major-General Lord Methuen, C.B., C.M.G.; to be C.V.O.—Lieutenant-General Richard Bateson.

In order to mark her high sense of the services of the police on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee procession, the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer a Grand Cross of the Bath upon Sir Edward Bradford, Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, and a Knight Commandership of the Bath upon Colonel Henry Smith, of the City Police. Her Majesty has also been pleased to confer a Companionship of the Bath upon the Hon. Reginald Brett, Secretary to H.M. Office of Works, on whom much of the burden of the Jubilee arrangements has fallen.

The Queen has been pleased, in commemoration of her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, to confer the dignity of a Baronetcy of the United Kingdom upon Sir James Reid, K.C.B., M.D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon A. C. Howard, Esq., C.B., Assistant Commissioner of Metropolitan Police.

The name of Mr. Henry James Vansittart Neale, Assistant Secretary to the Admiralty, was accidentally omitted from the list of those appointed Companions of the Bath on the day of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.

The Queen has been pleased to confer upon Major-General Sir Henry P. Ewart, Crown Equerry and Secretary to the Master of the Horse, a Knight Commandership of the Royal Victorian Order. In bestowing the honour, Her Majesty described it as a mark of her recognition of the admirable manner in which Sir Henry carried out the enormous undertaking of the Stable Department during the Jubilee time, and especially on June 22.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order in connection with the sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty's reign : To be G.C.V.O.—General Earl Howe, Colonel of the 2nd Life Guards, Gold Stick in Waiting; to be a Member of the Fourth Class—Captain William Henry May, R.N., in command of the Naval Force in London on June 22.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.—June 22, 1897.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the throne, to give directions for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George :

To be Ordinary Members of the First Class of Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order—Sir Donald Currie, K.C.M.G., M.P., for services to British African trade; Sir Thomas Sutherland, K.C.M.G., M.P., Director of the Suez Canal Company.

To be an Honorary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order—His Excellency Abulk Assim Khan, styled Naser-al-Mulk, K.C.M.G., Envoy from His Majesty the Shah of Persia, to announce His Majesty's accession.

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order—Colonel Herbert Charles Chermiside (late Royal Engineers), C.B., C.M.C.; Arthur Hardinge, Esq., C.B., Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar; Lieutenant-General Frederick Marshall, C.M.G., Colonel 1st Royal Dragoons; James Mackie, Esq., M.B., C.M.G., late British Delegate on the Egyptian Board of Health; Robert Hamilton Lang, Esq., C.M.G., late English Controller of the Egyptian Daira Sanieh; Major Francis Arthur Marindin, late Royal Engineers, C.M.G. (Inspector of Railways, Board of Trade); William Edmund Garstin, Esq., C.M.G., Under Secretary of State, Egyptian Public Works Department; Ralph Dinham Rayment Moor, Esq., C.M.G., Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General in the Niger Coast Protectorate; Walter Caine Hillier, Esq., late Her Majesty's Consul-General in Corea.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order—Lieutenant-Colonel James Keith Trotter, Royal Artillery, Senior British Commissioner for the delimitation of the Boundary between the British and French Possessions adjacent to Sierra Leone; Major Julian John Leveson, Royal Engineers, late British Commissioner for the delimitation of the British and Portuguese Spheres of Influence in East Africa; Walter Borthwick Cracknall, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul and Judge at Zanzibar; George Jamieson, Esq., Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court for China and Japan; John Newall Jordan, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul-General in Corea; Henry Dudley Barnham, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul at Aleppo; Stephen Wootton Bushell, Esq., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty's Legation at Peking; Gerald Henry FitzMaurice, Esq., Third Dragoman to Her Majesty's Embassy at Constantinople.

It had been the Queen's intention to take this opportunity of conferring a Companionship of the said Most Distinguished Order on the late Mr. Edward Alston, late Coldstream Guards, in recognition of his distinguished services in the British Central African Protectorate.

July 6.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George :

To be an Honorary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order—His Imperial Highness Prince Amir Khan Sirdar, Special Envoy from His Majesty the Shah of Persia, on the occasion of the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne.

India Office, June 28.—It had been the Queen's intention to confer a Companionship of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India on the late Mr. Robert Blair M'Cabe, Indian Civil Service, in recognition of his services in Assam, and of his work of exceptional merit among the wild tribes of the North-East Frontier of India.

Board of Trade, June 28.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to award a Silver Commemorative Medal to the following persons, in recognition of their services in connection with the loss of the steamship *Drummond Castle* on June 16, 1896 : Eugène Arthur Pailhès, Capitaine de Frégate commandant l'Épervier ; Antoine Camille Amiot, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, Aide-de-camp du Vice-Amiral Commandant-en-Chef Barrera, Préfet Maritime du Deuxième Arrondissement ; Frederick Bonar, British Vice-Consul, Brest.

Her Majesty has conferred the decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon Sister Mary Helen Ellis, Sister Mary Stanislaus Jones, Sister Mary Anastasia Kelly, and Sister Mary de Chantal Huddon, in recognition of their services in tending the sick and wounded.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of His Highness Prince Frederick Charles Louis Constantin of Hesse to be an Honorary Member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the Order of the Bath.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, JULY 2.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order : To be Honorary Commander—Lieutenant-Colonel von Falkenhayn, of her Majesty's Prussian Regiment of Dragoons of the Guard. To be Honorary Members of the Fourth Class—Major von Arnim. To be Honorary Members of the Fifth Class—First Lieutenant Baron von Moeller-Lilienstern, First Lieutenant von Gerlach, Second Lieutenant von Studnitz.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. James Rennell Rodd C.M.G., Second Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, to be a Companion of the Order of the Bath (Civil Division).

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, K.G., to be a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Hugh Adcock, physician to H.I.M. the Shah of Persia, to be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND, JULY 10.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to sanction the following appointments to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England : Knights of Grace—General James Michael, C.S.I. (from Esquire) ; Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer, Bart., K.C.S.I., M.D. ; William Fairbank, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.S.A. (from Honorary Associate) ; Colonel James Rankin (from Honorary Associate) ; Norman Hay Forbes, Esq., F.R.C.S.E. ; the Most Hon. Sir Gavin Campbell, Marquis of Breadalbane, K.G. Lady of Grace—Violet Mrs. Edward Colegrave (from Honorary Associate). Esquires—George Arthur Gildea, Esq. ; Alfred Ernest Ferns, Esq.

June 17.—The Queen has been pleased to approve the retention of the title of "Honourable" by Mr. Harry Whittall Venn, who served for more than three years as a member of the Executive Council of the Colony of Western Australia.

The Queen has been pleased to direct that a special Diamond Jubilee Medal shall be struck for presentation by Her Majesty to all Lord Mayors, Mayors, Lord Provosts, and Provosts within the United Kingdom. [*The medal, which is diamond-shaped, will be struck in gold and silver, and will be worn with a riband in the usual manner.*]

The Queen has granted Mr. David J. Collins authority to wear the White Elephant of the Fourth Class.¹

The Queen has conferred the Jubilee Medal upon the Lady Mayoress.¹

The Queen has conferred the Jubilee Commemoration Medal on Bandmaster Godfrey,¹ of the Royal Horse Guards, and Bandmaster Regan, of the Coldstreams.

The Queen sent for Mr. Holmes, librarian at Windsor Castle, and personally bestowed a decoration² upon him in recognition of his services.

¹ These announcements, which are taken from the public press, have not, as far as we are aware, been gazetted.

² Victorian Order, Fourth Class.

Deaths.

PEERS.

Rt. Hon. Sir William Philip Molyneux, fourth Earl of Sefton, K.G. (June 27), is succeeded by his son, Charles William Hylton Molyneux, Esq., commonly called Viscount Molyneux.

Rt. Hon. John Strange Jocelyn, fifth Earl of Roden (July 3), is succeeded by his kinsman, William Henry Jocelyn, Esq., Commander R.N.¹

Rt. Hon. Samuel Charles Allsopp, second Baron Hindlip (July 12), is succeeded by his son, Hon. Charles Allsopp.

Rt. Hon. Francis Robert Stonor, fourth Baron Camoys (July 14), is succeeded by his son, Hon. Ralph Francis Julian Stonor.²

PEERESSES.

Rt. Hon. Edith Finch, Countess of Aylesford (June 23), widow of the seventh Earl of Aylesford.

Rt. Hon. Jeanne Marie Eudoxie Duval Bethune, Countess of Lindsay (June 24), widow of the tenth Earl of Lindsay.

BARONETS.

Sir Henry Daniel Gooch, second Baronet (June 24), is succeeded by his son, Daniel Fulthorpe Gooch, Esq.

Sir George Samuel Brooke Pechell, fifth Baronet (July 8), is succeeded by his son, Samuel George Pechell, Esq.

KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

General Sir Frederick Francis Maude, G.C.B., V.C. (June 20).

Admiral Sir William Robert Mends, G.C.B. (June 26).

General Sir Robert Cadell, K.C.B. (June 30).

General Sir Richard Denis Kelly, K.C.B., The O'Kelly (July 2).

Sir John Skelton, K.C.B. (July 19).

The Hon. Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings, K.C.M.G.

Right Hon. Sir Walter Frederick Crofton, P.C., C.B. (June).

Sir John Bennett (July 3).

Sir John Simon, Serjeant-at-Law (June 24).

Sir Joseph Henry Warner (July 5).

Colonel James Galloway, C.B. (June 22).

Lieutenant-General C. E. Parke Gordon, C.B. (June 27).

Herbert Joyce, Esq., C.B. (July 5).

Surgeon-General Herbert Taylor Reade, C.B., V.C.

Adam Young, Esq., C.B. (July 17).

DAMES.

Dame Frances Gertrude Baker (June 12), widow of General Sir William Erskine Baker, K.C.B.

Dame Maria Humphrey (July 17), wife of Sir William Henry Humphrey, Bart., K.C.B.

Dame Anne Mary Steele (June 30), widow

of Sir Frederick Ferdinand Armstead Steele, Bart.

BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

Hon. Ralph Abercromby (June 21).

Hon. Denis Arthur Bingham (July 8).

Hon. Charles Alexander Gore (July 6).

Hon. Charles William Trollope (July 5).

Lady Elizabeth Erica Carnegie (June 23).

Hon. Beatrice Marjorie Cavendish (July 2).

OTHERS.

"Charlotte Wolter" (June 14), wife of Count O'Sullivan.

Alice Florence, wife of Count Cecil-Kearney (June 30), last surviving daughter of the late Colonel William Perceval, C.B., and grand-daughter of the late Sir William Palmer, Bart., of Palmerstown.

Right Rev. John Sugden, D.D., Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church (June 20).

George James Knox, Esq. (July 11), last surviving son of the Hon. and Right Hon. George Knox.

Marjorie (June 24), daughter of Newton Charles and Lady Lilian Ogle.

Charles Louis St. John, Esq., H.B.M. Consul (July 8), third son of the late Hon. Ferdinand St. John.

Major-General David Greenhill Anderson, R.A. (July 12), son of the late Sir George William Anderson, K.C.B.

Henrietta Anne (June 22), youngest daughter of the late Sir Robert Keith Arbuthnot, Bart.

Emma (July 3), daughter of the late William Johnson Campbell, Esq. (by his wife Anna Maria, daughter of Sir Francis Vincent, ninth Baronet), and niece of the late Major-General Sir Guy Campbell, Bart.

Henry Chaytor, Esq. (June 19), son of Sir William Chaytor, first Baronet.

Captain Francis Yorke McMahon (July 6), third son of the late General Sir Thomas W. McMahon, Bart.

Keith Maitland, Esq. (June 25), youngest son of the late Sir Alexander Charles Ramsay Gibson Maitland, Bart.

William Maxwell, Esq. (between June 12 and 19), eldest son of the Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., P.C., M.P.

James Murray, Esq. (June 19), second son of the late Sir John Murray, of Philiphaugh, Bart. [This baronetcy is not universally admitted.—See *Genealogical Magazine*, p. 59.]

William Henry David Boyle (July 7), only son of the late Colonel William Boyle, C.B.

Matilda Hannah (July 7), wife of Colonel Henry Aime Ouvry, C.B., and daughter of the late Colonel John Delamain, C.B.

Matilda Mary (July 6), widow of Captain Charles Richards, C.B.

¹ The *Morning Post*, in the account of the funeral, refers to his son "Captain" Jocelyn, who was prevented attending by an accident. Lord Roden had no son.

² An erroneous report has been circulated of the death of Lord Bateman.

By the Way.

THE infant daughter of the Princess Adolphus of Teck has been christened Victoria Constance Mary.

The surnames of Royalty are not items of general knowledge, so that doubtless some will be interested in learning that though the Emperor of Russia is known as a Romanoff, if, instead of tracing his descent through the feminine line, we trace his name to the father of his race in accordance with the generally accepted rule, it is found to be Oldenburg. For the same reason, it is not correct to call the members of the English Royal family Guelphs. As a matter of fact, Queen Victoria and the other members of the Houses of Brunswick-Luneberg and Hanover are descended from Azon, Margrave of Este. Her name, and that of the Duke of Cumberland, who claimed the throne of Hanover, is Azon, or Azon von Este. The Prince of Wales, being the son of Albert of Saxe-Coburg, is neither a Guelph nor an Azon; he belongs to the Wettin line, which was founded by the first Count of Wettin in the twelfth century.

It is announced that the Court of Arbitration to which the question of the succession to the princely throne of Lippe was referred has decided in favour of the claims of Count Ernest of Lippe-Biesterfeld.

Viscount Dillon, President of the Society of Antiquaries of London, has appointed Mr. Everard Green, Rouge Dragon of the Herald's College, a Vice-President of the Society. It would have been difficult to find a more suitable person.

Dr. Ladislaus Rieger, the former head of the Old Czech Party in Austria, has been gazetted to the rank of Baron. Dr. Rieger in his younger days, when member of the Reichstag for Kremsier, moved for the abolition of the nobility. We have a kind of an idea that this sort of thing may happen a little nearer home.

In turning over some old newspaper cuttings, the following, which is distinctly *à propos* of the late South African Inquiry, came to view: "Captain Raleigh Grey, who was retired from the Inniskilling Dragoons for his participation in the Jameson raid, has been further punished (says the *World*) by being deprived of the Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, which was conferred upon him last January. Captain Raleigh Grey's name appeared in the official list of new creations, but orders were privately given afterwards not to gazette the appointment, and it has recently been cancelled by the Queen." Dod (1897) inserts the name, Debrett and Burke omit it from the lists of the C.M.G.'s. Of course, if Captain Grey had ever been formally invested with the decoration, he could not have been deprived of it save by attainder, else no doubt Dr. Jameson's C.B. would have gone likewise.



ARMS OF WARRINGTON (*see next page*).



The
Genealogical Magazine.

SEPTEMBER, 1897.

THE ARMS OF WARRINGTON.



THE Borough of Warrington has in this its Jubilee year found heraldic salvation, and has obtained a formal Patent of arms. Of this our frontispiece is a reduced facsimile. The design which has hitherto done duty in the town was taken from the common seal of the Corporation. The shield therefrom, together with the trophy of flags, having been very extensively used for decorative and other purposes, its interesting origin is of sufficient importance to place on record.

The design really had no weight or authority from a heraldic point of view. The first members of the Town Council apparently never intended it to be used as a coat of arms for the borough. At the meeting of the newly-formed Council on June 14, 1847, a resolution was passed to the effect that the Mayor (Alderman Beamont), Alderman Pierpoint, Mr. John Rylands, Mr. Gilbert Greenall, and Mr. Henry White, be appointed a committee, to confer with any other gentlemen they may think proper, whether members of the Council or not, to determine on a design for a common seal, and procure the same at the expense of the Town Clerk, who had offered to present it to the Corporation. Subsequently the committee made the following report, which, by the courtesy of the

Town Clerk, we have been able to obtain from the minutes of the Council for the year 1847 :

The committee having called to their assistance Dr. Kendrick, jun., Mr. Robson, and Mr. James Nicholson, they are unanimous in approving the design which was submitted to them, according to which the seal has since been executed and is ready to be presented to the Council. In explanation of the design, your committee beg to state that they have selected as the arms of the borough those of the first Baron of Warrington, Paganus de Villars, in connection with whose name we find the earliest mention of the place, and who was one of the twelve Lancashire barons said to have been created by Richard de Poitou, who stationed him here (according to the authorities referred to by the county historians) to command the important pass of the Mersey. Your committee consider that his arms might very properly, and without trenching on the rights of existing families, be adopted by Warrington, in like manner as the arms of Albertus Grelle, the co-temporary baron of Manchester, and another of the barons created by Richard de Poitou, according to the statements referred to, were long used by the town of Manchester¹ previous to its incorporation, and have been adopted with a slight addition by the borough.

The coat of Paganus de Villars (argent six lions rampant gules, 3, 2, and 1), on an escutcheon of the style in use at the period referred to, is therefore placed as the prominent object in the seal.

No distinguishing feature more worthy of note in the position, circumstances, or character of Warrington suggested itself to your committee than that which is stated to have procured its selection, as the seat of a barony for Paganus de Villars, namely, the position which it still maintains as the key to the two counties of Lancashire and Cheshire, with which the new borough is still more closely connected from the fact of its boundary extending into both counties. This is referred to in the seal by the introduction of two banners representing the two counties by their proper armorial bearings, namely, on dexter side Lancaster (gules three lions passant, guardant, with a label of three points each charged with three fleurs-de-lis for a difference), and on the sinister Chester (azure three garbes or), but, as emblematical of the more peaceful times in which these insignia are adopted by the borough, the two banners are represented crossing each other and blending their folds at their face.

The remaining space in chief is occupied by some ornaments inserted at the fancy of the designer, including a sword and a mace as the emblems of municipal authority, and the charter of incorporation represented by a half-open scroll, with the Great Seal attached, and bearing on the face of it the date of the charter, Anno decimo Victoriæ Reginæ. Your committee recommend that the seal, of which they have thus explained the design, be approved by the Council, and adopted as the common seal of the borough of Warrington.—Signed, William Beamont, July 19, 1847.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the committee had no

¹ These arms were incorporated in the shield subsequently granted by Patent to Manchester.

intention of the design being adopted as a coat of arms, but merely as the corporate seal. When Mr. John Crosfield was the Mayor, a suggestion was made to the Town Clerk by Sir John Bernard Burke, Ulster King-of-Arms, that an authentic coat of arms should be obtained. Mr. Crosfield was only disusaded from moving in the matter by several members of the Council, who preferred to stick to the design that had served as a coat of arms since the incorporation of the borough. But though the design, as such, for the common seal of the borough might serve for that purpose, it was nevertheless of no authority as the coat of arms of the borough, and one cannot but rejoice that the Council have decided that the important and ancient town of Warrington shall have a correct and authenticated coat of arms.

The patent is worded as follows :

TO ALL AND SINGULAR to whom these Presents shall come, Sir Albert William Woods, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Garter Principal King of Arms, George Edward Cokayne, Esquire, Clarenceux King of Arms, and William Henry Weldon, Esquire, Norroy King of Arms, send greeting. WHEREAS James Fairclough, Mayor of the Borough of Warrington, in the County of Lancaster, hath represented unto the Most Noble Henry, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, that Her Majesty was graciously pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the third day of April, in the Tenth year of Her Majesty's Reign, to grant and declare that the Inhabitants of the District comprised within the Boundary of the Borough of Warrington, being certain parts of the Townships of Warrington, in the County of Lancaster, and Latchford and Thelwall, in the County of Chester, but now wholly within the former County, and their Successors, shall be for ever hereafter one Body Politic and Corporate, by the name of "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Warrington," with perpetual succession and a Common Seal : And the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the said Incorporated Borough of Warrington being desirous that the Common Seal to be used by them in their Corporate capacity should contain fit and proper Armorial Bearings and be assigned under legal authority ; he therefore requested on behalf of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses that His Grace should be pleased to issue His Warrant for Our granting and assigning such Armorial Ensigns as may be proper to be borne by them and their successors on Seals, Shields, Banners, or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms. AND FORASMUCH as the said Earl Marshal did by Warrant under his hand and seal, bearing date the thirtieth day of April last, authorize and direct Us to grant and assign such Armorial Ensigns accordingly : KNOW YE THEREFORE that We the said Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy, in pursuance of His Grace's Warrant and by Virtue of the Letters Patent of Our Several Offices to each of us

respectively granted, do by these Presents grant and assign unto the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the said Incorporated Borough of Warrington the Arms following, that is to say, Ermine, six Lioncels rampant, three, two, and one, Gules, within a Bordure Azure, charged with eight covered cups Or. And for the Crest on a Wreath of the Colours, Upon a rock proper a Unicorn rampant Argent, armed, maned, and unguled, supporting a Flag-staff all Or, thereon hoisted a flag flying to the sinister per pale Argent and Azure charged with a Rose Gules, barbed and seeded of the first, and a Garb of the second, as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted, to be borne and used for ever hereafter by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the said Incorporated Borough of Warrington and their successors on Seals, Shields, Banners, or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms. IN WITNESS whereof We, the said Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy Kings of Arms, have to these Presents subscribed Our names and affixed the Seals of Our several Offices this eighteenth day of May in the Sixtieth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc., and in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

Albert W. Woods (L.S.), Garter; G. E. Cokayne (L.S.), Clarenceux; William H. Weldon (L.S.), Norroy.

Recorded in the College of Arms, London.

E. Bellasis, Lancaster and Registrar.



THE DORMANT EARLDOM OF NITHSDALE.

BY W. HAROLD MAXWELL.



HE heirship to the dormant title Earl of Nithsdale forms one of the many unsolved riddles so frequent in the genealogical annals of our country. The following is an attempt to elucidate the mystery.

The last Earl of Nithsdale, whose romantic escape from the Tower in the year 1716 is a matter of history, fled to Rome, where he died, March 20, 1744.¹ The place of his burial is unknown. His wife survived him five years. Their only son, William Maxwell, who, but for his father's attainder, would have succeeded as sixth Earl of Nithsdale and tenth Lord Herries, was twice married. By his first wife, Lady Catherine Stuart, he had two daughters, Mary and Winifred. The latter only

¹ McKerlie's "Lands and their Owners in Galloway," vol. v., p. 175.

survived him,¹ and from her the present Lord Herries is descended. William Maxwell married secondly, August 11, 1767, at St. George's, Hanover Square, Miss Ann Fox. This marriage is ignored in the "Book of Carlawerock." Nothing is known of her parentage. She died without issue, March 6, 1773.² William being the last male descendant of his great-grandfather, John, third Earl of Nithsdale, the title should have reverted on his death to a descendant of James Maxwell, of Breconside, John's next brother. It is his family that we will now attempt to trace.

James Maxwell, of Breconside and Terraughty, was living June 22, 1749.³ By his wife Margaret, daughter of Vans, of Barnbarrock, and relict of Sir John Gordon, of Lochinvar, he left two sons, John, who died unmarried before May 3, 1718,⁴ and Alexander Maxwell, of Park, Dalbeattie and Terraughty, who died October 10, 1701, and was twice married.⁵ By his first wife, Margaret, youngest daughter of Alexander Murray, of Cornheath and Terraughty, Alexander had six sons and two daughters.⁶ Of these, James, three other sons, and one daughter died young. The two surviving sons were:

1. John, who died May 12, 1724. His male descendants, the last of whom died in the year 1810, can be found in the "Book of Carlawerock."
2. George, who was a cabinet-maker in London, where he died, unmarried,⁷ between January 4 and February 25, 1748.⁸

Alexander married, secondly, Janet, daughter of John Irving, Provost of Dumfries, and had issue by her five daughters, whose names may be found in the "Book of Carlawerock," and five sons:

3. William, born 1689, whose last male descendant, William Maxwell, of Carruchan, proved his claim to the title in 1856. No proceedings, however, were taken upon the claim, and he died, s.p., May 21, 1863.
4. James, born and died 1691.
5. Alexander, an upholsterer in London, where he died.⁹ He was living January 4, 1748, when his brother George left him a legacy, but I can find no further trace of him. If

¹ "Book of Carlawerock."

² "Complete Peerage."

³ "Book of Carlawerock."

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ In his will (P.C.C., 50 Lisle) he mentions his sister Catherine, his brothers William, Alexander, and Charles, and his nephew Robert. The will was dated January 4, and proved February 25, 1748.

⁹ "Book of Carlawerock."

he left any children, which I am inclined to think is improbable, the headship of the house would rest with them.

6. Herbert, born 1698.¹ Nothing whatever is known concerning him, and there is no mention of him, or children of his, in the wills of his brothers George and Charles. It may therefore be assumed that he died young.
7. Charles, born at Terraughty, July 28, 1700,² was an upholsterer and broker in New Broad Court, Drury Lane, in the parish of St. Giles, and died between April 20 and 26, 1758.³ He was of St. James's parish in 1724, at the time of his marriage with Margaret McBraire, of Worcester.⁴ She was born about 1698,¹ and died at Chelsea, between February 16 and 26, 1762.⁵ Charles left issue :

Charles, mentioned in his mother's will as the eldest son. He was an apothecary and surgeon at 29, Fleet Street, and a liveryman of the Apothecaries' Company, and died between January 2 and 12, 1786.⁶ He was thrice married.

Robert and William, of whom hereafter.

Alexander, a minor at the date of his father's will (April 20, 1758). In his mother's will, dated August 29, 1761, he was left some goods which in a codicil dated February 16, 1762, were left to others. It therefore seems probable that he died between these dates.

Margaret, born after 1727. She married William Cunningham,⁷ surgeon on H.M.S. *Blenheim*.

Charles Maxwell the younger married,⁸ first, Mary Magdalen Cousein, marriage settlement being dated October 14, 1754. She

¹ "Book of Carlaverock."

² *Ibid.*

³ The date of and date of proof of his will (P.C.C., 123 Hutton).

⁴ Extract from licenses in the diocesan registry at Worcester : "Sept. 19, 1724, Charles Maxwell, of St. James in London, upwards of 23, bachelor, and Margaret McBraire, of St. Swithin's, in Worcester, upwards of 25, Maiden, allegation by Robert McBraire, of St. Swithin's aforesaid, gent, and William Moorhead, of the city of Ely, gent."

⁵ The date of and date of proof of her will (P.C.C., 69 St. Eloy).

⁶ The date of and date of proof of his will (P.C.C., 34 Norfolk).

⁷ Extract from licenses at Doctor's Commons : "July 30, 1748, William Cunningham, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, bachelor, 30, and Margaret Maxwell, of the same parish, with consent of Charles Maxwell, the father, to marry at Lincoln's Inn, or Duke St. Chapel."

⁸ Mentioned as such in his mother-in-law's will.

died before November 15, 1769 (when administration of her goods was granted to her husband), leaving issue :

1. Margaret, who, according to the "Book of Carlaverock," married Mr. Turnbull, and went to America. She was living, unmarried, January 12, 1786, on which date she proved her father's will, so she is probably identical with the Miss Maxwell of Bury Street, St. James's, who, according to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, on January 8, 1791, married George Turnbull, Esq.

Charles Maxwell married, secondly, Isabella Delbraid,¹ who died between February 7 and August 8, 1771,² and was buried at Wing, in Bucks, near her mother. She left her freehold and real estate in Bucks to her nephew, Henry Gardiner, and her personalty to her husband, so probably died without issue. His third wife was Helen, eldest daughter of James Douglas, physician in Carlisle, and grand-daughter of Sir William Douglas, of Kelhead.³ No mention is made of her in her husband's will, so she probably predeceased him, leaving issue :

1. Charles William.
2. James Douglas.
3. Charlotte, who married, September 23, 1792, Mr. Williams, of Manchester.⁴

Charles William, the eldest son of Charles Maxwell, was born about 1775, and entered St. Paul's School on January 10, 1785, aged nine years.⁵ He entered the army in 1796, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1841, was Governor of several of the West Indian Islands, and was knighted in 1836. He died at Broadstairs, September 23, 1848, and is buried at Kensal Green Cemetery.⁶ According to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Sir Charles was twice married—on April 5, 1821, at Locksley House, Dumfries, to his second cousin, Mary, daughter of Colonel William Douglas, of Greencroft ; and, secondly, to a daughter of Charles Bird. In the "Annual Register"⁷ the death is mentioned, on November 17, 1860, at George Street, Bathwick Hill, Bath, of Catherine Wade, widow of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles William Maxwell. She was, we

¹ "Book of Carlaverock."

² The date of and date of proof of her will (P.C.C., 347 Trevor).

³ Wood's "Douglas Peerage," vol. ii., p. 387.

⁴ *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1792, p. 866.

⁵ Gardiner's "Admission Register of St. Paul's School."

⁶ *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1848, p. 544, where a sketch of his life will be found.

⁷ Vol. ci., p. 462.

suppose, the daughter of Charles Bird; or does this indicate that he married a third wife? In his will two natural sons only are mentioned. It is to be presumed, therefore, that he left no legitimate issue.

James Douglas Maxwell was born about 1777, and entered St. Paul's School on the same day as his brother, at the age of eight years. We can find nothing more about him; but as he is not mentioned in Sir Charles Maxwell's will, although legacies are left to the children of his sister Charlotte and several other persons, it is probable that he died unmarried before that date.

If this supposition is correct, the headship rests with the descendants of one of the other sons of Charles Maxwell, the upholsterer. It is uncertain whether Robert or William was the elder. Neither appears to have been baptized in any of the Drury Lane parishes. Robert Maxwell, in 1762, the date of his mother's will, was living at New Broad Court, Drury Lane. His uncle, George Maxwell, left him all his working tools and benches and stock of wood, so he was probably a joiner. In the "Book of Carloverock" he is said to have gone to Grenada, and to have twice married. By his first marriage he had one daughter, who died in Dumfries. By his second he had a son, Homer, and others whose names are not mentioned.

William, the next son of Charles Maxwell, the upholsterer, was a merchant, and was living in Bristol in 1761.¹ He is said, in the "Book of Carloverock," to have gone to New York. His wife's name was Marion. She was living in 1762, when her mother-in-law left her a legacy. Legacies were also left to Robert and James Homer, "two of William Maxwell's sons." There were therefore probably other children.

Robert is probably identical with the Robert Maxwell, Lieutenant-fireworker in Colonel Pierce's regiment of artillery at Fort William in Bengal, the administration of whose estate was, on January 26, 1779, granted to his father, William Maxwell, residing at New York.

In the list of scholars at St. Paul's School is "James Maxwell, nephew of Charles Maxwell, of 29, Fleet Street, who was admitted on September 14, 1770, aged thirteen." Whether he is identical with James Homer Maxwell, or whether Robert Maxwell had a son of that name, is uncertain.

This article is, of course, very incomplete, but it is to be hoped that it will be the means of bringing further information to light.

¹ His mother's will.

Perhaps some American genealogist will be able to complete the pedigree of this branch.

[A paragraph recently appeared in the *Daily Mail* (*vide* "GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE," p. 60), which indicates that an actual claimant is in the field. We have several times endeavoured to communicate with Miss Maxwell in the hope of publishing any pedigree or details she may possess, but unfortunately so far we have been unsuccessful.—ED.]



THE DELIVERER OF THE FIVE MEMBERS.

BY RICHARD LANGRISHE, F.R.S.A., IRELAND, PAST VICE-PRESIDENT.



THE reference to the attempted arrest of the "Five Members" by the King on January 4, 1641-2, in the article on "An Ancient Commoner Family" in the number of "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE" for August, 1897, suggests that the identification of the person who brought the intelligence of the King's coming for that purpose to the House as not having been a Frenchman, but a member of an old family in the south of England, may prove of interest.

Forster's "Arrest of the Five Members," p. 178, relates that "a new actor came suddenly on the scene. Breathless with the exertion he had made to reach the House rapidly, to which end he had even clambered over the roofs of neighbouring buildings, there appeared at the door a friend of Nathaniel Fiennes, an officer of French birth settled in England, by name Captain Hercule Langres."

This supposed Frenchman was Hercules Langrish, eldest son of Roger Langrish of Borden House, in the Manor of Langrish, parish of East Meon, and county of Southampton, or Hampshire. He was baptized at East Meon April 20, 1594¹; in November, 1614, he was entered as a student at the Inner Temple, and appears to have gone to France some time afterwards, probably as an attaché to the embassy of Sir Edward Herbert. There he became intimate with the family of Lucullus du Plessis, Lord of Savonnières in the Vendômois, and married Olympe, his third daughter, in 1619.² Full

¹ Register of East Meon parish.

² "Histoire Généalogique et Chronologique," par Anselm de la Vierge Marie. Tome iv., p. 751, in B. M. Library.

particulars of the negotiations for his marriage are to be found in a Chancery Bill (Chas. I., LL. 30), dated "January 30, 16³⁰₄₀, Comps. Hercules Langrish, Esq., of London, one of the Carvers in Ordinary to the Queen's Majesty, and Olympas his wife."

That he took part in saving the "Five Members" from arrest is shown in a printed petition by him now in the library of the British Museum. It is prefaced "To the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, the Humble Petition of Major Hercules Langrish and Olymphas his Wife, of the Right Honourable Family du Plesseys in France, in behalf of themselves, and of their Sonnes, Captain Hercules and Cornet Lucullus." After recounting their services, wounds and outlay (they had raised a troop of horse for the Parliament), he states that he "hath almost lost the use of his limmes, with his place at court, of Carver in Ordinary to the Queen's Majesty, . . . all the Major's Wife's lands and goods in France, to the value of £6,000 at least, . . . if it would please this Honourable House to commemorate what hath been discovered at several times by the Major to Master Pim, Master Hampden, and" (here part of the text has been cut away by the binder) "communicated at Westminster, January 4th, 164¹₂, and on the 7th thereof at Grocers' Hall."

Forster refers also, p. 328, to the evidence of "Captain Hercule Langres" on the latter day before the committee which met there to inquire into the matter.

It must have been with Sir Simonds D'Ewes, M.P. for Sudbury in the Long Parliament, whose journal forms the basis of Forster's account of it, that the idea that Hercules Langrish was a Frenchman originated. After having spent a great part of the preceding twenty-five years in France, and being married to a French lady, it is natural to suppose that his accent and manner had become thoroughly French. D'Ewes wrote under the excitement of the time, and apparently without considering how improbable it was that a Frenchman, and a servant of the Queen, should risk his life to save five Englishmen from the vengeance she had egged on the King to take; but that Forster, calmly reviewing the incident two hundred years after it had taken place, should accept this view without inquiring who this servant was is passing strange.

Miss Strickland, in her "Lives of the Queens of England," mentions a Madame du Plessis who was very intimate with the Queen. She was probably the wife of a brother, or of a cousin of Olympe, Hercules Langrish's wife, and may have obtained his post of Carver to the Queen for him, for which he had a salary of £200 a

year. This position of course gave him great opportunities of finding out the intrigues of the Court, and his wife being a Huguenot helped to attach him more strongly to the Puritan party. Of this there is abundant evidence in the petition referred to, and also in others written by himself in French, which are preserved in the Public Record Office.

There are several Chancery Bills and other documents also there and elsewhere which show that the Manor of Langrish had been in possession of that family for a very long period. The Visitation of Hampshire, made by Thomas Benoit, Clarenceux, in 1575, contains an entry of the pedigree of the family from about 1440, which is carried down to Edward, son of Raphe, third son of Nicholas Langrish, of Langrish. Raphe got Borden House, above referred to, and a share of the manor lands. Roger, son of Edward Langrish, was baptized at East Meon August 11, 1567,¹ and matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford, 1584, aged seventeen. He got into difficulties, partly arising perhaps from his having strong proclivities for sport, as evidenced by several Star Chamber Bills against him, and having mortgaged his estate, it was foreclosed on by the mortgagees, who defeated all his efforts, and those of his son Hercules, to recover it.

At the head of the entry in the Visitation of Hampshire, of 1575, is the following: "Nota Xm. John Merlan of Froxfield, did give to Nicho. Langrish certain lands in y^e townships of Langrish and Ramsden, wh. Nicholas Langrish Kt. did give to Wm. Merlan my father, ano ii^o of Edw. I."

In happy contrast to the extinction of the descendants of Sir Richard Strode in the male line, there are now living Sir James Langrishe, fourth Bart., his son Hercules Robert Langrishe, M.F.H., co. Kilkeny, quite as keen a sportsman as his ancestor Roger was, and two grandsons, direct descendants of Major Hercules Langrish in the male line, and also a younger branch.

Langrishe is a corruption of the Saxon words *lang ridge*, which fairly describe the configuration of the manor lands; the general public still pronounce the name Langridge, and several branches of the family in England still spell it so.

¹ Register of East Meon parish.



THE BARONS OF LE POWER AND COROGHMORE (*concluded*).

BY COUNT E. DE POHER DE LA POER.



ENRY (TENTH BARON).¹ In 1717 he petitioned for the estates of James Power, third and last Earl of Tyrone, as heir male as follows :

"An Humble Address to the King by the Irish House of Commons, 1717.

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

"The Humble Petition of Henry Power, Esq., sole son of John Power, commonly called Lord Power.

"Sheweth,

"That your petitioner's father having forfeited for life his right and title to the estate of the late Earl of Tyrone, by an act of Parliament that no Papist should inherit a Protestant's estate.

"That your petitioner, then a minor in France, came over pursuant to an order from the late queen, who was graciously pleased to get him naturalised, and gave him a pension upon the Irish establishment, to enable him to be bred up a Protestant, thereby to be qualified to inherit the said estate and honours of the late Earl of Tyrone, as next heir male.

"That your petitioner having and still resolving to remain true both to the Protestant religion and the succession of the illustrious House of Hanover.

"Therefore your petitioner humbly begs your Majesty to give the necessary direction to your chancellor and attorney of your kingdom of Ireland, to inspect in the said your petitioner's right and title to the aforesaid estates of the late Earl of Tyrone, that upon obtaining a favourable report he may [when of age] enter in possession of his said right and title, having recourse to your Majesty as the fountain of all honour and justice.

"And your petitioner shall ever pray.

"Our Very Good Lord,

"We having received from the king a petition of Henry Power, Esquire, son of John Power, commonly called 'Lord Power,' con-

¹ But for the attainders.

cerning the estates which belonged to the late Earl of Tyrone, we herewith by his Majesty's command transmit to you the said petition, recommending him to your grace that he may have countenance and protection of the government in Ireland as far as conveniently may be, and that you will cause his right and title to the said estates to be examined into, and thereupon report to us your opinion what you think fit for his Majesty to do therein.

"We remain, our very good Lord,

"Your Grace's most humble servants,

"STANHOPE, TORRINGTON, GEO. BAILLIE."

"25th September, 1717.

"To his Grace the Duke of Bolton,
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland."

"To the Rt. Honble. the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled. The Humble Petition of Sir Marcus Beresford, Bart., and the Lady Catherine, his wife.

"Shewith,

"That the Right Honble. James, late Earle of Tyrone, deceased, father of the petitioner Catherine, being seized in fee of a considerable estate in this kingdom, made his last will and testament, and thereby devised the same to the petitioner, Catherine, his only child, after the death of the Rt. Honble. the Lady Tyrone, your petitioner's mother. That notwithstanding such disposition, Henry Power, Esq., son of John Power, commonly called Lord Power, who was indicted and outlawed on account of the late rebellion in the kingdom, under pretence of being the next heir male to the said Earle, has lately petitioned his Majesty therein setting forth that his said father had forfeited for life his right and title to the estate of the late Earle of Tyrone, by an act of Parliament passed in this kingdom that no Papist should inherit a Protestant's estate. That he was brought out of France, pursuant to an order from her late Majesty, and was naturalized, and obtained a pension upon the establishment of this kingdom, to enable him to be bred a Protestant, thereby to be qualified to inherit the estate and honours of the late Earle of Tyrone, prayed his Majesty to give necessary directions for inspecting his right and title to the said estate of the late Earle of Tyrone, that when he came of age he might enter into possession of his said right and title, having recourse to his Majesty as the fountain of all honour and justice, but in his said petition took no notice of the attainder of his said father on account of the late Rebellion in 1688, or of the attainder of his grandfather on

account of the Rebellion in 1641. That the said Henry Power thereupon obtained a reference to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, whereby he was required to cause the said Henry's right and title to the said estate to be inquired into, who, in pursuance thereof, has referred the same to his Majesty's attorney and solicitor-general of this kingdom, to report the facts to His Grace.

"That your petitioner apprehends the design of the said Henry Power in obtaining such order of reference can be no other than the hopes he may conceive of obtaining his Majesty's gracious favour and allowance, to apply to this honourable house for heads of a bill to reverse his father's and grandfather's attainders, whereby others, under the same circumstances, may be encouraged to make the like attempts, which, as your petitioner conceives, would very much tend to weaken the titles of the Protestants of this kingdom, who hold their estates under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, and the sales of the late trustees, and prove of dangerous consequences to the Protestant interests thereof in general.

"May it therefore please your honours to take the premisses into your consideration, and to do therein as in your great wisdom you shall think proper, and your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

"MARCUS BERESFORD."

The foregoing petition was presented to the House by Mr. Dopping, December 5, 1717, read, and referred to a select committee, who made the following report :

"Mr. Speaker,

"Your committee appointed to take into consideration the petition of Sir Marcus Beresford and the Lady Catherine, his wife, have taken that matter into consideration, and come to a resolution on the same, which is as follows : ' Resolved that it is the opinion of this committee that the petitioners have proved the allegations of their petition to the satisfaction of this committee.'

"The committee was composed of the following :

Mr. Dopping.	Lieut.-General Hamilton.
Mr. Maynard.	General Gorges.
Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Mr. Joseph Allen.
Mr. Rosse.	Mr. Humphrey May.
Sir William Parsons.	Mr. St. John Broderick.
Mr. Butler.	Mr. Maxwell.
Mr. Solicitor-General.	Colonel Southwell.
Mr. Parvy.	Mr. Secretary Webster.
Colonel Sandford.	Mr. Bustead.
Mr. Ag. Vesey.	Mr. Ward.
Mr. Oliver St. George.	Mr. Attorney-General.

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty. The Humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.

"We your Majesty's most dutyfull and loyal subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, being deeply sensible of your Majesty's care of the welfare of your faithfull subjects of this your kingdom, and of the security they enjoy, in all their sacred and civil rights under your gracious protection, do with great humility approach your royal throne to represent to your Majesty the fatall consequences which will inevitably follow from the reversall of any of the outlawrys of the rebellious Irish Papists.

"We beg leave to lay before your Majesty that the greatest part of the titles which your British and Protestant subjects of Ireland have to their estates are derived under the attainders for the Rebellions in 1641 and 1688. And as the Irish, by the forfeiture of their estates, became lesse able to put in execution their treasonable designs, so by corrupting the blood of their nobility, and depriving them and their posterity of their hereditary titles and honours by force of the outlawrys for high treason, they have had lesser power and credit with their followers to lead them into rebellion.

"And this was so well understood, that no outlawry of any person guilty of the rebellion of 1641 was reversed untill the time of the government of the late Earl of Tyrconnell [Richard Talbot], about the year 1687, when the design to extirpate the British and Protestant interests, and to establish Popery as the national religion, was openly and avowedly declared.

"We do with the greatest gratitude acknowledge that since your Majesty's auspicious reign no outlawry for either of the Rebellions of 1641 or 1688 has been reversed ; but a very bold and dangerous attempt having been lately made by Henry Power, son of John Power, commonly called 'Lord Power,' as we conceive towards the reversall of his ancestors' indictments and outlawrys for both rebellions, we cannot on this occasion but in duty to your Majesty and our country humbly, and with the greatest submission, represent that it will be of the most fatal consequences to your faithfull subjects of this kingdom, if any such application should succeed, or even meet with the least encouragement, and we rely on your Majesty's wisdom, justice, and goodness that no favour so dangerous to your crown, and so destructive to your good subjects, will ever be obtained from your royall clemency.

"We beseech your Majesty to be assured that it is our zeal for the safety of your government, the peace and security of this your

kingdom, and the faithfull discharge of the trust reposed in us by those we represent, which have obliged us thus earnestly to implore your royall protection, grace, and flavour, on which your faithfull Commons will entirely depend.

"Endorsed.—Address to the king against reversing outlawrys. Reported by Mr. Dopping, 7th December, 1717, and agreed to by the House with some amendments."

On December 10, 1717, the Speaker attended his Grace the Lord-Lieutenant with the above address of the Commons against the "fatal consequences of reversing outlawries of Persons attainted of Treason for the Rebellions of 1641 and 1688. And that thereupon his Grace was pleased to return the answer following :

"I will take care to lay your address before his Majesty in the most effectual manner for the security of the Protestant interest in this Kingdom."—Ordered that his Grace the Lord-Lieutenant's answer be entered in the Journal of this House.¹ The result was that Henry's claim never came to a hearing.²

In 1718-19 Henry was imprisoned for debt, owing to non-payment of his pension (of £250 a year on the Civil Establishment of Ireland), and the Duke of Bolton, Lord-Lieutenant, writes from Dover Street, London, January 8, same year, to the Lord Justices of Ireland :

"It having been represented to me by my Lord Stanhope, that, Henry Power Esquire, is now in prison for debt, and that he labours under very great difficulty for want of payment of his pension which is his only support, I therefore desire your Excellencys will please to Direct payment of what is in arrear thereupon at Midsummer last.

"I am my Lords
 "Your Excellency's most humble servant
 "BOLTON."³

About 1733 Henry became a lunatic, and died, unmarried, May, 1742. "Buried Henry Lord Power, in ye vault of St. Mathews chappel, May 6, 1742."⁴

On the demise of Henry the representation of the first Baron

¹ Journal Irish House of Commons.

² Sir Bernard Burke's "Landed Gentry," 1894 (under "Power of Gurteen").

³ British Departmental Correspondence, Carton 3, Record Office, Four Courts, Dublin.

⁴ Register Ringsend, Irishtown, near Dublin.

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devolved upon the male representative of Piers Power, second son of John, third Baron.

Rathcormack Line, now represented by that of Gurteen le Poer.

Piers Power of Rathcormac was second son of Sir John Power, third Baron of le Power and Coroghmore,¹ died May 26, 1597,² leaving issue by Margaret his wife, daughter of Piers Butler,³ a son, Richard.¹ Richard Power of Rathcormack died February, 1635,¹ leaving issue by Elenor his wife, daughter of William Butler, of Ballyboe, co. Tipperary, five sons and four daughters :

1. John, his heir.
2. Piers, father of Edmond Power of Gurteen,⁴ of whom hereafter.

3. James "a captaine under the King of Spaine."¹

4. Edmond.

5. William.

1. Honora, m. Edmond Power of Curragh Kealy.

2. Ellan.

3. Ellin.

4. Margaret.

John Power of Rathcormack died before 1641, leaving issue by Elenor his wife, dau. of Donnel mac Philip McGrath, of Mountain Castle, co. Waterford ; marriage settlements dated June 14, 1629.⁵ He left issue two sons :

1. Piers.⁴ In Survey of co. Waterford, 1654, he is described as "Piers Power Fitz John of Rathgormack, gent., Irish Papist" holding certain lands which had been held by his father. He was "transplanted" into co. Galway, and there, by the Commissioners sitting at Athlone, was assigned the lands of Cregmulgreney, etc. He was living in 1658, and was dead in 1661. Dying unmarried, he was succeeded by his brother.

2. Richard of Ballindrimny, co. Galway. At one time a captain in Royal Army. "Transplanted with his brother Piers. In 1679 he m. Hellen, dau. of David Power of Corheen, co. Galway."⁶ His will dated November 22, 1703. He died April, 1705, and had issue three daus. :

¹ Fun. Entry, June 29, 1636, Ulster's Office.

² Post Mortem Inqui., October 1, 4 James I.

³ Pardon, May 20, 26 Elizabeth.

⁴ Reg. Ped., Ulster's Office.

⁵ Post Mortem Inqui.

⁶ Answer Exchequer Decree, February 15, 1708. David Power v. John Power.

- i. Bridget, m. Francis MacNamara, of Cratloe, co. Clare.
- ii. Mary, m. John, son of Edmond Power, of Gurteen.
- iii. Mercy, died unmarried.

Piers Power, second son of Richard Power, of Rathcormack,¹ m. Margaret, dau. of Nicholas Lee, of Waterford, and widow of Henry Power, of Adamstown, co. Waterford,² by whom he had issue two sons, and was dead in 1654.³

1. John,⁴ Lieut.-Colonel in King James's service,² died without issue.

2. Edmond,⁴ m. Elenor, dau. of Piers Power of Monulargy and sister of Colonel John Lord le Power, and left issue four sons :

1. JOHN POWER, of Grange, co. Galway (ELEVENTH BARON),⁵ as heir male of Henry, tenth Lord le Power and Coroghmore, was "bredd in France under the care of Col. John Power . . . his Uncle afterwards Lord le Power and served in the Army of the French King," and "being in a likely way to attain to fortune, honour and advancement in the world," when Richard Power, of Ballindrimny, having only two daus., and John being his "nearest relation in blood of the male line," wrote several letters asking him to come to Ireland and marry one of them. This John did, and finally married Mary, the second dau.⁴ He died in May, 1744, having had issue by his said wife five daus. :

- i. Hellen, m. Hyacinth Chevers, of Nagane, com^{ly} called Lord M^t Leinster.
- ii. Mary, died unmarried.
- iii. Bridget, died unmarried.
- iv. Catherine, m. John Power, of Clashmore, co. Waterford.
- v. Elizabeth, m. Edmond Power, of Gurteen, her father's nephew.

2. William Power, of Gurteen (TWELFTH BARON)⁵; m. Hellen, dau. of Edmond Roche, of Ringabally, co. Cork, and died s. p. August 5, 1755.⁶

3. Richard, m., 1714, Martha, dau. of John FitzGerald, of Ballymaloe, co. Cork, died s. p. November 3, 1717.

¹ Fun. Entry, June 29, 1636, Ulster's Office.

² Answer Exchequer Decree, filed November 17, 1683. Maurice Power *v.* John and Edmund Power.

³ Will of Margaret Lee, otherwise Power, otherwise Strange, dated March 26, 1631.

⁴ Exchequer Bill and Answer of Frances MacNamara, 1734, May 29, 1767.

⁵ But for the attainder.

⁶ Answer Exchequer Decree, February 15, 1708. David Power *v.* John Power.

4. James (THIRTEENTH BARON),¹ survived his brother William ;
m. Mary, dau. of William Higgin ; died, 1755, leaving two sons :

i. Edmond.

ii. Richard, died s. p.

EDMOND (eldest son of James, FOURTEENTH BARON),¹ m.,
April 13, 1729, Elizabeth, youngest dau. and coheir of his uncle
John Power, of Grange (eleventh Baron) ;¹ and secondly, in 1753,
Mary, widow of Captain Walter Delamar. By his first wife he had
issue four sons :

i. William.

2. John, m., April 2, 1773, Johanna, dau. of Thaddeus O'Meagher,
of Drangan, co. Tipperary ; died, 1799, leaving issue three sons :

i. Edmond, succeeded to his uncle.

ii. James.

iii. William.

WILLIAM (FIFTEENTH BARON),¹ m., September 10, 1765, Mary,
dau. and heir of Captain Walter Delamar ; died, 1813, s. p., and
was succeeded by his nephew,

EDMOND (SIXTEENTH BARON)¹ ; m., May 29, 1815, Anastatia, elder
dau. and coheir of John Lalor, of Longorchard ; died, May 29,
1830, leaving issue three sons :

1. John, his heir.

2. Edmond, who assumed the name of Lalor to that of Power,
by R. L., m., October 19, 1858, Mary, eldest dau. of George Ryan, of
Inch, co. Tipperary ; died, August 4, 1873, leaving one son, George
Richard, and two daus.

3. Richard, died, January 14, 1893, s. p., married.

JOHN (SEVENTEENTH BARON)¹, m., April 30, 1840, Frances, second
and younger dau. of Sir John Power, of Kilfane, first Baronet ;
was M.P. for co. Waterford ; died May 12, 1851, leaving issue four
sons and four daughters :

1. Edmond.

2. William, m., September 2, 1879, Mary, first dau. of his uncle
Edmond Power-Lalor.

3. Raymond, m., May 6, 1873, Emily Frances, youngest dau.
and coheir of Thomas Warde, of Clopton, Warwick.

4. Arnold, died unm., October 17, 1883.

1. Harriet, m., 1869, General Sir Charles S. Gough, V.C., G.C.B.

2. Mary, m., 1867, Samuel Perry, of Woodrooff, Esq.

3. Anastatia, m., 1875, Sir John Nugent, of Cloncoskraine, Bart.

¹ But for the attainders.

4. Frances, m. 1881, Gaston, 2nd Baron Emly of Tervoe.

EDMOND (EIGHTEENTH BARON),¹ who with his brother and sisters assumed by R. L. the older form of the name, viz., De la Poer; created a Count by His Highness Pius IX., August 19, 1864; M.P. for co. Waterford; m., June 1, 1881, the Hon. Mary Olivia Monsell, only dau. of William, first Baron Emly of Tervoe; has issue three sons and three daus.:

1. John William Rivallon, born March 10, 1882.
2. Edmond Alain Trémur, born April 30, 1883.
3. William Stephen Arnold, born November 8, 1885.



LANE OF BENTLEY (NOW OF KING'S BROMLEY), CO. STAFFORD (*continued*).

BY H. MURRAY LANE (*Chester Herald*).



LIKE many other old county families, the Lanes had lost sight of their ancient crest.² The coat-of-arms, which had been handed down from Plantagenet times, having been thus augmented, it remained only to bestow a further mark of the royal favour by recording a crest, especially designed to commemorate the event which had for ever made the family famous: A strawberry roan horse saliant, coupé at the flank, bridled sable, bitted and garnished or, support-

¹ But for the attainders.

² In modern times some members of the family have made use of a second crest, viz., "Out of a ducal coronet or, two wings conjoined in base argent," conceiving this to be the ancient crest of the family, to which they were properly entitled. The crest in question, however, is none other than that of Wyrley, the heiress of which ancient house married into the Lane family in 1702, and the arms of Wyrley have ever since her death in 1729 been quartered by the Lanes as her escendants. But it is well known that in English heraldry the right of bearing a quartering does not convey the right of bearing the crest of a family as well, unless the name is taken as an additional surname at the same time. Consequently, this was a mistake on the part of those who adopted this as a second Lane crest. In Ireland there exists a branch of the family descended from William Lane, a younger son of Thomas Lane of Bentley and Anne Bagot of Blithfield, who are not entitled to bear either the royal canton in the coat or the crest of the horse carrying the crown. A Mr. Lane, of Vernon Mount, Cork, who believed himself descended from this William Lane, bore as a crest a lion passant guardant or, its front paw resting on a mullet azure. This may have been the ancient crest of the family. At any rate, the Irish Lanes regarded it as such.

ing between the feet an imperial crown proper, was accordingly assigned to Captain Thomas Lane of Bentley and his descendants according to the laws of arms.

The grant ran as follows :

To All and Singular to whom these presents shall come Sir Will^m Dugdale Knt. Garter Principall King of Armes and Sir Henry St. George Knt. Norroy King of Armes send greeting : Whereas the Rt. Hon^{ble} Robert, Earl of Ailesbury Deputy wth his Majesties approbacion to his Grace Henry Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshall of Engl^d hath by Warrant or Order under his hand and the Seale of the Earl Marshalls Office bearing date the 27th Day of January last past signified unto us that Thomas Lane of Bentley in the County of Stafford Esq^r, hath made application to him the said Deputy Earl Marshall for his Consent to have such a Crest granted and Assigned to him as may denote the Loyalty of his family and he and his Descendants may lawfully bear : And whereas the said Deputy Earl Marshall being highly sensible of the great and Signal Service perform'd by John Lane of Bentley aforesaid, Father of the said Thomas in his ready concurring to the preservacion of his Ma^{ty} person after the battel of Worcester (as by his Ma^{ty} late Warrant touching an Augmentacon to the Paternal Armes of the said John Lane, ent^rd among the Records of the College of Armes may more fully appear) did signify unto us his Consent for our Devysing granting and assigning unto the said Thomas Lane such Crest as abovesaid. Know ye therefore, that we the said Garter and Norroy in pursuance of the Consent of ye said Deputy Earl Marshall, and by the Authority of the King Letters Patents to each of us Respectively granted under the great Seal of Engl^d have devysed and do by these presents grant and assign unto the said Thomas Lane the Crest hereafter mentioned vizt. out of a wreath Or and azure a Demy Horse Strawberrie Colour ; bridled sable Bitted and garnished Or Supporting an Imperiall Crown Gold¹ as in the Margin hereof is plainly depicted : To be borne and used for ever hereafter by him the said Thomas Lane and the heirs and other Descendents of his body lawfully begotten at all times & upon all occasions according to the Law and practise of Armes without the lett Interruption dispute or contradiction of any person or persons whatsoever : In witnes whereof we the said Garter and Norroy Kings of Armes have to these presents subscribed Our names and affixed the Seals of our Respective Offices this 5th Day of February in the One and Thirtieth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second by the Grace of God King of Engl^d Scotland France and Irel^d Defender of the Faith etc^a Annoq Dni 1678

Signed

WILLM DUGDALE

HEN ST. GEORGE

Garter

Norroy

Exam^d. Tho : May, Chester, Gr. King Rouge dragon.

At a meeting of the Chester Historic Society in 1850 the Rev. Canon Slade exhibited a curious snuffbox, said to have been presented to Mrs. Jane Lane by King Charles II. And Mrs. Cheese of Amersham (descended from Jane, fourth daughter of Thomas Lane, Esq., of Bentley, who died in 1775) possesses a snuffbox with Charles II.'s portrait thereon, presented by him to his fair riding companion ("Flight of the King," by Allan Fea, p. 106).

As Mr. Hughes says in his Boscobel Tracts, an English matron of Lady Fisher's character was not likely to be mentioned in the

¹ In the drawing tricked at the head of the copy retained in the H. Coll. the velvet cap is marked "g" (*i.e.* gules) and only the metal is or.

subsequent annals of Charles's Court, where, however, her brother and herself were on all occasions received with distinction by the King. After twenty years of married life, Lady Fisher became a widow. Sir Clement died April 13, 1683, and was buried at Packington on the 15th of the same month.

Mrs. Jane Lane (Lady Fisher) died September 9, 1689. The entry in the parish register of Great Packington runs: "Jane ye Lady of ye late Sir Clement Fisher, buried September ye 12th, 1689."

During the last years of her life she worked a very curious piece of embroidery in silks and silver thread. At the four corners are portraits of King Charles I. and II. and James II., and the Earl of Derby or her own father or brother, it is uncertain which. This valuable relic is now in the possession of Mrs. Meyer of Wimborne. The legend, with the seal of the Lane arms attached, reads thus: "The work of Mrs. Jane Lane, who rode behind King Charles ye Second from Bentley to Bristol, from thence to Trent in Somersetshire, within two miles of Sherborne in Dorsetshire. The King appearing as her livery-servant, passing thro' the Rebel troops, and concealed by her dexterity he assum'd the name of William Jackson, passing for the son of one of the tenants of Colonel Lane, brother of Mrs. Jane Lane, who began this piece of work, but died before it was finished." To which was added: "For this service the Lane Family bear in their arms the Arms of England. Crest, a horse upholding the Crown of England in his fore-feet. Motto, Garde le Roy."

A beautiful miniature, by Cooper, of Colonel Lane, and a gold pouncet-box, engraved with the Canton of England and arms of the Lanes, have descended through a grandniece of Mrs. Jane Lane to the Rev. Vernon G. Yonge of Charnes Hall, co. Stafford, on which is inscribed: "Given by Charles II. to Jane Lane." At the Stuart Exhibition, a crystal watch, the gift of Charles to Mrs. Lane, was lent by a Mr. Merry.

As a proof that the loyal devotion of the Lanes is not extinct, it may be mentioned here that some years ago Lieutenant-Colonel Ronald Bertram Lane had an opportunity of hazarding his life, when bathing off the French coast with H.R.H. Prince Arthur (afterwards Duke of Connaught), in order to save that of Her Majesty's son. Both were suddenly in danger of drowning, when their peril was perceived and a man swam out to the rescue. He approached young Lane, who immediately exclaimed: "Save the Prince! Never mind me!" Happily, although he was taken at

his word, and left for the moment to his fate, there was time to save them both.

In 1661 Colonel Lane sat in Parliament for Lichfield. It is said that he refused a Peerage, saying "he had not means enough to support it." His name was one of those included in the contemplated Order of Knights of the Royal Oak. His wife's name was Athaliah Anson, of whom an original portrait exists at Narford Hall, in Norfolk, the residence of Mr. Fountaine, who is lineally descended from Mary, the eldest daughter of Colonel John Lane and his wife Athaliah.

By her he had one son and eight daughters, of whom mention will be made in our next issue.

The monumental inscriptions in Manningford Bruce Church, co. Wilts, to Mary, the youngest daughter of Thomas Lane and Anne (Bagot), runs thus :

"Underneath lyeth the body of Mary Nicholas, daughter of Thomas Lane of Bentley, in the County of Stafford, Esq^r., a family as venerable for its antiquity as renown'd for its loyalty, of which ye wonderful preservation of King Charles ye Second, after ye defeat at Worcester, is an instance never to be forgotten, in which glorious action she herself bore a very considerable part, and that the memory of this extraordinary service might be continued to posterity, the family was dignified with the addition of this signall badge of honour, the arms of England in a canton. She was married to Edward Nicholas, the son of S^r Oliver Nicholas, Cupbearer to King James ye first and Carver to King Charles ye first, by whom she had one only son, who died before her. Near to whose body she desir'd her own might be interred. She died Decemb. 24th, Anno 1686. Aged 67 years."

Now here mention is made of the "very considerable part" which Mary Nicholas herself bore in this extraordinary service, but history is silent as to what that part was. That she did assist materially in the flight of the King is gathered from the Nicholas family papers; and she is said to be the person from whom Sir Walter Scott took the character of "Alice Lee" in his novel of "Woodstock." Old Sir Henry Lee is made to say she should entitle herself to have it written upon her tomb: "Here lies she *who saved a King*"; but Jane, her eldest sister, had undoubtedly the greater part in the transaction.

In a scarce work called "Monarchy Revived," published in 1661, and dedicated to Jane Lane, the writer uses these words: "She having by accident procured a pass from a Parliamentary officer for herself and a man to go thither (Bristol) *to see her sister*, who was then near her time of lying-in." The author leaves Jane Lane and the King at Bristol. Can it be that Mary Nicholas, Jane's sister, was at or in the neighbourhood of Bristol, and practically aiding in some way the escape of the King? A miniature, purporting

to be that of Jane Lane, is the property of Major Dilke of Maxstoke Castle. It represents a full, sweet, sad face, and the features have a resemblance to those of Mistress Lane in her portrait at King's Bromley. It is interesting to conjecture that this may be Mary Lane, who married Edward Nicholas of Manningford Bruce, and whose epitaph distinctly records her participation in the King's escape.

"It seems to me," continues Mr. Charles Penruddocke (in his "Mistress Jane Lane," from which the above few lines have been taken), "that the two sisters might very well have met at Bristol, and Jane taken the disguised King on to Mrs. Norton's."

(To be continued.)



SHAKESPEARE'S FAMILY.

BY MRS. CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOPES.

PART VI.—*continued.*

COUSINS, CONTEMPORARIES, AND OTHER SHAKESPEARES.



THOMAS SHAKESPEARE of Lapworth, fuller, February 21, 1655, desires to be buried in Rowington. He leaves to his kinsman, Richard Shakespeare of Kenilworth his implements and £5; to his kinsman, Thomas Shakespeare of Lapworth, £5; to his kinsman and godson, Thomas Shakespeare of Rowington, £5; to his kinsman, Richard Shakespeare, £6 13s. 4d.; to his kinswoman, Mary Shakespeare, £5; to his kinsman, John Shakespeare, £5; to his brother William's son's daughter Elizabeth, sixpence, if demanded; to the poor of Rowington, forty shillings. The executrix was his kinswoman, Elizabeth Shakespeare, and the overseers, Thomas Sly of Lapworth, and his kinsman, Thomas Shakespeare of Whittlygate in Rowington; proved May 18, 1658.¹

It may be seen that Rowington was the central source of most of these Shakespeares. Besides those already mentioned, we may note John Shaxper of Rowington's will in 1574.² He left his property called Madywattons, at Shrawley, to his son George, with

¹ 318, Wooten, Somerset House.

² Worcester Wills.

remainder to his daughter Annis, and £20 to his son Thomas. He left legacies to his brothers Nicholas and Thomas and his Aunt Ley, the midwife. His wife's name was Eleanor. His goods were prized at £8 6s. 8d. by Thomas and William Shaxper, among others. The Richard Shakespere of Rowington's will, November 13, 1613,¹ which caused so much heartburning, shows that his son William had a son John, and that his son Richard had four sons (Thomas, William, Richard, and John). Thomas and John's children are not mentioned. Another will¹ in the same year, of Thomas Shakespeare of Mowsly and Rowington, October 13, 1613, mentions sons—John, Thomas, and Richard; and daughters Eleanor, Joan, and Annis. John had two sons, William and John. John Shakespeare de le Hill, Rowington, made his will January 20, 1652; wife, Mary; children, William, John, and Margaret Vernon.

In 1593 Thomas Shakespere and Florence, his wife, with her sister, Alice Grace, sued Thomas Grace and John Harding for certain lands not specified, settled by their father on them. Thomas Shackspeare of Rowington was assessed for the subsidy of 1597.² Thomas Shaxper, senior, of the same place, in 7 Jac. I., 1610. A survey of Crown lands in Warwickshire 4 Jac. I., 1607, in the Land Revenue Office shows Thomas, George, Richard, and John as holding property there. A Thomas Shakespeare was presented in 1632. (See Rowington Court Rolls, 65.)

Thomas Shakespeare of Rowington, *temp.* John Pickering, Lord Keeper, and Maria, his wife, daughter and heir of William Mathews, deceased, filed a bill in Chancery concerning various tenements in Hatton, Shrawley, Rowington, Pinley, and Clendon. Hil., 16 Elizabeth, Hugo Walford, Quer., and Thomas Shakspere and Marie, his wife, defendants, of a cottage and 5 acres of land in Norton Curlew. Easter, 20 James I., Thomas Shakespeare, Quer., and John Hall and Joyce, his wife, defendants, of 12 acres of land in Rowington, which were sold to the said Thomas Shakespeare, 41 Elizabeth.³ At a court of the Queen's Majesty, Henrietta Maria, Thomas Shakspere paid a fine of 6s. 8d. for admission to lands surrendered by himself, to himself and others, 1647.

Among the manuscripts of the Free Library at Birmingham there remains a fine, 7 Charles I., between Adrian Shakspere, Quer., and Thomas Green and Anna, his wife, about land in old Fillongley; a bond for £40 of Adrian Shakspere of Meriden, yeoman; and

¹ Worcester Wills.

² Subsidy Rolls, Warwick, 35 Elizabeth, $\frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{3} \frac{3}{4}$, and 39 Elizabeth, $\frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{3} \frac{3}{4}$, P. R. O.

³ Mr. Yeatman's "Gentle Shakespere," p. 146.

another fine, Easter, 26 Charles II., between Thomas Brearley, gent., and Thomas Shakspeare, gent.

There were Shakespeares also still at Baddesley Clinton. In the Diary of Henry Ferrers of that place we find him speak of "napkins received from Henry Shakespeare, Nov. 4th, 1620"; of "Peeter Shakespeare, Nov. 5." "I ow Shakespeare none, Nov. 6th." "Henry Shakespeare sent his boy for a mark for his napkins Nov. 12th, 1628-9." "Shakespeare of Kingswood, Feb. 4th." "Shakespeare of Rowth (?), Feb. 18." "John Shakespeare came hither about his court."¹ This is the Henry Ferrers who wrote the Catalogue of all the Noblemen and Gentlemen resident in Warwick in 1577-8.² A Thomas Shakespeare had a grant from this gentleman of two messuages, one orchard, four gardens, and four acres of pasture in Warwick for £80. Mich., 39 Elizabeth, 1597.

There seems to have been a large number of Shakespeares in the town of Warwick. There was a Thomas Shakespeare, who married on June 21, 1598, Elizabeth Letherbarrow, daughter of the Mayor of Coventry. He became Bailiff of Warwick, November 1, 10 Jac. I., 1613. The only notice of the name in the "Visitation of Warwickshire" in 1619, is that of "Thomas Shakespeare, gent., one of the principal Aldermen of Warwick."

It is not clear whether or not he was the son of Thomas Shakespeare, the shoemaker, who held land of the manor of Wroxhall, and died in 1577, leaving William, Thomas, John, and Joan ux. Francis Ley.

More might be said of the Shakespeares of Coventry and Fillongley. There is a tablet recording Shakespeare benefactions in Fillongley Church, and many still bear the name among the neighbouring peasantry. But to complete the pedigrees of the Warwickshire families we must study the Shakespeares of London.

The Warwickshire Shakespeares overflowed into the surrounding counties. There were Shakespeares in Stafford,³ Worcester,⁴ Gloucester, Northampton, Leicester⁵ and Oxford.

The two latter are worth noting. In 1597 there resided at Lutterworth, only a few miles from Stratford, a Thomas Shake-

¹ Dr. Macray's Transcript, *Notes and Queries*, 7th Series, v., 190.

² Published in Nicholl's "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica," vol. viii. p. 298.

³ *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series, viii. 33. George, descendant of Humphrey, etc.

⁴ By fine levied Hil. 1655, Shakespere conveyed tenements in Inckbarrow, Worcestershire, *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series, vii. 336.

⁵ *Notes and Queries*, 1st Series, vii. 405 and 546

speare, who was employed by William Glover, of Hillenden, in Northamptonshire, gent., as his agent to receive and give an acquittance for a considerable sum of money.¹ It is not clear whether it was this same person or a son who is the Thomas Shakespeare, gent., of Staple Inn, Middlesex, who presents a certificate to some unnamed court, October 12, 1604, accounting for his non-appearance in a case.² John Perkyns was the plaintiff; Thomas Shakespeare, William Perkyns, William Teery and others, defendants. He had been summoned at the suit of Perkyns to appear, in the Octaves of Trinity, but he had been required to be seventy miles out of London on the Saturday of the Octaves of Trinity in a Chancery Case. He only rested on the Sabbath at home, started on the Monday and appeared in court on Wednesday. The other defendants were allowed the explanation; that it was denied to him seemed to be of malice. I cannot find the decision. I searched the Lay Subsidies of Leicester,³ in Lutterworth and elsewhere, for this Shakespeare in vain; but I find that in 1594 a William Perkins paid in bond for Richard Perkins in Wigston Parva.³ A bond of Thomas Shakespeare, of Lutterworth, November 27, 1606, to James Whitelocke for 26s. 8d., is mentioned in the Historical MS. Com.⁴ A letter addressed to the Mayor of Leicester by certain leading inhabitants of Lutterworth about the plague is signed first by Thomas Shakespeare,⁵ and Mr. French found in the Admission Books of Staple Inn,⁶ "Thomas Shakespeare, of Lutterworth, in Com. Leic., gent., etc., 15th Feb., 5 Jac. I., 1607." Does the following entry refer to him or to Thomas Shakespeare, of Warwick? "John, son of Thomas Shakespeare, gent., baptized July 18th, 1619."⁷

John Shakespear (1774-1858),⁸ Orientalist, was born at Lount, near Ashby, in Leicestershire, son of a small farmer there. He became Professor of Hindustani, and gave £2,500 towards preserving the birthplace at Stratford-on-Avon. He did not marry, and his property came to his nephew, Charles Bowles, who took the surname "Shakespeare."

¹ *Notes and Queries*, 1st Series, vii. 405 and 546.

² State Papers, Domestic Series, Jac. I., ix. 72.

³ Lay Subsidies, Leicester, Goodlaxton, 39 Elizabeth, Wigston Parva, $\frac{134}{134}$ and $\frac{134}{134}$.

⁴ Hist. Man. Com., vol. iii., Report 1872, p. 190.

⁵ Ancient Records of Leicester, Trans. Lit. and Phil. Society, 1855, and *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series, v. 383.

⁶ Admission Books, Staple Inn, vol. i., f. 58, and "French Shak. Gen.," 542.

⁷ From the Register of St. Gregory by St. Paul's.

⁸ "Dict. Nat. Biography."

The Oxford Shakespeares deserve fuller attention than they have yet received. If we pass over the Saunders *alias* Shakespeare, already mentioned in Part I., as possibly native of another county, we find some in the shire, contemporary with the poet. Among the "Original Wills at Somerset House there is one of Thomas Shackspere, Innkeeper," in the suburbs of Oxford. He wished to be buried in the Church of St. Giles, Oxford, bequeathed property to his four children—Robert, Ellen, Mary, and Elizabeth, £10 each when they came of age—and left his wife Elizabeth residuary legatee and sole executrix; overseers, Mr. Ralf Shillingworth and Henry Hedges. A remembrance was left to the preacher of his funeral sermon, and to his loving friend Mr. Harris, of Yarnton, and he "set his hand and seale thereto," May 27, 1642;¹ witnesses, Thomas Champe and Nathaniel Harris. It is curious that the seal should represent a winged heart bleeding, surmounted by a ducal coronet.

Curiously enough, a notice of this one family is preserved in *Notes and Queries*,² though it is not mentioned in the index. It was transcribed from St. Mary Magdalene's, Oxford, by Dr. Macray while he was yet curate. "Thomas Shakspere, the sonne of Thomas Shaxspere, was baptised the 19th day of August, 1628;" Marie, April 15, 1630; Elizabeth, June 29, 1632; "Robert, the sone of Thomas Shaxspere, Inkeeper, was baptized September the 24th, 1634." Among the burials appear, "Thomas, the son of Thomas Shaxspere, was buried Nov. 4th, 1642; Thomas Shaxsper, Inkeper, buried Nov. 11th, 1642; Ellinor Shaxsper was buried May second, 1643." The earlier records of the Church are lost. It is a pity the other Oxford Registers have not been thoroughly searched for the name, or printed. A John Shakespeare,³ of St. Mary's Hall, took the degree of B.A. in 1666. The *Oxford Chronicle*⁴ of April 20, 1765, mentions a Richard Shakespeare as being committed to Coventry Gaol as a forger.

Some of the Shakespeares gravitated to London. In the will of Leonard Wilmot, of Clanfield, co. Oxon., gent., 1608, there is a bequest to "Leonard Shackspire, my godson, servant to John Prince, of Abington, Vintner, 5^{li}, and to John Shackspire, of Newnam, 5^{li}."⁵ This John may be father of Leonard, and may be

¹ Proved November 4, 1643, by relict Elizabeth.

² *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series, viii. 124.

³ "Catalogue of Oxford Graduates," Clarendon Press.

⁴ *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series, xii. 469.

⁵ "French Shak. Gen."

the John referred to in the note. "John Shakespeare, of Nuneham Courtney, co. Oxford, an old feeble man, had been drinking in his house 25th Nov., 1633."¹ A Leonard is mentioned in the Register of Sunningwell, Berks, as being married to Alyce Parkes of Abingdon, September 12, 1614.¹ This is probably the Leonard, of Isleworth, Middlesex, vintner, who at an advanced age made his will,² March 26, 1664. He left his wife Elizabeth two tenements in Isleworth for life, then to his son John and his heirs; to his son William, 12d.; to his son Ralph, 12d.; to his daughter, Elizabeth King, £20 after his wife's death; to his son William's son William, 2s. 6d.; to his daughter Elizabeth a feather bed; to his daughter Sara 12d.; to his daughter Robina, 12d.; if John died without heirs the tenements to go to his sons Ralph and William. His wife Elizabeth executrix; his friend Mr. William Dance and his son-in-law, Robert Parsons, overseers. Was it a stepmother's influence that made him cut off his two sons with a shilling?³

Working for another purpose at a later date, I found Shakespeares in the little village of South Stoke in Oxfordshire. Among the baptisms are "John, April 8th, 1751; Mary, Oct. 22nd, 1752; Hannah, Sept. 29, 1754; Elizabeth, Aug. 24th, 1756; Ann, July 6th, 1760, all children of Robert and Mary Shakespeare." "Susanna, base-born daughter of Catharine Shakespeare, Dec. 24th, 1784." "Elizabeth, daughter of John Shakespeare, and Eleanor his wife; Nov. 12, 1786." Among the marriages are "John Birt and Mary Shakespeare, 7th December, 1773." Among the burials are "William, March 13th, 1768," and "Robert, July 20th, 1786." In the same volume are Richard and Thomas, sons of Richard Burbage, 1577 and 1579, who both died in infancy, and there are many other Shakespearean names.

In counties still further from Warwickshire the name is also found, as we may note in Hertfordshire, Derbyshire,⁴ Hampshire, Surrey, Bedfordshire. There was administration granted to Lucy Shakespeare, widow, of the goods of her deceased husband Thomas, of the town of Hertford, October 10, 1626; and Luke Shakespeare, of Layston, co. Herts, fishmonger, made his will May 7, 1707. His wife was Joyce, and he had a sister and two brothers not named.⁵

¹ *Notes and Queries*, 7th Series, vi. 344.

² Somerset House, 88 Bruce, proved July 1, 1664.

³ The Hearth Tax for Isleworth, 1666, notes "Ralph Shakespeare 2 hearths, Widow Shakespeare 1 hearth $2\frac{5}{12}$."

⁴ Pegge's "Collection for the History of Derbyshire," a sheet of printed verses "on the death of the Rev. Mr. Shakespeare," Nich. Col. Top. and Gen., iii. 244.

⁵ Wills of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

In Portsmouth, 1662, William Shakespeare was contractor for the old Gun Wharf. A public-house, called Shakespeare's Head, is supposed to have been the place where he paid his men.¹ On April 25, 1747, in St. Gregory's by St. Paul's, were married "John Shakespeare of Portsea, and Mary Higginson of St. James', Westminster." Joseph Champ and Martha Ham, married at Portsmouth 22nd April, 1736, had John Shakespeare, of Portsmouth, as one of their bondsmen; and George Poate and Anne Loch, 6th October, 1802, had Samuel Shakespeare one of their bondsmen.² The London Shakespeares seem to have had a residence in Hampshire also, for "Mrs. Shakespeare, widow of Alderman Shakespeare, of London, died at Bramdean, co. Hants, aged 80, in March, 1807."³

Aubrey speaks of the wife of John Shakespeare, of Worplesdowne, in Surrey, who made as good butter there as she ever did at Wroxhall or Bitteston. She was a North Wiltshire woman.⁴ At Walton-upon-Thames tombstones remind us of Matthew Shakespeare and George Shakespeare, who died August 8, 1775; also of John Shakespeare, of Weybridge, January 13, 1775; of William Shakespeare of this parish, 1783; and of George Shakespear, architect, Oxford Street, London, 1797.

On March 13, 1663, "William Shakespeare of Faucat was buried, and on July 23, 1668, Ann Shackspere, daughter to Will Shackspear, was buried in Toddington, co. Beds."⁵

There were Shakespeares also in Essex. Mr. Veley collects a few particulars regarding them from the unregistered wills of the Archdeaconry of Essex.⁶ The oldest is that of Thomas Shakespeare, priest, August 26, 1557. He leaves legacies to "8 priests of Jesus Commons, wherein I now dwell," to sing masses, and something to the maintenance of Jesus Commons, and to poor people, to the sisters of Sion, the fathers of Sheen, the observant friars of Greenwich, the Black-Friars of St. Bartholomew, Smithfield, the nuns of King's Langley, and "to the parryshe church of Seynt Mildryd in Bred Streete in London, towards the byeing of a pyxt or monstrat to carrye the blyssyd Sacrament, v^{li}. To my brother,

¹ *Notes and Queries*, 4th Series, iv. 275.

² Hampshire Marriage Licences.

³ *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxvii., p. 280.

⁴ Aubrey's "Natural History of Wiltshire," 1680.

⁵ "Misc. Gen. et Herald," 2nd Series, vol. ii. Register of Toddington, co. Beds.

⁶ See "The Shakespeares of Essex," by Augustus Charles Veley, Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Essex, *Essex Archaeological Society's Magazine*, vol. iii., p. 70, 1865.

Robert Shackspere ; my brother, Harry Wyllson ; my brother, John Cooke ; my sister, Grace Starke ; my sister, Jone Shackspere ; my sister, Cicely Richardson ; to John Cooke, of Jesus Commons ; to Mother Agnes, of the Commons, and Goodwyfe Blower." The strange thing about this will is that it seems to have been made by the same Sir Thomas Shakespeare, clerk, whom I enter among the pre-Shakespearean London Shakespeares in August 22, 1559, whose will is preserved at Somerset House (40 Chayney).

The two years that intervened between the drafting of the two wills were years of great import. Mary had died, Philip had vanished, and Elizabeth was seated on the throne. Therefore it is not surprising that there are fewer priestly legacies in the later will, that it mentions also fewer relatives, and no brother Robert. But there are still sisters, Thomasine Cook, Grace Storeton, and Jone Shackspere, and a relative, Anne Wilson, and the legacy to the Church of St. Mildred's, Bread Street, London. Mr. Veley does not know of this later will, which is the one that was proved. He takes it for granted Thomas was an Essex man, though he lived in London. He also mentions a Joseph Shakespeare of Havering, who made his will 1640. He had a brother Samuel, of Hornchurch, whose widow Susan made her will in 1678 ; a Samuel, of Romford, her son, who married Judith, had a daughter Ann, and died in 1707 ; a Thomas, of Hornchurch, also son of Susan, who made his will in 1702 ; and a William, probably a third brother, who married Susannah, was father to John of Rawreth, and made his will March 2, 1723. John of Rawreth's goods were administered by his daughter Judith, wife of Asser Vassall, 1731. Mr. Veley also finds a John and Elizabeth mentioned, but unfortunately does not print the contents of these other wills.

It may be noted that there is a considerable gap between the date of the priest and his brother Robert, and these later Shakespeares. I was glad to find among the administrations at Somerset House¹ the name of "Alice Shakespeare, Widow of Ginge Margretting, Essex, 1511." She might have been the widow of this Robert, and might also have been, at an advanced age, the sister Alice Shakespeare mentioned in the will of Francis Griffin, of Braybrook, 37 Henry VIII., who, Mr. Yeatman insists, must have been the poet's grandmother. Francis Griffin remembers another sister, *Agnes Crosmore*. The goods of this Alice Shakespeare were administered by her sister, *Agnes Williams*, of Barking. I made a prolonged search among the Subsidy Rolls of Essex to locate this

¹ Admin. Vicar-General's Books, No. 268, 1574-1583.

family. Nowhere have I found the spelling of the name so varied, from Shakesphere to Shakespurr, Saxper, and even Shaksby and Shucksby. Cross references prove these to be intended for the same name.¹ In 3 Jac. I., in Foulness, Essex, a Nicholas Saxper; in Rochford,² 21 Jac. I., John Shuxbye, and in Stambridge Magna, 4 Car. I., both Shakesby and Shukesby. The Hearth Tax,³ Essex, Car. II., mentions Samuel Shexpere, and the Subsidy Rolls⁴ of 14 Car. II., Samuel Shaksper, of Harold's Wood Ward. In 1666⁴ there appear in the Hundred of Witham Thomas Shakesby and Edward Shakesby, a Samuel Shakespeare of the North End of Hornchurch, and a Samuel Shakespeare of Harold's Wood Ward.

In the Hundred of Chafford, William Shakespeare, gent., of Langdon Hills, appears among the collectors of the subsidies. It is possible there may have been many more of the name assessed; but some of the Rolls are lost and many are decayed in various ways. I have searched several of the outlying registers without success, but others have found the name in Romford, Barking, Hornchurch, Rawreth, and Rochester.

(To be concluded.)



THE NAPIERS OF CULCREUCH.

BY WALTER M'GRAHAM EASTON.



Y an overlook, which can hardly be accounted for, Burke's "Peerage," *sub* Napier, Baronet of Napier, gives only one son, Alexander (afterwards of Culcreuch), to Robert Napier, first laird of Culcreuch, by his second wife, Anna, daughter of Sir William Drummond, third of Riccarton.⁵ Alexander was not even "son and heir" of this marriage, but the second son.

¹ Lay Subsidies, Essex, $\frac{111}{575}$. ² Lay Subsidies, Essex, Rochford, $\frac{112}{602}$, $\frac{112}{634}$, $\frac{112}{642}$.

³ Subsidy Rolls, Chelmsford, Essex, $\frac{112}{707}$, do. $\frac{112}{708}$.

⁴ Subsidy Rolls of several Hundreds in Essex, a paper book, $\frac{246}{199}$.

⁵ Descended of John Drummond of Innerseffry, third son of the first Lord Drummond (ancestor also of the Earls of Perth and Melfort) by his wife, Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, daughter of Alexander, fourth Earl of Crawford, whose wife was Mariota, daughter and heiress of Sir David Dunbar of Cockburn, brother of George, eleventh Earl of Dunbar and March, a family of great power and antiquity, representing the Saxon Earls of Northumberland.

Robert Napier, first of Culcreuch, Stirlingshire, was the second son of the greatest man of the name, John Napier, eighth of Merchistoun, Midlothian, and of Rusky, Perthshire, by his second wife, Agnes, or Annas, daughter of Sir James Chisholm, of Cromlix, Perthshire, head of an ancient Anglo-Norman family. Robert is designed of Ballacharne and Tomdarroch, in the Lennox, in 1595; of Boquhaple, in Menteith, in 1616; and about 1632 of the Iber lands of Trintry and of Gilcreuche, or Culcreuch, Stirlingshire. This estate he purchased from Sir Alexander Seton of Gargunnock, one of the Lords of Session, under the style of Lord Culcreuch.¹ He was his father's amanuensis, and possessed a good deal of his talent, and after his death he edited his work with credit to himself. He was twice married. By his first wife he had two sons:

1. Archibald of Boquhaple, who was served heir of his father on the 20 merk lands of Bowhopple, June 1, 1655.² He died before August 19, 1662, for on that day *William Napier of Culcreuch* was served tutor to his nephew, Archibald Napier, lawful son of the deceased Archibald Napier of Bowhopple.³ The male issue of said Archibald became extinct during the first quarter of this century at the decease of Thomas Napier, Cornet of dragoons, who died unmarried in September, 1817. The Cornet had four aunts—Janet (Mrs. Innes of Greenhill), Mary, Ann, and Mrs. M'Dougal, but whether there are any descendants through females is not known.
2. John, who had an annuity from the lands of Drumquhassell,

¹ He had bought Culcreuch in 1630 from Robert Galbraith, sixth Earl of Culcreuch, whose wife was Margaret Seton of Touch.

² "June 1, 1655. Archibald Naper, *heir* of Mr. Robert Naper, sone of Johne Napeir of Merchistoun, *his father*, in the 20 merk land of Bowhopple, within the Stewartrie of Menteith. E. 26*l* 16*s*. 4*d*." ("Perthshire Retours," 627). Archibald's son was retoured heir to him on November 12, 1667, in these terms: "Archibaldus Naper de Kingsboquhopill, *hæres* Archibaldi Naper de Kingsboquhopill, *patris*, in terris de Kingsboquhopill extendentibus ad 20 marcas terras cum decimis garbalibus, infra senescallatum de Menteith, E. 26*l* 16*s*. 4*d*. feudi-firmæ" ("Perthshire Retours," 767). These lands were variably called, it will be seen, Boquhaple, Easter Boquhaple, and Kingsboquhaple. Archibald the younger (William Napier's ward), when still a minor, married in May, 1679, Annabella Linton. Their son, Alexander, was served heir to his father April 17, 1704, and, by a disposition of the same date, sold the estate, with consent of his mother, to Mr. Drummond of Blair-Drummond.

³ "August 19, 1662. Wilielmus Napier de Culcreuch, *propinquior agnatus*, id est consanguineus ex parte patris Archibaldi Napier filii legitimi Archibaldi Napier de Eister Boquhopple" ("Retour of Tutors"), 873.

but seems to have died without issue, as his younger brother William succeeded to his annuity, and he is not noticed in his father's will.¹

By his second wife, Anna Drummond, before mentioned, he had :

3. William of Culcreuch and Culnagrein, of whom presently.
4. Alexander, succeeded his brother William in the estate, who had either forfeited or sold it before March 3, 1675, as on that date there is a sasine of the lands of Culcreuch to his brother Alexander.² The latter had been married before this date to Marion, daughter of Sir Ludovick Houstoun of Houstoun, co. Renfrew, but she died childless.³ Alexander Napier of Culcreuch married, secondly, Margaret Lennox of Lennox Castle, Stirlingshire, and the Trintry Register records that he had by her : John, afterwards of Culcreuch, of whom the present Sir Archibald Lennox Milliken Napier of Napier,⁴ Baronet, is the direct representative and male head of the Napiers ; William, born 1688 ; Robert, born 1690 ; Margaret, born 1687, married William Stirling of North Woodside, Glasgow.

1. Marie, married Alexander Seton of Wester Spittalton.
2. Anna, married Walter Leckie of Deshours.
3. Jean.

Anna Drummond died before September 25, 1648,⁵ and Robert Napier of Culcreuch died there in July, 1652.⁶ He had made his will but a very short time before his death. In it he appointed William, his son, his sole executor, and in it also was the following clause :

"Item for avoiding strife and debate among brethren. It is my will and I ordain that Ar^d Napier, my son of my first marriage, quit in favour of his brother, W^m Napier, all the heirship movable in the house which might by law befall to him as eldest of my children, except my horse. In place and recompense whereof I apoint his brother W^m as executor foresaid shall quit and discharge to him all the head, corn, and reid land which the tennants in King's Boquhappell held of me in Steilbo upon the said lands, and also to quit to Ar^d all the debts owing by the tennants of Boquhappell preceding the crop 1652."⁷

¹ "Stirling Sasines," vol. viii., fol. 351, June 13 and 19, 1650.

² *Ibid.*, vol. v., fol. 175. ³ *Ibid.*

⁴ There does not appear to be any place called Napier.

⁵ "Stirling Sasines," vol. viii., fol. 352.

⁶ "Commissariat of Glasgow Testaments," vol. xxx.

⁷ "Commissariat of Stirling Testaments," vol. v.

He accordingly was succeeded in Culcreuch by the elder son of his second marriage:

William Napier. This is the gentleman who is so unaccountably ignored in the "Peerage."¹ In 1659 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ludovick Houstoun of Houstoun.² She was a sister of Mrs. Alexander Napier, whose husband was afterwards of Culcreuch, and of Sir Patrick Houstoun of that Ilk, and George Houstoun, first of Johnstone. As already stated, William had either sold or forfeited his lands of Culcreuch before March 3, 1675, and became of Culnagrein, a place near Loch Drunky, in Port of Men-teith parish. Ten years later he met with a tragic death, which has been described by such noted chroniclers as Sir John Lauder of Fountainhall and Colonel John Erskine of Carnock. Under John, first Marquis of Athol, he was on his way to oppose Archibald, the ninth Earl of Argyle's, attempt to bring in James II., when the "accident" occurred, as Fountainhall terms it: "The second accident was more lamentabill because more sanguinary. Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochyell's men, throw mistake in not understanding the word, being Irishes or at leist Hylandmen, fall upon a party of Perthshyre gentlemen, to the number of 12, commanded by John Grame,³ postmaster, and under pretence of being Argyle's men (whether the mistake was innocent or wilful to get spoill), they kill 5 of them, viz., Pearson of Kippenross, Paul Dog of Ballingrue, Linton of Pittendreich, *Naper of Balquhapple*, and ———. This was a very sad and unwarrantable mistake, and deserved severe rebuke."⁴ Fountainhall slightly errs, as it was not the Laird of Boquhapple, but the Tutor of Boquhapple, who was killed. Probably in his nephew's long nonage he had been known as "of" Boquhapple. Erskine's account⁵ is practically identical, under date June 16, 1685, commonly known as the Year of Argyle: "On Friday last the outguards or scouts of foot, being Clan Cameron men, having met twelve of their own horse, most of them being

¹ "William Naper, *heir* of Mr. Robert Napeir of Culcreuch, *his father*, in the 5 merk-land of Culbeg, under reversion of 3,000 merks.—O.E. 5, N.E. £10" ("Stirlingshire Retours," 223; August 19, 1657). Regarding Culbeg, the following retour mentions William Napier's brother-in-law, "Walter Leckie of Deshores, *heir* of Margaret Leckie, *his sister*, in half of an annual rent of 300 merks furth of the 5 merk-land of Culbeg" ("Stirlingshire Retours," January 6, 1664).

² "Stirling Sasines," vol. xii., fol. 94. Her mother was Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Maxwell of Newark, co. Renfrew.

³ John Graham of Inchbraky, Postmaster-General of Scotland.

⁴ *Vide* Extracts from Lord Fountainhall.

⁵ *Vide* Journal of Colonel John Erskine.

Menteath gentlemen, fired on them, not knowing but they were enemies, at least pretending so, and killed Doig of Ballingrew, Kippenross, William Napier, who was there for Gartur,¹ and wounded Littendreich deadly, and wounded Ardvorlich, and killed a gentleman of the name of Drummond and others." Erskine was not alone a Menteith gentleman himself, but was in Menteith when the particulars of the affair came to hand, and so his description is absolutely reliable. Besides, the Laird of Gartur was a particular friend of his. The Leitchtown family papers likewise corroborate the slaughter of William Napier "by the Camerons at Inverary," as quoted by Burke in his memoir of the Grahams of Leitchtown in the first edition of the "Landed Gentry." He is therein styled of Culnagrein. By Elizabeth Houstoun, his wife, he had issue:

1. Robert, born 1659.²
2. William, born 1665.
1. Marion, born 1660.
2. Elizabeth, born 1662.
3. Margaret, born 1663, and married in 1695 Patrick Graham, younger of Leitchtown, whose father was *de jure* ninth Earl of Menteith, and had issue. The representative of this marriage is also lineal representative of the Napiers of Culcreuch. Through this marriage the Grahams of Leitchtown (Earls of Menteith) for the second time received a strain of the blood of the ancient or original Earls of Menteith in that John Napier,³ second of Merchistoun, their ancestor, had for wife Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Robert Menteith of Rusky (descended of a second son—Sir John Menteith, accused of having betrayed Wallace—of Walter, fifth Earl of Menteith), by his

¹ Walter Graham of Gartur.

² "November 22nd, 1659. The quhilk day Robert, Lawfully procreated betwixt William Napier of Culcreuch and Lady Bessie Houstoun, his spouse, was Baptised before these witnesses, Mr. John Stirling, Master Thomas Napier of Ballochairne, and Alexander Napier, Brother-German of the said William Napier" (Trintry Register).

³ After his marriage, John Napier used the designation of Merchistoun and Rusky indiscriminately. He is styled of Rusky in a charter of Mary, dowager of King James II. Elizabeth Menteith, his wife, was infest in the lands of Rusky May 8, 1473, and was retoured one of the heirs-general of Duncan Lennox, Earl of Lennox, in the fourth part of the Earldom of Lennox, November 4, 1473. Among the lands which formed part of the Barony of Rusky were Calziemuck and Lenystoun, or Lenniestoun, which came into the possession of Patrick Graham of Leitchtown after his marriage with Margaret Napier of Culcreuch. The superiority or lordship of Calziemuck is still in the family.

marriage in 1392 with Margaret, daughter of Duncan, eighth and last of the ancient Earls of Lennox. Margaret Napier and her husband are buried at the Priory of Inchmahome on the easter isle of the Lake of Menteith. He was the last of the Grahams of Leitchtown to be interred there, the new family burial-place being on the lake side of the parish church of the Port of Menteith. It was a railed-in space, but an extension of the church some years ago took it in, and the bodies of Margaret Napier's son and grandson, Lairds of Leitchtown, and of certain members of their families, repose beneath the vestibule of the church. Particular care was taken that the bodies were in no way disturbed during the alterations.¹

4. Anna, born 1666.²



THE KNIGHTS-HOSPITALLERS IN ENGLAND.

BY L. C. R. DUNCOMBE-JEWELL.



HERE would still appear to hang over the minds of many students of heraldry and genealogy a cloud of doubt concerning the state and condition at the present time of that great Order of religious chivalry whose proper style and title is the sonorous and imposing "Sovereign Sacred Military Order of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John the Baptist in Jerusalem," and which made so great a figure in mediæval history under the shortened titles of Knights of St. John, Knights of Rhodes, Knights of Malta, or simply Knights-Hospitallers. And this the more especially with regard to the English Language of the Order, about which at different periods of the present century, notably during 1863 and 1870, there was much almost-forgotten controversy.

¹ The then proprietor of Leitchtown, A. H. Lee, Esq., in letters to Mr. Graham, assured him in polite and sympathetic language that he saw personally to this, and the parish minister, Mr. Johnston, has told me the same thing. The old tombstones are placed against the wall of the church facing the lake and Inchmahome, relatively as near the place of sepulture as possible.

² The first five children were registered in the Trinty Register; the youngest, Anna, was registered at Dumbarton. What became of those other than Margaret has not been ascertained.

It may be well, now that the heat which animated the disputants of a quarter of a century since has died away, to touch again this so fascinating subject; not in order to fan the ashes into a flame, but principally to fix once and for all as a record and for reference the exact state of the Order in England in this year of grace eighteen hundred and ninety-seven.

A.D. 1048¹ has been assigned as the date of the original foundation of the Order in Jerusalem by some merchants of Amalfi, who obtained a site adjacent to the Holy Sepulchre, where they erected a church and a hospice for pilgrims. The Order, however, did not assume its chivalresque character until about A.D. 1104, when Gerard de Martigues, who had been the chief of the Hospitallers living at Jerusalem before its conquest by the Crusaders in 1099, found himself at the head of a number of nobles and knights, who, on the withdrawal of the victorious army from Palestine, had elected to stay and serve God in the Hospice of St. John. It is to this circumstance that the Order owed its mingled chivalric and religious character. The Patriarch of Jerusalem received the vows of the new Hospitallers, and in the year 1113 the Pope confirmed the foundation. They followed the rule of St. Augustin, and under Raymond de Puy, the first "Grand Master" (1118-1160), appear to have become a full-fledged knightly and monastic body, similar in most respects to what the Knights-Templars and Knights of St. Katharine of Mount Sinai afterwards became in the East, and the Knights of Calatrava and Alcantara in the West. The business of each of these Orders was to combat the Saracens, in Palestine as in Spain; and the Hospitallers seem, in addition, to have established hospices in many places for the reception and care of those pilgrims and crusaders who were *en route* for the Holy Land. The qualifications laid down in the statutes of the Order were, and are, briefly these: For Knights of Justice, proof of gentle descent for two hundred years, and exhibition of an unblemished pedigree in both the paternal and maternal lines for four generations.² They are obliged to take the vows of chastity, poverty, and obedience, but by a Papal Bull³ are now restrained from proceeding to profession until after a ten years' noviciate. Knights of Honour and Devotion have only to prove gentle descent in the paternal line, take no vows, and may of course marry. Knights of Magistral Grace are dispensed from

¹ Lawrence-Archer's "Orders of Chivalry" (London, 1871), p. 40.

² "Ritual of Profession of the Knights and Religious Ladies of the S. M. and R. Order of St. John of Jerusalem" (London, 1858), Preface, p. xii.

³ Bull of Pope Pius IX., *Militarem Ordinem Equitem*.

proving gentle¹ descent.² Donats (two classes) must be well-born and not engaged in trade; their Maltese crosses are minus an arm. There is also a modern class of Honorary Bailiffs Grand Cross of Honour and Devotion, which is simply a decoration conferred by the Pope upon distinguished potentates and princes,³ and for which it is not necessary, as it is in the case of Knights of the Order properly so-called, to hold the Roman Catholic faith. The late Prince Consort and the present Prince of Wales received this decoration. These Honorary Knights can hold no position nor wield any influence in the Order, being really not of it. Indeed, judging from the sovereign character of the Order, it is difficult to see how a reigning prince or the heir to a throne could become an ordinary Knight—that is to say, a man, who, resigning the world and giving himself for life to a religious career and the profes-



THE CROSS OF THE ORDER
NOW GIVEN AS A DECORATION
TO SOVEREIGN PRINCES.



ARMS OF THE ORDER.
(From the Chapel of St. John
of Jerusalem in Great
Ormond Street, Blooms-
bury.)

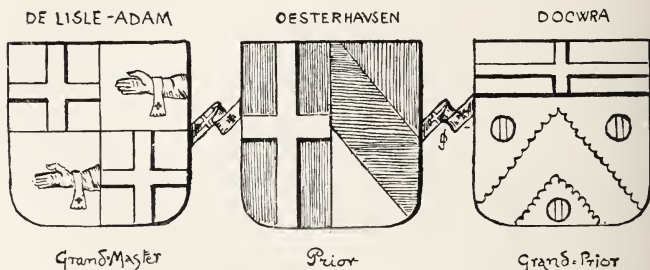
sion of arms, must necessarily forego his heritage on tendering his allegiance to the Grand Master of the Order, over which only he might legitimately aspire to rule. The insignia of the Knights was originally a black cloak with a white linen cross of eight points (symbolizing the eight beatitudes) sewn upon the left shoulder. In actual combat with the Turks each Knight wore a red cloak with a large white cross on the back, as in the arms. The shield of the Order was *gules, a cross throughout argent*. The same was borne upon the pennons of the Knights, while the churches and convents of the Order were surmounted by a double cross of gold, in commemoration of the Patriarch of Jerusalem who received the vows of the first Knights. Specimens of each of these crosses are to be seen in various forms both within and without the Chapel of the

¹ In all these cases "gentle" is the English equivalent for the foreign "noble."

² "Ritual of Profession," Preface, p. xii; and "Handbook of the Orders of Chivalry," by Chas. Norton Elvin, M.A.

³ Elvin's "Handbook of the Orders of Chivalry."

Order in Great Ormond Street. In modern times the costume of the Knights has been changed to a scarlet tunic and white trousers, the facings of the former differing for the different grades: as white for Knights of Justice, black for Knights of Honour and Devotion, or of Magistral Grace, and green for Donats. The cross of the Order now used as a decoration is eight-pointed, of white enamel, surmounted by the sovereign crown of the Order, having in each angle of the cross a golden fleur-de-lys, and worn pendant round the neck from a riband of black watered silk. Grand Masters formerly quartered the arms of the Order with their paternal arms, placing the former in the first and fourth quarters. Grand Priors bore the arms of the Order on a chief above their personal arms. Priors appear—in some cases at any rate—to have impaled their own arms with those of the Order as English Bishops do those of their



KNIGHTS-HOSPITALERS

Sees. For example, on the tomb of Christian Osterhauzen, Prior of Dacia, in Saxony, who died in 1628 and was buried in St. John's Cathedral at Malta, the arms of the Order impale those of Osterhauzen, *party per bend of three, gules, azure, argent*¹: an early instance of the use of the tricolour. The shields of Grand Masters, Grand Priors, Priors, and Commanders were placed upon a Maltese Cross and surrounded by a rosary, as was customary in the case of the Abbot or Prior of a religious order; but Commanders did not display the *arms* of the Order upon their shields—neither did Knights holding no office in the Order, and these were denied the

¹ "Collezione di Monumenti e Lapidi Sepolcrali dei Militi Gerosolimitani nella chiesa di San Giovanni in Malta": disegnati in contorno litografico da Rafaella Caruana (Malta, 1838), Anno I. Tav. 1.

rosary, although in some cases they appear to have placed their shields upon the Maltese Cross.¹ When the Hospitallers were ejected from Malta, and their traditions and customs so rudely disturbed, lapses from the strict letter of the statutes occurred, and of late years it has been customary for Knights of whatever grade to use the chief, the rosary, and the Maltese Cross in their achievements. Recent instructions sent from the Grand Magistracy to the President of the Association of English Knights of the Order point to a discontinuance of this practice and a return to the earlier usage.

The history of the Knights of St. John from their foundation to their defeat by the Saracens and their retirement from Jerusalem to Acre, thence with John de Lusignan to Cyprus, to Rhodes (1308-1522), and successively to Crete, Sicily, Viterbo, and Malta, need not be followed here. They were at Malta from 1530 to 1798, when the island was surrendered to the French, and the Knights exiled and scattered. The Grand Master at that time was Von Hompesch, and he retired from the revolutionary influences, everywhere rampant in Europe, to the Court of Russia, attended by many of his Knights.

At the present time, the succession having been regularly kept up from the time of Von Hompesch, the Grand Master of the Order is H. E. Fra John Baptist Ceschi à Santa Croce, resident in Rome; and the only Ambassador of the Sovereign Sacred Order is his Excellency Count Podstatzky-Lichtenstein, Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Austria, the only legitimist Court remaining among the Catholic nations of Europe, although in the sixties the Order yet counted representatives at the Courts of Parma and Modena.²

Of the eight original Languages but two remain, the *Langue d'Allemagne* and the *Langue d'Italie*. In the latter there are three grand priories, those of Rome, Lombardy and Venice, and the Two Sicilies; in Germany there is a grand priory of Bohemia at Prague. Scattered about Europe there are many isolated Knights, who, while not sufficiently numerous to form priories and languages, are yet forbidden reception into *langues* other than those formerly existing in the lands of their birth. These Knights are, however, formed into voluntary associations in their separate countries. Such associations exist in France, Spain (Castile and Aragon), Westphalia, Silesia, and Great Britain, where the present president of the

¹ "Collezione di Monumenti, etc., various examples.

² "Almanach de Gotha" for 1861, p. 638.

Association of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem is the Earl of Ashburnham, Honorary Bailiff.¹

And this brings us to the history of the English Langue, which was until the Reformation established at the Priory of St. John in Clerkenwell. By the statute 32 Henry VIII., c. 24, the Order was suppressed on May 7, 1540, and Sir Thomas Dingley, Sir Marmaduke Bowes, Sir Adrian Fortescue, and Sir David Gruson, were executed for "affirmyng maliciously and traiterously the same Bishop [of Rome] to be supreme hed of Christe's Church by Godd's holy wourde."² Hence they were in effect martyred for the Catholic faith. On the accession of Queen Mary a portion of the confiscated property was restored to the Order, and by letters patent of Philip and Mary, dated April 2, 1557, the remaining Knights were incorporated as the "Prior and Co-brethren of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England," with Sir Thomas Tresham as Grand Prior. Elizabeth, however, again dispossessed the Knights and distributed their restored property; since when, in accordance with the statutes of the Order, which enact that there shall be no *langue* in a nation where the Order holds no property, the English language has been, and remains, extinct. An attempt was made towards the end of the eighteenth century to connect the then existing English Knights of the Order with the commanderies of Bavaria, under the title of an Anglo-Bavarian Langue, but the experiment was short-lived.

Of course, so long as there remained any English Roman Catholic noblemen and gentlemen able to exhibit the required genealogical proofs, and willing to take the vows of the Order, there could not fail to be Englishmen who were Knights of St. John. The late Sir George Bowyer, M.P., was one of these, and in obedience to his efforts the English Knights, at a time when the effects of the removal of the penal laws were being powerfully felt, threw off the apathy which had naturally, under such circumstances, marked them for its prey, and set about showing that they still possessed some share of that spirit of chivalry and devotion to the well-being of others that had distinguished their Order in mediæval times. The result of this was the establishment in 1858 of the Hospital of St. John and St. Elizabeth in Great Ormond Street, Bloomsbury, which is supported to a large extent by the English Knights, and the patients of which are nursed by Sisters of Mercy who wear the cross of the Order. Following this was built in 1863 the Chapel of

¹ "Almanach de Gotha" for 1897, pp. 1193, 1194.

² Preamble of the Statute.

the Order of St. John of Jerusalem adjoining the hospital, and in it the present Knights of the Order in England have their stalls; while a chair stands reserved in the sanctuary for the Grand Master of the Order. Among living English Knights are the Earl of Ashburnham, Lord North, and Mr. Hornyold.

The late Earl of Granard in 1875 formed an association of English Knights of a voluntary character, under the patronage of the Grand Magistery and Sacred Council in Rome, and for whom this little chapel in Great Ormond Street is the centre. On his death in 1889 the Earl of Ashburnham succeeded him as president, and it is to him that I am indebted for some of the later information contained in this article. It is this association of Knights which is the successor of the extinct English Langue. As Lord Ashburnham very clearly puts it: "No person can deny that the Order of Malta, as now constituted in Rome, is identical with the Order which founded the English Langue, nor can any person who admits the existence of a Sovereign Order deny its right to administer its own affairs. To my mind, therefore, the fact that our association was instituted by the Grand Magistery of the Order is ample proof that it is what it claims to be."

An examination of the circumstances presently characterizing this Order of St. John in these realms is satisfactory in proving that in the work of the hospital in Great Ormond Street the present Knights of St. John are fulfilling admirably the spirit of an earlier day, and although there be now no Saracens to conquer, and their vows and statutes still bind them not to fight for one Christian prince against another, they can and do take up at the end of their distinguished history the rôle so humbly fulfilled in its beginnings, and are once more Hospitallers, not in name only, but also in fact.



A LIST OF STRANGERS (*continued*).

BY REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

QUENEHITH WARDE.

Duchmen, denisons.

Tyse Leonard	...	...	Yeres
Barraget Mylloner and his wif	...	xxvj.	xxvj.
Peter Johnson	...	...	x.
Henry Weller	...	...	xx.
Garret de Roye	...	...	xxij.

Duchmen, no denisons.

John Cremer	...	...	iiij.
Giles Johnson	...	...	iiij.
Richard Van Gough	...	...	j. di.
John Van Worman	...	vi. weekes	
Henry Lesser	...	iii. qrs. of yere	
John Evers	...	...	vij.
John Mighell	...	...	iiij.
Hans Miller	...	xiiij. daies	
John Anthony	...	xiiij. daies	
Gartride	...	...
Christian Noy, widdowe	...	xliij.	
Joyce Sheppard	...	...	ij.
Gilez Gillam	...	...	vj.
Nicholas Harrison	...	...	vij.
John Large	...	...	j.
Olyver Garrat	...	...	vj.
George Stowte	j.
William Clynkar	j. di.

Frenchmen, a denison.

Tower Martill	i.
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Frenchmen, no denison.

Anthony Hollenger	...	j. on qrtr.	
John Pye	...	xx. daies	

Italions, denisons.

John Gillam	...	...	vj.
Frauncis Moliganzer	...	...	xiiij.

Portigalls, denisons.

Domingo Roderick	...	...	xij.
Anthony Vas	...	...	xii.

TOWER WARDE.

Dutchmen, denisons.

John Cornelis	...	...	Yeres
Roger James	...	...	xj.
William Evan	...	...	xj.
Cornelis Sent	...	...	—
Garrett Crawne	...	...	—
Adryan Johnson	...	...	—
Cornelis Jonson	...	...	xxx.
Henry Colbyne	...	...	xvij.

Elizabethe his wif	...	...	Yeres
Peter Beck	...	...	xvij.
Margaret his wif	...	...	xvj.
Peter Myller	...	...	xxx.
John Miller	...	...	—
John Nicholson	...	...	—
Andrewe Jo'nson	...	...	xxx.
John Symson	...	...	xl.
Peter Brande	...	...	xiiij.
Albert Bande	...	...	xl.
Giles Bigod	...	...	xvij.
Thomas Bishop	...	...	xvj.
John Spinckhouse	...	...	—
Sara Spinckhouse and }			—
Suzanna his children }			—
Garrat Harrison	...	...	xxv.
Phillip Cordell	...	...	iiij. qrtrs
Reynold Rankyn	...	...	xxxiiij.
Allard Blundie	...	...	xxx.
James Hughbart	...	...	xv.
Wassell Johnson	...	...	xxvij.

Dutchman, no denison.

Roger Hincksenberie hath a warehouse upon Dize Key and usethe merchandize

Dutchemen, no denisons.

Emanuel Demetries (born 1535 at Antwerp, Oct. 15)	...	...	xvij.
Hester his wife	...	...	xvij.
and dwell at the signe of the Galley in Themestrete	...	...	—
Hawnce Rowe	{ having a ware- }		—
Hawnce Stowte	{ house upon }		—
	{ Somers Key }		—
Abraham Vandolden	...	...	—
Cornelian, servaunte with Demetries	...	...	—
Cornelian Demetries wif's sister	...	...	—
Servoise	{ hath a ware- }		ix.
Obridge	{ house at }		ix.
Agnes his wif	{ Sabbes Key }		—
Gartered Lambert	...	...	v. daies
Katheren	...	...	v. daies
John Forte	...	...	—
Peter Bennet	...	...	—
James Bennet	...	...	—
Clare Croyde	...	...	xj.
Walbroke Lante	...	...	xj.
Cornelis Garret	...	...	—
Katheren Lawte	...	...	—
Bettres Johnson	...	...	—
C (<i>sic</i>) Grene	...	...	—
Jacob Crome	...	...	—

	Veres		Veres
John Limes	—	John Madd	xl.
John Dirickson	—	Peter Vogelmann	iiij.
— Drise... ..	—	Martyn his wif	iiij.
one Gesborne	—	Haunse and	—
Albree Cornelis	—	Anthouny Vogelmann } his servants	—
Gartred his daughter ...	—	Frauncis Wynter merchaunt	—
Anne the wif of Garret Crawne	—	Renyer Pele	—
Katherin and { maid servauntes }	—	Stephen Racket	—
Elizabethhe { with the said Anne }	—	Andriès Delo, Merchaunt	—
Christian a Dreyman (<i>sic</i>)	—	Gertrardo Brigis and ...	—
Peter Dreyman	—	Andriès his servauntes ...	—
Jacob Jarvison Cowper ...	—	Giles and { Merchauntes having }	—
John Meryman { theie have three }	iiij.	Jaques { y ^e warehouses upon }	ij.
Alice his wife ... children }	iiij.	Hoffenagell { Cockes Key }	—
Joyce Close { dwelling upon }	xviij.	John Desmer pont merchaunt	—
Alyce his wif { Galley Key }	xviij.	Richard Tuckinge Broker	—
Gartred, wif to Cornelis Johnson	xxx.	Michael Shodrom { occupie mer- }	—
George, sonne to Cornelis Jonson	—	Elizabeth his wif { chandize }	—
Helyn, his wif	—	John a Doucheman his servaunt	—
One Wyane	—	An old woman named Pullus	—
Elizabeth Myller, wif of Peter Miller	xxx.	Mary her daughter	—
William Johnson	—	Katherin her maid	—
Henderick Pilers	—	Mary Cornelis	—
William Pande	—	Anthonye Vanlant	—
John Keckelek	—	Thomas Crammer	—
Leonard Haynes	—	Mary Bigod wif to Giles Bigod	xviij.
Margaret Harrison	—	Doms Malliard	—
Katherin Blower	—	James Garet	—
Hamond Holtgreis a boy	—	Mathewe Francis	iiij.
John Vandenson	—	Jane his wif	iiij.
Helin Band, wif to Albert Band	—	John Reward and his wif	—
Hubbert James	—	Akymyne Craarkes maid sersaunt	—
Bastyan Spedell occupying mer- }	—	Godfrey Maskall, broker	—
chandizes and hath a warehouse }	iii.	Frauncis Bruyte { his servants	—
at Galley Key	—	Henrye De la Hare	—
Jacques Cluytter { his servants	—	Peter Van Devall { mer- }	—
Jacob Spidell	—	Andrew Desormystall { chauntes }	—
Water Ruthaven	xiii.	Thomas Bisshopp, basket maker	xvj.
Marey his wif	xiiiij.	Katherin Morgan... ..	—
Suzan their daughter ...	—	Hughe Danser	—
John Brande servaunt ...	—	Cornelis Spinckhouse, wif to John	—
Cumber Vumbles maid servaunt	—	Spinckhouse	—
John Page... ..	v.	Jonekin, a widowe	ij.
Jeromers Colworthe ...	i.	Abraham and { her }	—
Elizabethhe his wif ...	j.	Stephen Vanharwick { children }	—
Haunce their sonne ...	—	Henry Yawnkin	—
James Smythe	ij.	Katheren Nashe, a Englishman's wife	[xxx.
Tanykin his wif	ij.		
Elizabeth and John { their children }	—	Garret Harrison	—
Mawdlyn their maid ...	—	John James	—
Anthony Pomiseller ...	viiij.	Harmand Wontnington ...	j.
Anne his wif	viiij.	Emerie his wif	j.
John and Tanykin { their children }	—	Golte Stason	xiiij. daies
Laurence Debolm	—	Siberie Engelborde { servants with }	—
Peter Barnard	—	Johanne Bremles { William Hop }	—
Grete, a maid servaunte...	—	John Clark	—
The ladie Chestre	xxv.	Peter Leonard	xx.
Barnard Granad her brother	xviij.	Jane Hughbert, wif to James Hughbert	—
Martyn his servaunt ...	—	Tanikyn her sister	—
		John Delice and { servants to }	—
		John Dirickson { Wassell Johnson }	—

REVIEWS.

THAT of Shakespeare and his relatives is not the only pedigree which Mrs. C. C. Stopes has taken in hand. In the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature* (Asher and Co.) she has a very clever article on "Macbeth." Considering the scanty evidences, Mrs. Stopes writes quite genealogically on the matter; and the customary modern application of whitewash—in this case to Lady Macbeth—is so ably made, that really this much maligned lady becomes quite charming.

The Parish Church of Falmouth, by Susan E. Gay (Earle, Quay, Falmouth), 1s., is a collection of the inscriptions upon the mural tablets within the church. The little pamphlet is prefaced by a short history of the church and some most interesting notes, particularly with regard to the Killigrew family.

Ontarian Families, Genealogies of United Empire Loyalist and other Pioneer Families of Upper Canada. This, which is appearing in parts, is an interesting collection of illustrated family histories. The pedigrees are very clearly set out, and the name of the author, Mr. E. Marion Chadwick, is well known to many genealogists.

A book which everybody concerned will heartily welcome—*A Bibliography of Archaeology and Antiquities*, is published by Swan Sonnenschein and Co., Ltd. The intention is good, the system is good; but the fact that it is composed of supplemental lists detracts greatly from its value. As a good useful work of everyday reference it will doubtless take its place; but we confess we don't quite grasp the "hang" of the thing. If a proper Bibliography, it is ridiculously incomplete. If merely currently obtainable books are meant to be inserted, we notice several that ought to be elsewhere. One special case strikes us, in which a book is entered at its published price of 25s.; but this particular work has been long since unobtainable save at second-hand, and at that a purchaser would be lucky to obtain it inside a £5 note.

The English Regalia, by Cyril Davenport (Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.), is a small but exquisitely got-up quarto. The letterpress is not exceeding great in quantity, but is sufficient for its purpose, and shows signs of evident care in the hunt for accuracy. The illustrations are really excellent. These and the very limited number of copies printed (500), at one guinea each, would seem to leave but little margin for either author or publisher.

Captain Cuellar's Adventures in Connacht and Ulster, A.D. 1588, by Hugh Allingham, M.R.I.A., to which is added a translation of *Captain Cuellar's Narrative of the Spanish Armada*, by Robert Crawford, M.A., M.R.I.A. (Elliot Stock), is very well worth the modest 2s. at which it is issued, illustrations and all. The history of the wonderful Armada as told and seen by English eyes and pens is familiar enough, of course, but it is a novelty to have the same history repeated from the Spanish side. The Spaniards had rough treatment at the hands of the "savages" of the West Coast of Ireland; still, it is always fascinating to "see ourselves as others see us."

One is always glad and ready to welcome a new edition of an old friend which has been of assistance in times past, therefore our welcome to the fifth edition of *English Surnames, their Sources and Significations*, by Canon Bardsley (Chatto and Windus). The book is of course, as everyone is ready to admit, the standard work—in fact, practically the only reliable book—on the subject. It well deserves the position it has attained. Most family histories commence with a disquisition concerning the origin and meaning of the name, and we would warrant that this book supplies a large proportion of the information. It is admirably indexed, and in this point lies its value to genealogists, for the examples given must often furnish the necessary clue as to the district in which to search for the earliest instances of the name.

The Diary of a Tour through Great Britain in 1795 (Stock, 6s.), by the Rev. William MacRitchie, is a fascinating reminder of old-world ways and manners and customs. The reverend gentleman seems to have been omnivorous in his information dietary. From botany to a recruiting officer's oaths and opinions on the service, everything seems fish to the diarist's net. From coalfields and sulphur-coal to the letting value of farm lands, the parson goes on to copy doggerel rhymes on actresses, and unwittingly a couplet by "R. B.," whom the diarist failed to recognise

as Robert Burns. He is elated with seeing a member of the royal family (Duke of Gloucester), and enters the fact that Lord Lonsdale had "parted with his lady." Altogether, the volume is decidedly most entertaining. Unfortunately it has no index.

The Court Rolls of the Honor of Clitheroe, translated and transcribed by William Farrer (Emmott and Co., Ltd., Manchester; Lupton Bros., Burnley), is magnificently indexed. In the index lies the chief value of a genealogical work. Mr. Farrer appears to have done his work both accurately and well; and vol. i., now before us, deserves every commendation. The introduction is especially good, and well worthy of close study, as it explains the workings and nature of the various Courts, of which there appear at various times to have been fourteen varieties. We trust the book will find its market, and meet with due support and encouragement. The records in these Rolls are simply invaluable to the genealogist, and to those who attempt to make them available every assistance should be extended.



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which must be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

TWO GUINEAS REWARD.

WANTED, the certificate of birth or baptism of John Allen, born 1756, at or near Sutton, Surrey. Also of his younger brothers Thomas and George.

M. A.

THE LATE AMBASSADOR BAYARD AND THE CHEVALIER BAYARD.

A. Ambassador Bayard.

1. Thomas Francis Bayard, of Wilmington, Delaware, senator, Secretary of State and Ambassador, born 1828, m., 1856, Louisa Lee, of Baltimore, Md., son of
2. James Asheton Bayard, 1799-1880, a U.S. senator, son of
3. James Asheton Bayard, 1767-1815, rep. in Congress, a U.S. senator and a Minister to Europe, son of
4. James Asheton Bayard, M.D., 1733-67, of Md. and Phil., son of
5. James Bayard, of Cecil co., Md., m. Mary Asheton, son of
6. Samuel Bayard, of Maryland, son of
7. Petrus Bayard, who came, in 1677, from Holland to New Amsterdam and purchased an estate on the Delaware, son of
8. Rev. Balthazar Bayard, a Huguenot, m. Anna Stuyvesant (sister Gov. Peter), son of
9. Nicholas Bayard, of Paris, about 1570, from Dauphiny (? France).

This is *all* known of the Bayard line. The arms inherited are: Azure, a chevron or, between three escallops or. Crest: A demi-unicorn argent; the same arms as Bayard of Picardie (see Rietstap).

B. "Le Chevalier Bayard."

Pierre du Terrail, 1475-1524, Chevalier and Seigneur de Bayard or Bayart (see "Histoire de Pierre Terrail, Seigneur de Bayart," Paris, 1828 and 1832). His *surname* is Terrail and the seigneurie Bayart or Bayard, plainly showing no connection with a family whose *surname* is Bayard.

The coat-armour also shows conclusively that there is no authority for a claim of lineal or collateral consanguinity.

Du Terrail of Dauphiné (house extinct 1644). Arms: Azure, on a chief argent a lion issuant gules; over all a fillet or, placed in bend (to difference from his father's

arms as a cadet. One work gives the brisure as a "barre d'argent"). Crest : A faucon aux ailes déployées.

I send this trusting that it may be of some use in clearing up a common mistake quite prevalent in America.

MORTIMER DELANO DE LANNOY
(Mem. N.Y. Gen. and Bio. Society, Société Suisse
d'Héraldique, and Herold Society zu Berlin).

Southampton, L.I., Box 69 ;
or 115, Fulton St., New York.

THE ORIGIN OF THE BRUCES.

The Breuse, Breus, or Braose family had property in Kent, for in 1167-68 William de Breose paid an aid for his land in that county. By the marriage (says Hasted) of John de Breuse, to Margaret, daughter of Walter de Clifford and his wife Agnes de Cundy, the owner of Wickham Manor, three miles east of Canterbury, the Breuse family obtained that manor, and the parish has since been known as Wickhambreuse, or Wickhambreux. His descendant, a William de Breuse, in 1324 sold the manor, to pass at his death, which took place in 1325, to Hugh le Despencer, Earl of Winchester, the son of Hugh the Justiciar, who died at Evesham. Any particulars about these Breuses of Wickhambreux would be acceptable towards the history of that parish.

ARTHUR HUSSEY.

Wingham, near Dover.

LANE FAMILY.

The Rev. Alexander Grosart printed, for private circulation, in 1868, the "Poems and Translations in Verse" of Thomas Fuller. Among these, of course, appears the "Panegyrick on His Majestie's Happy Return," the fourth and fifth lines of which are :

'When 'midst your fiercest foes on every side
For your escape God did a LANE provide.'

He adds a note : "Lane is printed in large capitals (LANE)—why?" and, not knowing why, he concludes it must be a mistake, and prints it *without capitals* !

Dublin, July, 1897.

J. F. FULLER.

THE BARONS OF LE POWER AND COROGHMORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

In the July number of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE you were kind enough to publish the first part of my article on the "Barons of le Power and Coroghmore." By an oversight of mine there is a mistake as to the date of John Alen's letter acknowledging the receipt of the patents by which Sir Richard Power and Thomas Eustace were created barons. The date should be xxvii., and not xvii., of Henry VIII. In the second part of my article, which appeared in this month's number, page 213, note 1 refers to Edmond Power of Gurteen, and notes 2 and 4 to John Power (ninth baron). By kindly inserting this correction you will much oblige,

Yours faithfully,

E. DE P. DE LA POER.

August 9, 1897.

SHAKESPEARE'S FAMILY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

In reference to the most interesting article on the Shakespeare and Arden families, in the June number of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, by Mrs. C. C. Stopes, will you allow me to say that I cannot see that she has sufficient proof for saying, in reference to the Arden arms, that "the true pattern for a younger son was three cross crosslets fitchée, a chief or," and would be borne by "the second son of an Arden, who might bear ermine a fesse chequy or and azure." There seems no proof of any younger son of the Warwickshire Ardens having borne these

arms, save the fact that in "Fuller's Worthies" they are ascribed to Simon Arden, who afterwards settled at Longcrofts, co. Stafford, but this has always been looked upon as a mistake by his descendants, as the Longcrofts Ardens have always borne the ermine a fesse chequy or and az. and the wild-boar crest, and these arms are ascribed to them in the "Visitation of Staffordshire," in 1614 and 1663, by St. George, Norroy, and in 1664 by William Dugdale, Norroy. Had the Staffordshire Ardens changed their arms on the death of their last surviving cousin, in Warwickshire, in 1643, as Mrs. Stopes suggests, surely some mention of it would be made in the Visitations of 1614, 1663, and 1664. The ermine coat-of-arms was always used on the monuments and tombs at Yoxall, and is on the seal of the Rev. John Arden, of Longcrofts, who was born in 1693. Shaw mentions the stone bridge across the moat at Longcrofts being "guarded by high iron gates, surmounted by the wild boar, the family crest," and which were removed when the moat was filled up the later part of the last century. Neither can I find any trace of the younger sons of the Ardens bearing other arms, before the time of Simon, but I do find:

(1) In the "Visitation of Notts" (Brit. Mus.), that a younger branch of the Ardens (Sir Thomas Arden, Knt., 9 Ed. II., 1316), bore erm. a fesse chequy or and az.

(2) In Dugdale, that Sir Henry Arden, of Park Hall, 2nd son of Ralph Arden, bore erm. a fesse chequy or and az., 3 crescents gules for difference; while his elder brother, Sir John, bore the same arms, without the crescents.

(3) In the "Visitations of Oxford" (Brit. Mus.), that the Ardens of Cottesford and Kirtlington, descended from a younger son of Sir Robert Arden, of Park Hall (ob. 1452), bore erm. a fesse chequy or and az.

(4) In Dugdale, that Robert Arden, Rector of Lapworth, 1488-1509, a younger brother of Sir Walter Arden, of Park Hall, had in Lapworth church these arms: erm. a fesse chequy or and az., a crescent for difference. He was uncle of Thomas Arden, the grandfather of Mary Shakespeare.

(5) In the "Visitations of Oxford" (Brit. Mus.), that the Ardens of Euston bore erm. a fesse chequy or and az., Martin Arden being 3rd son of Sir Walter Arden, of Park Hall, and great-uncle of Simon Arden.

Drummond also gives a table of arms *known* to have been borne by the Warwickshire Ardens, but the cross crosslet one is not in it.

Mrs. Stopes also quotes from Drummond this sentence: "The elder branch of the Ardens took their arms of the old Earls of Warwick. The younger branches took the arms of the Beauchamps, with a difference." This refers to the Ardens of Cheshire, and comes under the head of Table II. in Drummond at the beginning of the Cheshire Ardens pedigree.

I therefore venture to think, in the face of these facts from the various Visitations I have mentioned, that it is proved the younger sons of the Ardens were not in the habit of using any other coat but that of their fathers—the ermine a fesse chequy or and az.; and that the reason for the heralds ascribing the cross crosslets to Shakespeare still remains an unsolved mystery. May I also mention that, owing to a primary mistake, the Arden coat-of-arms is incorrectly stated as ermine a fesse chequy or and *argent* instead of *azure* all through the article. Apologising for the length of my letter,

I am, yours faithfully,

AGNES ARDEN CRALLAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

The interesting letter in your August issue signed "Agnes Arden Crallan" I should like to answer, though it does not really affect my argument. The opponents of the theory that Shakespeare's mother descended from the Ardens of Park Hall support their objection chiefly on the fact that in the draft for impalement the fesse chequy was scratched out, and the cross-crosslets substituted. I point out that the Ardens bore many varieties of arms, any one of which would support the idea of relationship. The elder branch bore arms derived from those of the Newburghs, Earls of Warwick, the younger branch from the arms of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, as Drummond notes. That the heralds scratched out the fesse chequy derived from the Newburghs, and substituted the cross-crosslets derived from the Beauchamps, was only what might have been expected, as it seemed to me, for a second son, living on lands formerly owned

by the Beauchamps. I have not yet made a thorough examination of the Arden pedigree for its own sake, but only in so far as it concerns Shakespeare. It seemed sufficient for my argument to find that the Ardens of Cheshire, a younger branch, derived their arms, the three cross-crosslets, not from the Earl of Chester, of whom they held land, but from the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick; that John, son of Adam de Arderne, Knight, of co. Lincoln, bore the three cross-crosslets 1312: that Sir Nicholas de Arden and William de Arden, clerk, of Offord, co. Warwick, 1366, a younger son, bore the three cross-crosslets fitchée, with a lion for difference; Sir Walter Arden, of Park Hall, bore the fesse chequy, but we know at least that his sixth son, William, of Hawnes, co. Bedford, bore the three cross-crosslets, and it is quite reasonable to suppose that his second son, Thomas, William's elder brother, and Shakespeare's great-grandfather, also did so. I am quite aware that Martin, the third son, bore the fesse chequy, but Euston is further off than Hawnes. Sir Walter's eldest son and heir, Sir John, bore the fesse chequy, and his heir, Thomas, also bore it: but his second son, Simon, bore the three cross-crosslets while Sheriff, as says Fuller. I am not aware of any example of him or of his family using the fesse chequy until after the attainder of Edward (with his brother Francis), grandson and heir of Thomas, in 1583. This would place Simon in the position of head of the house, and though after a time Robert, son of Edward, was restored, it is quite unlikely his relatives would change their arms again. Robert's family ended in 1643. I have also the arms of Brownlow, impaling the three cross-crosslets of his wife, Jane Arden, before 1553, and several others, varieties of the cross-crosslets, *not of Cheshire*. Glover enumerates among the Arden arms of Warwickshire and of Bedfordshire, "Gu. Three cross-crosslets fitchée or, on a chief of the second, a martlet of the first. Crest, a plume of feathers or, charged with a martlet or." Whose arms could these be if not of younger branches of the Ardens, that bore "Erm. a fesse chequy, or and az.?" Therefore I can only repeat my opinion that the difference in arms from those of the Park Hall Ardens was no disproof of relationship, but told on the other side. Rev. Robert Arden, the younger brother of Sir Walter, might have used the fesse chequy for various reasons. Sir Henry Arden, second son of Ralph, succeeded to the family honours when the elder branch failed, and therefore carried on the arms to his descendants.

I am quite aware of the colours, as may be seen by my article on "Mary Arden's Arms" (*Athenæum*, August 10, 1895); but the printer misread my "Az," and I did not notice his "Arg." in correcting the proof.

I remain, yours truly,
C. C. STOPES.

"SHAKESPEARE'S FAMILY," "AËTION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,

I regret that my reply to Mr. A. H. was too late for your last issue. I certainly consider "Aëtion" could only fit "Shakespeare." The name "Drayton" could not be construed into anything connected with an "eagle," of itself. Anything "heroical" about him in his "Epistles" cannot count, as they appeared after the issue of Spenser's poem.

I remain, yours truly,
C. C. STOPES.

FITZWILLIAM MONUMENTAL-BRASS AT TOOTING-GRAVENEY.

In reply to Mr. W. E. Morden's inquiry with reference to the identification of the members of the Fitzwilliam family, who have a small monumental-brass in Tooting-Graveney Church, Surrey: William Fitzwilliam, of Mitcham, county Surrey, Esq., mentioned in the inscription, "who died y^e 17th day of July, 1597," was son of Humphrey Fitzwilliam, of Clayworth, county Nottingham (he was buried 18 —, 1556), by Anne, his wife, daughter of William Dallison, of Laughton, county Lincoln (she was buried June 30, 1558). William Fitzwilliam married Elizabeth (Harrington), widow of William Dymock, of Friskney and North Carlton, county Lincoln (he died April 16, 1549, having had issue, by the said Elizabeth, a son, Robert Dymock, who died s. p., and a daughter, Anne Dymock, who married Charles Bolles, of Haugh, county Lincoln), sister of Sir James

Harrington, Knt., and daughter of Sir John Harrington, of Exton, county Rutland, Knt., High Sheriff of Lincoln 1538 (he died August 29, 1553, and his will is dated the 25th of the same month), by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Robert Mostyn, of Peckleton, county Leicester. William Fitzwilliam had issue, by Elizabeth, his wife, three sons and a daughter, viz. : 1. William Fitzwilliam, of Claxby, county Lincoln, who married and had issue; 2. Thomas Fitzwilliam; 3. Roger Fitzwilliam; 1. Anne Fitzwilliam, mentioned in the inscription, "sole executrix to her father."

Mr. Morden states that "there is no reference to the family either in Tooting-Graveney or Mitcham registers." It would be interesting to know what was his authority for that statement, because in the parish register of Tooting-Graveney the burials of William Fitzwilliam and Elizabeth, his wife (also mentioned in the inscription "who died at London y^e xth daye of Aprill, 1582"), are recorded thus : "1582. M^{rs} Fitzwilliams, buried the xth of Aprill"; "1597. Will^m Fitzwilliams, esquier, was buried the xvijth of Iulye." In addition, the following interesting entry occurs amongst the burials in Mitcham register : "1597, July 17, William fitzwilliams Esquier, an ancient gent of the age of 86 departed this life att his howse att the great Elme, his body beinge translated to Totinge graueny & their interred A^o 1597"; also, under date, November 16, in the same year, there is this entry : "Robart Parkinsonn an aged man mayntained by William fitzwilliams, ar. buried."

It appears from Manning and Bray's "History of Surrey" that James Harrington, Esq., as lord of the manor of Tooting-Graveney, held a court in 1594, and that the manor passed from him in 1597 to Sir Henry Maynard. This connection of the Harringtons with Tooting-Graveney was probably the reason why "Elizabeth Fitzwilliam who died at London" in 1582 was interred there, and her husband, as appears from his will (after mentioned), desired to be buried near to her.

Mr. Morden further inquires as to the coat-of-arms impaled with Fitzwilliam, and also the second crest, which he says he does not understand. The coat in question, viz., [sa.] a fret [arg.] is for HARRINGTON, as also the second crest, viz., a lion's head erased [or] collared [gu.] and buckled [of the first].

"William Fitzwilliam of Mitcham in the Countie of Surrey Esquier," in his will, dated June 6, 1595, 37 Elizabeth, proved in P.C.C., July 19, 1597 ("Cobham," fo. 67), is described as above; he directs "and I Comitt my Bodie to be buried in the Parrishe Church of Tootinge Graveney al's Lower Tootinge as neere to the place where my wife was interred as convenientlie maie be"; he bequeaths "to my welbeloved daughter Anne Fitzwilliam, whom by theis p^{nts}. I ordeyne constitute and appoint the sole and onelie executrix. . . . All my goodes Chattells and debts as well reall as personall," etc. "My saide Executrix shall deliver w^{thin} Two monethes nexte after my decease to my sonne William Fitzwilliam" £20 "to be delte geven and distributed to and amongst suche poore men and Prisoners as he in good discrecon shall thinke meete And of this my last will and Testament I ordeyne and appointe supervisors my brother in Lawe John Harrington, Esquier, and my welbeloved brother Humfrey Fitzwilliam, Esquier . . . and bequeathe to eche of them" £6 13s. 4d. "W^m Fytzwilliam, subscrybed sealed and deliue'd . . . in the presence of us . . . John Smith, Richus. Stubbes, Thom. Lynne, Anthony Gregory, Da. Windsor."

Carpenter's Hill, Pulborough, Sussex,
August 4, 1897.

R. GARRAWAY RICE, F.S.A.

I have made a further search in the Tooting-Graveney registers, and find record of the burial of both Elizabeth and William Fitzwilliam. Some leaves have either been misplaced in rebinding, or the scribe who compiled the registers early in the seventeenth century entered in two parts of the book, hence my inability to find the entries before.

Tooting-Graveney, S.W.

W. E. MORDEN.

THE ROYAL ARMS IN SCOTLAND.

With reference to your note on p. 127, I have just studied the Great Seal of Scotland, and find that the Royal Arms on it are properly quartered, having the Scottish lion in the first and fourth quarter, and the English leopards in the second,

with the unicorn supporter on the dexter side. The other side of the seal shows Her Majesty in full robes of state, with sceptre, etc., on a horse led by a page.

It is an extraordinary thing that correspondents like the one in the *Morning Post* should raise questions as to this now, seeing it is not a matter for Acts of Parliament, but for the Sovereign, who acts, of course, on the advice of the Lord Lyon King-of-Arms, and that consequently, for over two hundred years, on every official building, palace, seal, etc., in Scotland, the above has been used. Her present Majesty is no less particular than her forbears in the matter, and has been known at Holyrood to return presentations to have the proper royal arms of Scotland placed on them. The Board of Works, the Stationery Office, and other Government Departments are no less particular now, and the proper quarterings appear on all courts and public buildings, as well as on the stationery supplied to the Lord Advocate, the Secretary for Scotland, etc. (I enclose the royal arms of the Lord Advocate's), not to mention the railway-coach for convicts of H.M. Prison Commissioners, which is beautifully emblazoned therewith!

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

July 9, 1897.

NORMAN D. MACDONALD.

P.S.—It is always well to bear in mind, when one is tempted to speak foolishly (like "Scots spread-eagleism"), what Lord Salisbury said at Glasgow, when he reminded us that no King of England had ever become King of Scotland, while a King of Scotland did become King of Scotland and England.—N. D. M.

[“N. D. M.” quite misses the point in question. The Sovereign *is* the fountain of honour. Consequently, the royal warrant issued at the beginning of this reign, which settles the arms for use in Her Majesty's dominions, supersedes everything of a previous date. This warrant makes no distinction for Scotland, therefore the present Scottish use is wrong. Further, no record in Lyon Office substantiates or warrants the alteration of the order of the quarterings at any date, so it is silly to quote Lyon Office or Lyon King. But about this oft-quoted Act of Parliament. Does it exist? We doubt it. Particularly so, because in the earliest marshalling the arms are not quartered but impaled, and laws would hardly be made for a contingency which was not anticipated. The only record we can find in Lyon Office is of the Scottish achievement *alone*, with two unicorns as supporters.—ED.]

GRAHAM, EARL OF MENTEITH.

In the article “Graham, Earl of Menteith,” I see it stated that Sir James, second son of the seventh Earl, married first Lady Margaret Erskine, daughter of James Earl of Buchan, by whom he had a daughter Marion. Which Earl of Buchan is this? Earl James, who died in 1640, or his son James, who died in 1661? If Lady Margaret is daughter of James the son (though I fancy James the elder was her father) can Mr. Graham Easton give me the complete descent of Marion, who married Walter Graham, first of Gartur?

Belmaduthy, Munloch, N.B.

EVAN N. BURTON MACKENZIE.

July 6, 1897.

ROBERT BURNS.

Robbie Burns (we don't say “Bobbie” in Scotland) certainly used a coat-of-arms invented by himself. But it was recognised by Lyon so far that it appears in the coat of James Burnes, 1837-51 (Lyon Register), the latter matriculation being: Ermine, on a bend azure, an escutcheon or, charged with a holly-bush, surmounted by a crook and hunting-horn saltireways ppr., on a chief gules, the white horse of Hanover, between two Eastern crowns or. I have a book-plate of the above, with the name Burnes underneath the shield. The escutcheon on the bend, with its charges, is the cognizance of the poet.

“The Complete Peerage.”—The surname of Craggs has been discontinued by the Lords St. Germans since 1816, pedigrees being entered in 1849 and 1879, with Eliot as surname only.

The Presbytery, St. Andrews, N.B.

GEORGE ANGUS.

COLONEL ROBERT VENABLES.

Mr. R. B. MARSTON writes from St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E.C.: "Will you kindly allow me to ask if any of your readers can tell me where I can obtain any particulars of the life, after the year 1654, and death of one of Cromwell's officers, Colonel Robert Venables, who, with Admiral Penn, was in command of the forces sent by Cromwell to take Hispaniola? On the return of this unfortunate expedition both officers were committed to the Tower (September, 1654, probably). I have for some years tried in vain to find any trace of Venables after his committal to the Tower; all that I can find is that in 1661 or 1662 his most interesting little work, "The Experienced Angler," was published, containing a charming letter from Izaak Walton to the author, in which he tells him he regrets he never had the happiness to meet him face to face. I have also searched in vain for a portrait of Venables, who was Governor of Chester in 1644, and Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Ulster in 1649. His book contains some brief, but interesting, references to salmon-fishing."

EMERSON FAMILY.

I am writing a history of this family, and shall be greatly obliged to any correspondent who will forward me particulars of any of the name in any position in life and at any period.

I should like to know where I can obtain a print or reproduction of the painting of William Emerson, mathematician.

Address: Dr. P. H. Emerson, The Knoll, Oulton Broad, Lowestoft.

TO PARISH CLERKS.

AND OTHERS IN SURREY AND SUSSEX.

WANTED, CERTIFICATE of the BURIAL of JOHN BOWYER, son of William and Sarah (*neé* Luxford); baptized 1612, at Charlwood, co. Surrey; married *circa* 1640 Elizabeth Whitfield, of Worth, co. Sussex; also issue.—Apply, PERCY A. BOWYER, Maskeligs, Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath.

I want to find the marriage register of Michael Duffield and Catherine (her arms are impaled on his tombstone, representing three sheaves of wheat), which probably took place just about 1714, and also any information of his family prior to 1690, the date of his birth. It is supposed his father's name was "Alexander." There were Duffields described as gentlemen living in St. Saviour's, Southwark, in the seventeenth century.

93, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.

J. HAMILTON.

Can any of your home or foreign readers oblige me with particulars of the family name of Sillard?

OMEGA.

ALEC BARNETT. DIED 1787.

I have a mourning ring with the following inscription, "Alec Barnett. Died 19th April, 1787, aged 43 years," and should be glad if any of your correspondents could give me any information as to who he was.

The ring belonged to the wife of a great-great-grandfather of mine. Andrew Smith (b. 1783, d. before 1830), merchant, of Barbadoes, C.I., a son of Smith of Balgonie, Fife, and I am very desirous of ascertaining the maiden name and ancestry of this lady, which, in spite of an extensive search through the Scotch and West Indian registers, I have so far been unable to trace.

7, Victoria Street, S.W.

ROVIGNY.

June 21, 1897.

CAIRNS *vel* CAIRNES.

Thomas Cairnes, of Orchardtown, N.B., was father of John Cairnes, of Donoghmore, in Antrim.

His son Alexander became a baronet, but dying s. p. in 1732, was succeeded by his brother, Sir Henry, second baronet, who died also s. p. in 1743. I have no further account of this family, but ask if it was connected with William Cairns, of Cultra, co. Down, father of the Lord Chancellor, first Earl Cairns, died 1885.

July 3, 1897.

A. H.

RAINSFORD FAMILY.

A correspondent notes the funeral of a Sir John Rainsford, of Essex, September 20, 1559; was he identical with Sir John, of Tew, in Oxfordshire, who married Alice Danvers? It appears that this Essex branch merged into Waldegrave, while the Tew line merged into Griffin, of Braybrooke. I have never met with any connected, lucid account of this Essex branch.

13, Paternoster Row, E.C., July 3, 1897.

A. HALL.

In reference to the query as to Thomas Pomeroy, I beg to say there is a tablet in the parish church of Tregony-cum-Cuby, Cornwall, with the following inscription: "Near this place lyeth the body of Hugh Pomeroy, of Tregony—Pomeroy, Esq^r". He died May the 22, 1614." It might be worth your correspondent's while to follow up this clue in searching for the parentage of Thomas Pomeroy, who was married in 1598.

Ashaw Rectory, Kenilworth, July 2, 1897.

J. E. REID-CUDDON.

I should be very glad of information about anyone of the names of Sewell, or Sewall, as I am writing a history of the family.

M. CUNLIFFE OWEN.

1, Mount St., Albert Sq., Manchester, July 1, 1897.

In 1664 John James was born at Auckland. He died in 1747, and his will was proved the same year. The will was sealed with the coat-of-arms of William James, Bishop of Durham. John James held copyhold land at West Auckland and Killerby, under the Dean and Chapter or Bishop of Durham. I am unable to find out who was the grandfather of John James. I have had the Halmote Court Rolls in the Record Office looked through, but no mention of any person is made who will fit into the link. Surtees gives a good many descendants of William James, but not this John James. John was a "salesman." Can any of your readers make any suggestions? John James's father was also John James, and his mother Jane . . . who died 1703. (From St. Helen's, Auckland, registers.)

1, Fleet Street, E.C., July 4, 1897.

W. A. JAMES.

Can any of your readers give me genealogical information *in re* the following families:

Burwood, of Wallinghoo and Aldeburgh.

Hare, of Homersfield, last of Orford, all in co. Suffolk.

Merrill, of Shenfield, co. Essex.

Nunn, of Martlesham and Ipswich, co. Suffolk.

Pratt, of Baldock, co. Herts.

Thurston, of Hoxne, co. Suffolk.

Warde, or Ward, of Homersfield, Mendham, and Gorleston, co. Suffolk.

Magnetic Springs,

MARY E. RATH-MERRILL.

Union County, Ohio, U.S.A.

Is there any authority for the statement in the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, p. 228, that Richard Plantagenet (son of Anne Mortimer) was the Duke of Cambridge? His usual description is "Earl of Cambridge" (see Burke's Royal Pedigrees).

3, Mount Street, Manchester.

Yours truly,

NATHAN HEYWOOD.

Any of your readers who in their reading or investigations may have come across notices of the old English family of Wayman or Whayman are respectfully asked to communicate the same to the undersigned.

Extracts from parish registers, copies of charters, deeds, or monumental inscriptions, drawings of arms from monuments, and lists of wills in the several registries, would be most thankfully received and acknowledged.

80, Winner Avenue,

HORACE W. WHAYMAN, F.R.S.A. (Ireland).

Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

SIR FRANCIS GODOLPHIN.

Can any of your readers tell me where a portrait is to be found of Sir Francis Godolphin, the famous soldier of the reign of Queen Elizabeth? One of the Cornish historians says there was a portrait in the possession of the Godolphins, but I have been unable to trace it, although I have written to the Duke of Leeds, who now represents the Godolphin family.

Adelaide, South Australia.

Yours faithfully,

J. LANGDON BONYTHON.

Can you or any of your readers assist me in the following?

1. I want information of any Mackays towards the close of the eighteenth century who resided in London, and also possibly had a country seat near Hertford (? Marden Hill). Patrick Mackay, of Budge Row, London Fields, died 1757. I cannot find who his father was.

2. Information wanted as to what parish, St. Margaret's, Hertford, is situated in.

3. I am very anxious to trace the first settlement of Mackays in north of Ireland, and am fairly satisfied with the facts back to about 1680, but cannot get behind this.

Yours,

Currygrane, Edgeworthstown, co. Longford,

J. MACKAY WILSON.

June 17, 1897.

WANTED, particulars of ancestors and descendants of MR. THOMAS DEACON, who founded a Grammar School in Peterborough, died there in 1721, and is buried in the Cathedral. Particulars also wanted of the parentage and family of DR. THOMAS DEACON, a non-juring bishop, who died at Manchester in 1753.—CATHERINE A. DEACON, Crauford, Upperton Road, Eastbourne, June 17, 1897.

Churchill, Somerset. Jenyn's brass, 1572. Quarterly, first and fourth on a fess three roundles Jenyns; second, bull's head cabossed; third, on each of two bars three martlets. May this be Temple? Wanted families of second and third. Crest: (query) Lion's head erased lozengy erm., etc.

Around Dame Acton's tomb in Barrow Gurney Church is a tile which reads thus: "... three roses (may be 5 foils) 2 and 1 arg. (may be or), on a chief of the last as many of the same barways..." This looks like counterchanged, the Adelmare and Cæsar coat answers to this, but it is too young for the date of the rest. Can anyone give me the arms of the Le Sor family who married into the Clares?

F. W.

THE OFFICE OF HIGH CONSTABLE.

I have for some years past endeavoured to elicit some information in reference to the ancient office of High Constable. An Act was passed in 1869, 32 and 33 Victoria, cap. 67, authorizing the various Courts of Quarter Sessions to abolish the office of High Constable, and the Glamorganshire Quarter Session did so for all the hundreds in the county, except those of Miskin Higher and Caerphilly Higher. In these two hundreds the office was retained, and the dignity is one greatly aspired to by the residents in those two districts, which include the towns of Aberdare and Merthyr. I am informed the office is retained in one other town in England. Can any of the readers of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE assist me by informing me what town that is? Any information with reference to the office of High Constable or Constable of the Hundred, either through your columns, or sent direct, would be esteemed a favour.

Yours faithfully,

9, Brynhyfryd, Aberdare.

D. M. RICHARDS.

Would you kindly tell me what the heraldic position of a family would be under the following circumstances: A family, let us say a Jersey one, is divided into two branches, one remaining in Jersey, the other settled in England. This family has borne, but without any authority, a coat-of-arms for many generations. The English branch, however, goes to the Herald's College and has these arms

(either with or without a difference) confirmed to them. How does this affect the Jersey branch? and what would be the effect if the arms had been confirmed at an English Visitation? Of course a new grant could not affect them in any way, but a confirmation being an acknowledgment, as it were, of their coat, would it not give the Jersey branch an equal right to it on their recording their pedigree from a common ancestor in the Herald's College? ALERION.

[The limitations within which the legal right to the arms is valid is, we believe, always stated in the patent. The majority of these so-called "confirmations" are "grants," pure and simple. Confirmations are never issued at the present time in England. They are very frequent, however, in Ireland, and under the description of "matriculations" are issued still in Scotland. A confirmation at a Visitation stands on rather a different footing.—ED.]

LEES OF SCOTLAND.

Berry's Supplement to "Encyclopedia Heraldica," Robson's "British Herald," and Burke's "General Armoury," give for "Lees of Scotland" arms: "Gu. a fesse cheque, argent and sable, between nine billets, three, two, three and one of the second." Can any of your readers inform me which of the family of Lees of Scotland bore these arms or now bear them?

Instow, North Devon, June 7, 1897.

Yours truly,
R. O. LEES.

[This coat has never been matriculated in the Lyon Register: but with a slight difference in tincture and with ten billets instead of nine they are the arms of the Shropshire family of Lee.—ED.]

I find the following in the will of the Hon. John Lees, one of the members of his Majesty's Executive Council of Lower Canada, who died in 1807: "I recommend and request that my executors or any or either will follow up and prosecute; for the use and benefit of . . . my right claim and title to a tract of six thousand acres of land ordered by his Majesty to be granted to me in the Province of Lower Canada." Can any of your readers inform me of any work alluding to such grants of land to officials at that time?

Instow, North Devon,
June 7, 1897.

Yours truly,
R. O. LEES.

Where can I get a detailed account, with pedigree, of the Scropes? Cussans, in his "Handbook of Heraldry," p. 204, says: "The earldom of Wilts—the succession to which was recently claimed—was created by letters patent bearing date the 27th September, 1397, in the person of Sir William Scrope, to hold the same to him and his heirs male for ever. Sir William died the following year without issue, *since which time the title had never been claimed by any of his representatives.*" The italics are mine.

Now there certainly was a William Scrope Earl of Wilts about 1492, whose sister Eva married Sir Henry Dighton. This is mentioned in the pedigrees of Dighton from the Visitations of Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and Worcestershire, and in a pedigree of the same family in my possession, dated 1623. Sir Henry's wife is mentioned as "Filia Willelmi Scrope Militis." No doubt some of your learned correspondents can enlighten me as to how many of the Scropes were Earls of Wilts, if they will be so kind.

2, Blenheim Terrace, Cheltenham,
July 6.

Your obedient servant,
CONWAY DIGHTON.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Earl of Derby, G.C.B., to be a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, in the room of the late Earl of Sefton.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Rev. George Forrest Browne, D.D., Canon of St. Paul's and Bishop Suffragan of Stepney, to the new Bishopric of Bristol.

The titles of the new Peers have been gazetted :

Lord Egerton of Tatton is now Earl Egerton and Viscount Salford

The Earl of Glasgow (whose predecessors had the barony of Ross in the United Kingdom, but who only succeeded to the Scotch peerages) is now Baron Fairlie of Fairlie in the county of Ayr, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

Viscount Downe is now Baron Dawnay, of Danby in the North Riding of Yorkshire, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

Lord Justice Lopes is Baron Ludlow of Heywood in the county of Wilts.

The Right Hon. Ion Trant Hamilton is Baron Holm Patrick of Holm Patrick in the county of Dublin.

Sir John Burns is Baron Inverclyde of Castle Wemyss in the county of Renfrew.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of his Highness the Thakur Shaheb of Morvi, Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Order.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the following officers to be Companions of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, in connection with their deputation from India to take part in the celebration of the 60th year of her Majesty's reign : Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. F. Gordon, 6th (the Prince of Wales's) Regiment of Bengal Cavalry ; Major F. H. R. Drummond, 2nd Regiment Central India Horse ; Risaldar-Major Baha-ud-din Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 1st Regiment Central India Horse.

The native commissioned officers of the Indian Cavalry and the officers of the Imperial Service Troops (with the exception of Maharaj Sir Pratap Sing, G.C.S.I.) will, on their return to India, be either appointed

members of the Order of British India,¹ or, if already members, advanced to the First Class of the Order.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Colonel Herbert Scott Gould Miles, Assistant-Adjutant-General, Aldershot, to be a Member of the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George :

To be an Honorary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order : His Excellency Chang Yen Hoon, late Special Ambassador from his Majesty the Emperor of China, on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Queen's Accession to the Throne.

To be an Honorary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order : Chèntung Liang-Chêng, late Secretary to the Special Embassy from his Majesty the Emperor of China, on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Queen's Accession to the Throne.

The Queen has been pleased to confer a Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George upon Mr. R. F. Syngé, of the Foreign Office, in recognition of his services during the Jubilee festivities.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon the Lord Mayor of Birmingham,² and Alderman James Thompson Ritchie, and Deputy Robert Hargreaves Rogers, Sheriffs of the City of London.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom unto Benjamin Alfred Dobson, of Doffcocker, Heaton, in the parish of Deane, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, Esquire, Mayor of the County Borough of Bolton, in the said County Palatine.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of M. Laurent Marie Emile Beauchamp, Governor of the Island of Réunion and its dependencies, to be a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of

¹ We confess we have never previously heard of this Order. Can anyone supply particulars thereof?

² Councillor J. Smith.

the retention of the title of "Honourable" by Sir John Robinson, K.C.M.G., lately Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary of the Colony of Natal.

The young King of Spain has written an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, thanking her Majesty for the distinction of the Royal Victorian Order which she has conferred upon him.¹

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND, August 7.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to sanction the following appointments to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England:

Knights of Justice (promoted from Knights of Grace)—Major F. A. H. Lambert, Colonel C. W. Murray, M.P., the Right Hon. U. J. Mark, Earl of Ranfurly, K.C.M.G.

Knights of Grace—C. Knott, Esq., M.R.C.S. (from Honorary Associate), C. J. Trimble, Esq., L.R.C.P. (from Honorary

Associate), the Right Hon. J. L. Lindsay, Earl of Crawford, K.T., D. Fox, Esq.

The following Irish honours were announced in Dublin on Jubilee Day. The ceremony of the conferring of Knighthood was performed by the Lord-Lieutenant on August 2: Frederic FitzJames Cullinan, C.B.; George Frederick Duffey, M.D., M.Ch. (Dublin), President of the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland; William Thomson, M.D. (Royal Univ., Ireland), President of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland; Gerald Richard Dease, Chamberlain to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, J.P., cos. Kildare and Meath; Reginald Robert Bruce Guinness, D.L., City of Dublin; William Watson, J.P., City of Dublin; Benjamin Whitney, J.P., co. Roscommon, Clerk of the Crown and Peace for co. Mayo.

The following Privy Councillors were also nominated, and have since been sworn: Viscount Powerscourt; William Drennan Andrews, Justice of the High Court, Queen's Bench Division (formerly of Exchequer Division, 1882-87); William James Pirrie, Lord Mayor of Belfast.

Deaths.

PEERS.

Rt. Hon. Edward Charles Baring, first Baron Revelstoke (July 17), is succeeded by his son, Hon. John Baring.

Rt. Rev. William Walsham How, D.D., Lord Bishop of Wakefield (Aug. 10).

PEERESS.

Rt. Hon. Georgiana Berkeley, Baroness Fitzhardinge (July 30), widow of thesecond Baron Fitzhardinge.

BARONETS.

Sir Atwell King Lake, sixth Baronet (July 15), is succeeded by his nephew, St. Vincent Atwell Lake, Esq.

Sir Norman William Drummond Pringle, seventh Baronet of Stichill (July 21), is succeeded by his son, Norman Robert Pringle, Esq.

Sir Isaac Holden, first Baronet (Aug. 13), is succeeded by his son, Angus Holden, Esq.

PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

Rt. Hon. Anthony John Mundella, M.P. (July 21).

KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

Sir John Charles Bucknill (July 19).

Lieut.-General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B. (Aug. 17). Colonel Sir George Gustavus Walker, K.C.B. (Aug. 5).

Sir Joseph Desire Tholozan, K.C.M.G. (July 30).

Colonel Frederick Charles Eveleigh, C.B. (Aug. 13). Adam Young, Esq., C.B. (July 17).

DAMES.

Dame Mary Ann Riddell (July 22), widow of Sir Thomas Milles Riddell, third Baronet of Ardnamurchan and Sunart.

Dame Emma Frances Campbell (Aug. 5), widow of Sir Frederick A. Campbell, K.C.B., R.A.

Dame Emma Woodiwiss (July 15), widow of Sir Abraham Woodiwiss.

BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

Hon. and Rev. Philip Yorke Savile (July 23). Hon. Katherine Verney (July 28).

OTHERS.

Rt. Rev. Edward Bickersteth, D.D., Bishop of Tokio, Japan (Aug. 5).

Annie Sarah, Baroness Porcelli, youngest daughter of the late Ronald George Macdonald, Chief of Clanranald, and Lady Caroline Edgumbe, his wife.

Harriett May Romer (Aug. 11), widow of the late Comte du Pontavice de Hensey, daughter of the late General Romer, R.A. Frederika Hove Ruthven (Aug. 14), sister of the present Lord Ruthven.

Annie Christian (July 1), only daughter of Colonel and Lady Anne Daly.

Fanny Eliza (July 10), wife of S. Bushby Jamieson, and daughter of the late Hon. J. Augustus Erskine.

Lieutenant Edward Fitz Clarence (Aug. 7),

¹ This statement is taken from the *Daily Mail*, which is our only authority.

- second son of Lady Maria and the late Hon. George Fitz Clarence.
- Francis La Touche, sixth son of the late Peter La Touche and the Hon. Mrs. La Touche.
- Anne (July 23), daughter of the late Major the Hon. Charles Napier John Woolmore Smith (Aug. 3), only son of Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Woolmore Smith.
- Randall Frederick Alison, Captain Seaforth Highlanders (July 31), second son of General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., G.C.B.
- Richard Temple Beevor, Esq. (July 22), youngest son of the late Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart.
- George Francis Walter Richard Colt, Esq. (Aug. 3), fourth son of the late Sir Edward Vaughan Colt, fifth Baronet.
- Stuart Windsor Oakes, Esq. (July 28), third son of the late Sir Henry Thomas Oakes, Bart.
- Elizabeth Louisa (July 26), only surviving daughter of the late Rev. Sir H. Hervey Aston Bruce, Bart.
- Ellen, widow of the late William Bosville James, and daughter of the late Sir Francis Graham Moon, Bart.
- Richard Hawes MacCarthy, late Major K.O. (R. Lancaster) Regt. (Aug. 3), elder son of the late Sir Charles MacCarthy, Governor of Ceylon, and grandson of the late Sir B. Hawes, K.C.B.
- Henrietta Sarah (Aug. 2), widow of Brigadier Frederick Brind, C.B., and daughter of the late Major-General Sir Robert Sale, G.C.B.
- Francis Henry Bliss, Esq. (July 28), eldest surviving son of Sir Henry Bliss.
- Archibald George Bovill, Esq. (Aug. 14), son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir William Bovill, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.
- Robert Walter Maxwell, Esq. (July 17), son of the late Sir Peter Benson Maxwell.
- Jane Arundell St. Aubyn (Aug. 3), widow of George Culley, Esq., C.B.
- Matilda Fredrica (July 11), wife of Major-General Charles Tucker, C.B.
- Adelaide Ann (July 26), widow of General John Adam Tytler, C.B., V.C.
- Eleanor Carmichael (July 13), wife of Brigade Surgeon J. E. T. Aitchison, C.I.E.
- Jurbal (Aug. 2), wife of Cowasjee Dinshaw, Esq., C.I.E.
- James Elrington (Aug. 14), youngest son of General Elrington, C.B.
- Francis Chester Macnaghten, Lieutenant 42nd Gurkhas (Aug. 3), eldest son of the late Colonel William Hay Macnaghten, C.B.
- Cecil Fowler Burton, Captain Royal Fusiliers (Aug. 5), eldest son of General Fowler Burton, C.B.
- Emily Steele Elliott (Aug. 3), third daughter of Rev. E. B. Elliott, and granddaughter of the late Sir Richard Steele, Bart.
- Helena Catherine (Aug. 8), third daughter of the late George Reid, and granddaughter of the late Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart., Governor of Madras.
- Eliza (July 27), widow of the late John Waller, and great-granddaughter of Gerald, twenty-fourth Lord Kinsale.



By the Way.

WE are sorry to find that our article in last month's issue—"The Capture of Washington by the English"—was printed without a signature, and particularly so as we are proud to be able to attribute it to the writer from whom it came. This was none other than Lieutenant-Colonel John Foster Ross-of-Bladensburg, C.B., the grandson of the celebrated general. With a modesty unusual amongst those who take up the pen, the Colonel omitted to place his name upon the MS., and we unaccountably allowed it to be published without remedying the omission.

A draft report has reached us of the inaugural meeting of the "Thoroton Society"—an antiquarian society for Nottingham and the county. It is strange that no such society has been previously attempted there. The society appears to be due to the initiative of Lord Hawkesbury and Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore, who are certainly to be congratulated both upon the success of their first

meeting and the very gratifying reception their proposals appear to have met with. The Duke of St. Albans has been elected president of the society, and Mr. Phillimore (124, Chancery Lane, W.C.) is the acting honorary secretary. The annual subscription will be 10s. 6d., and, after the first 200 members, an entrance fee of 10s. 6d. will be imposed. Our hearty good wishes to the new society.

In the issue of the *Illustrated London News* for August 14 is a double-page illustration entitled, "The Earl Marshal and Her Majesty's Officers of Arms." As a matter of fact, they are simply the English officers, Lyon King and Ulster King and the Scotch and Irish Heralds and Pursuivants not being included. They are all in full State dress. The portraits both of his Grace of Norfolk and Sir Albert Woods, K.C.B., etc., Garter, are good; the remainder as portraits are very poor, and we found ourselves at last compelled to identify the various figures by the names printed below.

In an interesting paper on the connection between the old Parliament of Paris and the Scotch Court of Session, read recently before the members of the Franco-Scottish Society in Edinburgh, Sheriff Mackay directed attention to the similarity in nomenclature in the two institutions. In each the head of the Court was styled President, the judges lords, and the practitioners advocates and procurators. These designations still obtain in Scotland; that of lord, however, has never conferred any right on the judges' wives to be styled lady, although they seem at one time to have arrogated this title to themselves. "I made the carles lords," growled James V., the founder of the Court of Session, "but who the devil made the carlines ladies?" This ungallant denial of the title to the ladies has exposed them on various occasions to not a little misconstruction where their husbands have taken territorial titles on being promoted to the Bench; the spectacle of Lord Auchinleck and Mrs. Boswell, or Lord Kames and Mrs. Horne, travelling together was, to say the least, somewhat puzzling to those unacquainted with the peculiarities of the senatorial nomenclature.

One wonders who it is who is responsible for paragraphs in the daily papers like the following:

"The Duke of Fife is not only without an heir to his dukedom, but also without an heir to his earldom. Still, it is not at all unlikely that, should he die sonless, a claimant might appear from unexpected quarters, for the Duke claims to be descended from the first Earl of Fife's eldest son, and he should therefore have a number of kinsmen from younger sons, of whom there were six."

As a matter of fact, the Duke descends from the *third* son, the eldest died *vita patris*, James and Alexander, the second and third sons, succeeded respectively as second and third Earls, and Ludovic, the fifth son, died s. p. George, the fourth son, left a son George at his death in 1811, and of Arthur, the sixth son, I can ascertain no details. Probably the paragraph is a preliminary to the due appearance of a claimant; in that case we hope the gentleman will oblige us with his pedigree, which we promise shall be published.

The *Daily Mail*, à propos of the Culloden sale, has unearthed some new Stuart Pretenders. A correspondent writes from Leicester with regard to the suggestion that the relics should be purchased for the nation :

"I fail to understand how this could be. Rather let them be handed to the heirs of the late John Milne Boyd, who claim descent through his mother, Mary Annie, daughter of Charles Stuart, direct. Some of these heirs are still living, and if everything is to be sold away from them without offering some compensation for the loss of their many privileges, a great scandal will rest upon this country in meting out such treatment to them."

A new race of "Milne Boyd Stuarts" is a sensational discovery, and their pedigree would be a thing of interest, although probably not a joy for very long. It is safe to assert that the heirs of "John" through "Mary Annie" have not been mentioned in responsible print until to-day. Is "An Observer" one of them? How we would have welcomed that pedigree—will do so still! The *Daily Mail*, an excellent journal in its way, has no proper appreciation of pedigrees.

Under the title of "The *Mayflower* Descendants," Mrs. Annie A. Haxtun, of the *New York Mail and Express*, has printed in pamphlet form a series of articles originally contributed to that paper, regarding the families and descendants of the signers of the *Mayflower* compact, making valuable personal history and genealogical records of some of the most prominent families in the United States. These records have created a great deal of interest, particularly throughout New England. The first part, which is now ready, ends with Stephen Hopkins, fourteenth signer. The second part will contain, in addition to the articles regarding the other signers, all the data that can be collected in the interim. The whole will make the most complete genealogical record of these prominent American families ever published.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Francis Albert Bayly, Esq., to be Secretary and Registrar of the Distinguished Service Order.

A curious incident arising out of the recent visit of the Czar to Paris has just come to light. At the close of his sojourn His Majesty bestowed upon six of the gardeners of the Hôtel de Ville the Order of Stanislas, in recognition of their services. Owing to the fact that the wearing of a foreign decoration now imposes the payment of a tax amounting to roof, the six decorated gardeners have been obliged to renounce the distinction, as their modest wages are not equal to the burden. Oh, for a similar tax in England!

The last duel in which a member of the English Royal Family was concerned happened, not yesterday (as in France), but just over a century ago, when the Duke of York, the uncle of our Queen, had such an affair of honour with a Colonel Lenox, who considered that he had been slandered by His Royal Highness. The seconds were Lord Rawdon and the Earl of Winchilsea. The scene was Wimbledon Common, and the account pub-

lished by the two seconds shows that on the signal to fire one of the Prince's curls was grazed by his opponent's ball, but the Duke did not fire at all. "Lord Winchilsea then went up to the Duke of York, and expressed his hope that His Royal Highness could have no objection to say that he considered Colonel Lenox a man of honour and courage. His Royal Highness replied that he should say nothing; he had come out to give Colonel Lenox satisfaction, and did not mean to fire at him. If Colonel Lenox was not satisfied, he could fire again." This, however, the Colonel refused to do, and both parties left the ground.

At a meeting held at the office of the Church Representative Body, St. Stephen's Green, of the Bishops of the Protestant Church in Ireland, the Right Rev. Dr. Peacocke, Bishop of Meath, was elected to the Protestant Archbishopric of Dublin, rendered vacant by the death of the late Lord Plunket. Two names had been sent forward for selection by the Bench, the other name being that of the Venerable Archdeacon of Dublin, the Rev. Dr. Scott.

Among the landed property which has recently "come to the hammer" is Allesley Park, near Coventry, where at one time lived John Neale, M.P. That worthy planted the fine avenue of elm-trees which runs direct from the Queen Anne mansion to the lodge across the greensward. Tradition says that Neale was about to cut the carriage-drive through this avenue, when a Whig deputation came along from Coventry, in 1721, and pressed him to offer himself as a candidate for that city. He did so, and thus spent the money that he had intended to devote to drive-making. He was returned two or three times, but in 1741 was defeated by a Tory named William Groves. As the local poet of the time wrote, Coventry "warbled to the happy Groves." But a greater celebrity was his brother, Captain Joseph Neale, of the Horse Guards, who is buried at Allesley Church. The Neales were a hard-drinking lot, and the Rectory of Allesley was sold to pay off election debts incurred at Coventry. Joe wrote his own epitaph:

"Ah! poor Joe Neale,
Who loved good ale!
For want of good ale,
Here lies poor Joe Neale!"

The family objected to so much autobiography, and put on his tomb only the first line.

The Earl of Onslow has just forwarded to Mr. J. E. Whitehouse, the Constable of Oakham Castle, a new horseshoe, highly decorated, bearing the following inscription: "William Hillier, 4th Earl of Onslow." The shoe has been sent in response to a request from the Constable of the Castle to conform with the ancient custom, which requires all peers of the realm who pass through the town of Oakham to contribute a horseshoe in lieu of a fine.



THE INVESTITURE OF THE DUKE OF YORK AS A KNIGHT OF ST. PATRICK (*see next page*).
(Reproduced from "Lady's Pictorial.")



The
Genealogical Magazine.

OCTOBER, 1897.

THE INVESTITURE OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF
YORK AND FIELD - MARSHAL LORD
ROBERTS AS KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.

(August 20, 1897.)



HE Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, the only Order of Knighthood in the United Kingdom which retains a public investiture requiring at least three Knights to be present, is only 114 years old, having been instituted by George III. on February 5, 1783. The Lord-Lieutenant for the time being is the Grand Master, and it is often the

case, as now, that the Grand Master is not a Knight of the Order, which, apart from the Royal Family, is limited to members of the Irish nobility. The motto of the Order is "Quis separabit?" and the star consists of the Cross of St. Patrick gules on a field argent, charged with a trefoil surrounded by a sky-blue enamelled circle containing the motto and date, encircled by four greater and two lesser rays of silver. "The Collar of our Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick," says the Statutes, "shall be of gold, and it shall be composed of roses and harps alternate, tied together with a knot of gold, and the said roses shall be enamelled, white

leaves within red and red leaves within white ; and in the centre of the said Collar shall be an Imperial Crown surmounting a harp of gold, from which shall hang the badge of our said Order, and the said badge shall be of gold surmounted with a wreath of shamrock or trefoil, within which shall be a circle of blue enamel containing the motto of our said Order in letters of gold, viz., ‘ Quis Separabit ? ’ with the date MDCCLXXXIII., being the year in which our said Order was founded, and encircling the Cross of St. Patrick gules, surmounted with a trefoil vert, each of its leaves charged with an Imperial Crown or, upon a field argent.”

The list of Knights at the present time is as follows : The



Sovereign, (Grand Master, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being), H.R.H. Prince of Wales, H.R.H. Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh), H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of York, H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge, H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar (extra), Earl of Cork and Orrery, Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, Marquis of Waterford, Earl of Gosford, Viscount Powerscourt, Earl of Kenmare, Earl of Listowel, Earl of Carysfort, Earl of Dunraven,

Baron Carlingford, Earl of Howth, Baron Monteagle, Viscount Wolseley, Marquis of Ormonde, Earl of Erne, Earl of Kilmorey, Earl of Rosse, Baron Inchiquin, Earl of Cavan, Baron Roberts.

The ceremony of investiture was anciently carried out in St. Patrick's Cathedral until the disestablishment of the Church in Ireland. The plates and banners then in position were required to remain there by Act of Parliament, and will do so in perpetuity. But all subsequent investitures have taken place in St. Patrick's Hall in Dublin Castle, where the banners hang, and where the helmets and plates are now set up.

St. Patrick's Hall is a well-lighted and finely-proportioned chamber of white and gold, bordered by Corinthian columns of like decoration. To one looking down into the hall, the scene on August 20, 1897, was bright and full of beauty. The banners of the

Knights depended from their staves, hanging at right angles to the walls, and below were their quaint and magnificent helms. At the far end a dark crimson curtain formed a background. In front of it was the Grand Master's seat of blue and gold, to be occupied later by the Lord-Lieutenant. Before that stood the long table at which the Chapter of the Knights was to sit, draped in the light-blue cloth of St. Patrick and with a fringe of gold lace. Seats resplendent in azure and gold were ranged on either side for eighteen Knights of the Most Illustrious Order, a sorry substitute, perhaps, for stalls in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Away to the right of the Grand Master's seat were chairs in scarlet and white and gold for the Viceregal party and the Duchess of York. Above them was a gallery with the trumpeters, lent by a Hussar regiment, and in the gallery opposite the trumpeters was the band of the Rifle Brigade. A passage up the centre of the hall, spacious and scarlet-covered, was ensured by crimson cords fastened to brass supports, and eight sergeants in full dress, two from each of the following regiments, the 14th Hussars, the 2nd Royal Fusiliers, the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire, and the 1st Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry, kept the passage clear up to the table of the Knights. On either side was a crowd of ladies in the brightest and most delicate of dresses, of officers, naval and military, of Lord-Lieutenants and Deputy-Lieutenants. *Levée* dress had certainly lent an immense amount of colour and gaiety to the scene. All gentlemen present wore *levée* dress, but ladies wore what is technically described as morning dress. In other words, hats and bonnets were worn, and the dresses were high. It was as nearly as might be twenty-five minutes past three, when a procession, headed by two Aides-de-Camp, Lord Athlumney and Captain Meyrick, and by the Chamberlain (Sir Gerald Dease), entered. It was that of the Duchess of York, Countess Cadogan, and Princess Henry of Pless, who, with the rest of the Viceregal party, walked slowly up the hall, graciously acknowledging the salutations of those present, and saluted by the band—but not with the National Anthem—to their places at the upper end.

About ten minutes later his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, proceeded in state, attended by his household and other officers, to the chair of state at the head of the Chapter table. A fanfare announced the entry of the procession, and during its progress the band played the National Anthem. First came two mace-bearers, then five aides-de-camp, followed by ten gentlemen in full Dublin Court dress, which included white silk stockings and white knee-breeches; then Lords Lurgan and Longford, with their wands of office as

Stewards and Comptroller; then the Ulster King of Arms (Sir Arthur Vicars, Knight attendant upon the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick), wearing his tabard and bearing his wand of office; and then the Chief Secretary, Mr. Gerald Balfour, M.P. (who, in virtue of his office, is Chancellor of the Order), wearing the light-blue robes of St. Patrick, and bearing aloft the sword of state in its purple scabbard. Immediately behind came Earl Cadogan in the Grand Master's robes of light blue, with the collar of the Order, underneath which could be seen the scarlet of his Lord-Lieutenant's uniform. His robe was supported by two little pages of honour in light blue and white.

When he had taken his seat on the great chair of state, the Grand Master said, "Ulster will summon the Knights." Sir A. Vicars accordingly proceeded to the robing-room, where the Knights, in their mantles, stars, and collars, awaited his coming. Preceded by the officers of the Order, namely, the Registrar (Ulster King of Arms), the Secretary (Major Francis Lambart), the Genealogist (Mr. H. Farnham Burke, Somerset Herald, in his tabard), the Usher of the Black Rod (Viscount Charlemont), and Athlone Pursuivant of Arms (Mr. J. E. Burke, in his tabard), as well as the Lyon King of Arms (Mr. J. Balfour Paul), they proceeded, headed by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and marching two by two in order of seniority. As each came to the table he made reverence, and the Grand Master bowed in response. Then all took their seats, and when they had done so, the Secretary, who wore his purple robes, said, "May it please your Excellency, the Chapter is complete." Thereupon the Ulster King of Arms called the roll, the Knights present being H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Earl of Cork and Orrery, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, the Earl of Gosford, Viscount Powerscourt, the Earl of Kenmare, the Earl of Listowel, the Earl of Carysfort, Lord Monteagle of Brandon, the Earl of Erne, the Earl of Kilmorey, the Earl of Rosse, Lord Inchiquin, Lord Iveagh, and Lord Caledon.

The Grand Master then ordered Ulster to read the Queen's letter summoning the Chapter. After a fanfare this was done. The letter was addressed to "Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin and Counsellor," and in its quaint language announced that it had pleased her Majesty to confer the Order of St. Patrick on the Duke of York, giving him precedence over all Knights after the Duke of Connaught, and ordered a Chapter to be held for his investiture on August 20. His Excellency then said: "Her Majesty having been pleased to create George Frederick Ernest Albert Duke of York an

extra Knight Companion of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, the two senior Knights will conduct his Royal Highness to our presence." Ulster King of Arms, Athlone Pursuivant, and the officers of the Order, headed the procession, taking the Earl of Cork and Orrery and the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava to fetch his Royal Highness, and they presently returned, the trumpeters sounding a fanfare, and the band playing "See the Conquering Hero comes." To the procession that went out were added when it returned the Helmet-bearer (Mr. F. R. Davies, who carried also the sword and mantle) and the Banner-bearer (Lieutenant A. H. Wash, R.N.), while Sir A. Vicars carried on a cushion the insignia of the Order. The helmet, a closed visor, bore the royal crest of the Duke of York. The banner was folded round the staff. Proceeding up the hall, his Royal Highness, who wore full Post-Captain's uniform, with the gold aiguillettes of a Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, came to the Lord-Lieutenant's right hand.

The Chancellor (Mr. Gerald Balfour, M.P.) then read the following declaration, which the Duke repeated after him :

"I declare upon my honour that during the time I shall be a fellow of this Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick I will keep, defend, and sustain the honour, rights, and privileges of the Sovereign of the said Order, and well and truly accomplish all the statutes, points, and ordinances of the said Order as though they were read to me from point to point, and article to article, and that wittingly and willingly I will not break any statutes of the said Order, or any article in them contained, excepting such as I shall have received dispensation from the Sovereign for."

H.R.H. the Duke of York, then signed the declaration.

The Grand Master, assisted by the two senior Knights, then placed the ribbon and badge over his Royal Highness's right shoulder, saying :

"Sir,—The loving Company of the Order of St. Patrick hath received you, their brother, lover, and fellow, and, in token and knowledge of this, they give you and present you this present badge, the which God will that you receive and wear from henceforth to His praise and pleasure, and to the exaltation and honour of the said illustrious Order and yourself."

The Duke was then girded with the sword, the Chancellor reading the following admonition :

"Take this sword to the increase of your honour, and in token and sign of the Most Illustrious Order which you have received, wherewith you, being defended, may be bold strongly to fight in the defence of those rights and ordinances to which you be engaged, and to the just and necessary defence of those that be oppressed and needy."

When he had been robed with the mantle, the Chancellor further said :

"Receive this robe, livery of this Most Illustrious Order, in augmentation of thine honour, and wear it with the firm and steady resolution that by your character, conduct, and demeanour you may approve yourself a true servant of the Almighty God, and a worthy brother and Knight Companion of this Most Illustrious Order."

This completed the ceremony of investiture, and the new Knight's banner was unfurled. It bore the arms of the Duke of York. The Ulster King of Arms then declared his Royal Highness's style and title as follows:

"The Most High, Most Puissant, and Most Noble Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, one of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Great Britain and also in Ireland, and Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick."

The Duke of York was then congratulated by the Grand Master, and, walking round the Chapter Table, shook hands with each of the Knights, afterwards taking his seat at the right hand of the Grand Master.

The same ceremony was then followed in the case of Lord Roberts, who wore a Field-Marshal's uniform and carried his baton. He was, however, conducted by the two junior Knights, Lord Caledon and Lord Iveagh. His Standard-bearer was his son, Lieutenant the Hon. F. Roberts, who wore the uniform of the King's Royal Rifles, and his Helmet-bearer was his Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Chaplin, of the 10th Hussars. His banner bore his arms—azure, three estoiles or, on a chief of the last an Eastern crown gules. His titles were announced by Ulster King of Arms as follows:

"The Right Hon. and Most Noble Lord, Sir Frederick Sleigh Baron Roberts of Kandahar in Afghanistan, and of the City of Waterford in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, one of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Ireland, a Baronet of the United Kingdom, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, upon whom her Majesty has conferred the decoration of the Victoria Cross, a Field-Marshal in the Army, Commanding the Forces in Ireland, Master of the Royal Hospital of Kilmainham, and Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick."

The proceedings concluded with the roll-call of the names and titles of the Knights Companions present, each, as his name was called, rising and bowing to the Grand Master. The list began with the Duke of York, and then followed in order of precedence

and seniority his Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Earl of Cork and Orrery, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, the Earl of Gosford, Viscount Powerscourt, the Earls of Kenmare, Listowel, and Carysfort, Lord Monteaule of Brandon, the Earls of Erne, Kilmorey, and Rosse, Lords Inchiquin and Iveagh, the Earl of Caledon, and Lord Roberts. This took some time, the titles and honours of the Marquis of Dufferin and Lord Roberts being perhaps the most lengthy, the recital of them recalling eminent services in all parts of the Empire.

The Grand Master and Knights left the Chapter Room in procession, preceded by the officials of the household, the bearers of the helmets, crests, and banners of the newly-instituted Knights, the officers of the Order, and Ulster King of Arms. The Knights walked two and two, according to their stalls, the juniors first, these being the Earl of Caledon and Lord Roberts, while the last were the Earl of Cork, the Marquis of Dufferin, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and the Duke of York. Last of all came the Grand Master. With this procession the ceremony was at an end. Outside were waiting the Guard of Honour and the two escorts of the 14th and 13th Hussars.



THE BERESFORD GHOST.

BY THE LATE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM BERESFORD, P.C., M.P.



THE story of the Beresford Ghost has held its place with very considerable steadiness for above a hundred and fifty years among those tales of wonder which have been handed down to us by our forefathers, or, to speak in this instance more correctly, by our ancestresses. It has occupied a conspicuous position in all works of demonology and apparitions which have been published since its first introduction to the notice of the lovers of the marvellous. Sir Walter Scott has made use of it in his writings, both in verse and prose. There are, however, decided discrepancies between the different narratives that pretend to give an accurate account of the occurrences which they describe, although they all combine in one substantial statement—that on a specified night Lord Tyrone, who had died on the day preceding, did appear to Lady Beresford, and did then predict to

her certain future events, which actually came to pass a few years afterwards.

These discrepancies may in some manner be looked upon as the natural result of the traditional transmission of a startling story, which had not been too well substantiated at first; and of which a careful record had not been more studiously preserved in a family whose faith in its truth and authenticity was firm for at least two generations of the descendants of the lady who forms the principal figure in the piece.

I myself can remember, when I was a boy—and not a large boy either—hearing the whole history, with full circumstantial particulars, well discussed by my uncles and aunts—nay, possibly also by great-uncles and great-aunts; and I do not recollect any doubt expressed as to the reality of the facts alleged. I am not quite sure, however, that when I retired to bed on those occasions I was inclined to sleep as tranquilly as I usually did, and as I ought to have done then.

I know that it was a strict matter of family faith to give implicit credence to the reappearance of Lord Tyrone after death, and no one up to that time ventured to question the fact that Lady Beresford's wrist had been withered by the unearthly touch of a spirit from the other world. However, as my years advanced, and, as I trust, my good sense began to develop itself, I became somewhat incredulous of the family legend; and I finally made up my mind that it was all a myth, although my surviving parent fairly warned me that I should in all probability be looked upon as an infidel by the older members of the Beresford family. It was not on account of the existence of discrepancies in the different narratives that my infidelity originated, for I have already stated that I consider such to be fairly incident to such a tale so transmitted; but it arose because I did feel the audacious presumption of asserting that a dead man had been specially permitted to revisit this world after extinction and separation from all interests therein; that he had predicted events that were to occur in years to come, and that by the contact of a spiritual hand he had withered the arm of a living mortal.

Avowing, then, my scepticism as to the appearance of Lord Tyrone after death, I have nevertheless considered that there is nothing unbecoming in me to leave behind a detailed narrative of the story, divesting it as much as possible of the embellishments which have crept into it, correcting decided errors which I have recognised in some relations of it; and giving a correct account of

the two individuals who figure most prominently in it. I believe that I can, in all probability, accomplish this in a fuller and more accurate manner than anyone else, inasmuch as I have had access to family records to a certain extent; I am the oldest descendant now living of the heroine or victim of the tale; and I am collaterally related to the supposed ghost himself. If I let my opportunity pass by, and trust to some junior member of the family to fulfil the task, I feel that he will in all probability be less well informed than I am in many particulars; being removed still further from the fountain-head of intelligence, and without the advantage of oral tradition, which from my more advanced age I am able to draw upon.

Independent of very imperfect and highly-garnished tales which have from time to time figured in print, I have seen and carefully studied two manuscripts which pretend to be authentic versions of the story. They are of some antiquity, probably above a hundred years. One was copied, I believe, from a manuscript which, in the end of the last century or the beginning of this, was in the possession of two very eccentric old Irish ladies, viz., Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby, who resided for many years at Llangollen, and excited much attention there from the peculiarity of their dress, of their occupations, and of their mode of life. They occasionally produced this manuscript, and read it to their friends and acquaintances. They have both been long dead, and lie buried in the churchyard at Llangollen, where an inscription on their tombstone records their decease. There were inaccuracies and mistakes in their version, but it does not materially disagree in the main facts with another more authentic one, to which I have had access also.

There is at Curraghmore, the seat of Lord Waterford, in Ireland, a manuscript account of the tale, such as it was originally received, and implicitly believed in, by the children and grandchildren of the lady to whom Lord Tyrone is supposed to have made the supernatural appearance after death. The account was written by Lady Betty Cobbe, the youngest daughter of Marcus, Earl of Tyrone, and grand-daughter of Nicola S. Lady Beresford. She lived to a good old age, in full use of all her faculties, both of body and mind. I can myself remember her, for when a boy I passed through Bath on a journey with my mother, and we went to her house there and had luncheon. She appeared to my juvenile imagination a very appropriate person to revise and transmit such a tale, and fully adapted to do ample justice to her subject-matter. It never has been doubted in the family that she received the full particulars in early life, and that she heard the circumstances, such as they were believed to

have occurred, from the nearest relatives of the two persons, the supposed actors in this mysterious interview, viz., from her own father, Lord Tyrone, who died in 1763, and from her aunt, Lady Riverstone, who died in 1763 also. These two were both with their mother, Lady Beresford, on the day of her decease, and they, without assistance or witness, took off from their parent's wrist the black bandage which she had always worn on all occasions and times, even at Court, as some very old persons who lived well into the eighteenth century testified, having received their information from eye-witnesses of the fact. There was an oil-painting of this lady in Tyrone House, Dublin, representing her with a black ribbon bound round her wrist. This portrait disappeared in an unaccountable manner. It used to hang in one of the drawing-rooms in that mansion, with other family pictures. When Henry, Marquis of Waterford, sold the old town residence of the family and its grounds to the Government as the site of the Education Board, he directed Mr. Watkins, a dealer in pictures, and a man of considerable knowledge in works of art and vertu, to collect the pictures, etc., which were best adapted for removal to Curraghmore. Mr. Watkins especially picked out this portrait, not only as a good work of art, but as one which, from its associations, deserved particular care and notice. When, however, the lot arrived at Curraghmore, and was unpacked, no such picture was found, and, though Mr. Watkins took great pains and exerted himself to the utmost to trace what had become of it, to this day—nearly forty years—not a hint of its existence has been received or heard of.

John le Poer, Lord Decies, was the eldest surviving son of Richard, Earl of Tyrone, and of Lady Dorothy Annesley, daughter of Arthur, Earl of Anglesey. He was born 1665, succeeded his father 1690, and died October 14, 1693. He became Lord Tyrone at his father's death, and is the "Ghost" of the story.

Nicola Sophie Hamilton was the second and youngest daughter and co-heiress of Hugh, Lord Glenawley, who was also Baron Lunge in Sweden. Being a zealous Royalist, he had, together with his father, migrated to that country in 1643, and returned from it at the Restoration. He was of a good old family, and held considerable landed property in the county Tyrone, near Ballygawley. He died there in 1679. His eldest daughter and co-heiress, Arabella Susanna, married, in 1683, Sir John Macgill, of Gill Hall, in the county Down. She took a considerable fortune into that family, but on her death without children it reverted to her sister. She by her will left it and her own share of her inheritance to her eldest son

by her second marriage. He dissipated it, and also his paternal estate, and they were sold in the eighteenth century to different purchasers. The only portion of Lord Glenawley's possessions which remains to his descendants is the advowson of Termonglebe, in the county Tyrone, a living of considerable value, which, not having been specially mentioned in the will of Lady Beresford, came to her son, Lord Tyrone, as heir-at-law, and for which his representative, Lord Waterford, as present owner, has a claim for compensation under the recent Act for disestablishing the Irish Church.

Nicola S. (the second daughter) was born in 1666, and married Sir Tristram Beresford in 1687. Between that and 1693 two daughters were born, but no son to inherit the ample landed estates of his father, who most anxiously wished and hoped for an heir. It was under these circumstances, and at this period, that the manuscripts state that Lord Tyrone made his appearance after death; and all the versions of the story, without variation, attribute the same cause and reason, viz., a solemn promise mutually interchanged in early life between John le Poer, then Lord Decies, afterwards Lord Tyrone, and Nicola S. Hamilton, that whichever of the two died the first should, if permitted, appear to the survivor for the object of declaring the approval or rejection by the Deity of the revealed religion as generally acknowledged, and of which the departed one must then be fully cognizant, but of which they both had in their youth entertained unfortunate doubts.

In the month of October, 1693, Sir Tristram and Lady Beresford went on a visit to her sister, Lady Macgill, at Gill Hall, now the seat of Lord Clanwilliam, whose grandmother was eventually the heiress of Sir J. Macgill's property. One morning Sir Tristram rose early, leaving Lady Beresford asleep, and went out for a walk before breakfast. When his wife joined the table very late, her appearance and the embarrassment of her manner attracted general attention, especially that of her husband. He made anxious inquiries as to her health, and asked her apart what had occurred to her wrist, which was tied up with black ribbon tightly bound round it. She earnestly entreated him not to inquire more then, or hereafter, as to the cause of her wearing or continuing afterwards to wear that ribbon; "for," she added, "you will never see me without it." He replied: "Since you urge it so vehemently, I promise you not to inquire more about it." After completing her hurried breakfast, she made anxious inquiries as to whether the post had yet arrived. It had not yet come in, and Sir Tristram asked: "Why are you so particularly eager about letters to-day?" "Because I

expect to hear of Lord Tyrone's death, which took place on Tuesday." "Well," remarked Sir Tristram, "I never should have put you down for a superstitious person; but I suppose that some idle dream has disturbed you." Shortly after, the servant brought in the letters; one was sealed with black wax. "It is as I expected," she cried; "he is dead!" The letter was from Lord Tyrone's steward, to inform them that his master had died in Dublin, on Tuesday, October 14, at 4 p.m. Sir Tristram endeavoured to console her, and begged her to restrain her grief, when she assured him that she felt relieved and easier now that she knew the actual fact. She added: "I can now give you a most satisfactory piece of intelligence, viz., that I am with child, and that it will be a boy." A son was born in the following July. Sir Tristram survived its birth little more than six years. After his death Lady Beresford continued to reside with her young family at his place in the county of Derry, and seldom went from home. She hardly mingled with any neighbours or friends, excepting with Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, of Coleraine. He was the principal personage in that town, and was, by his mother, a near relative of Sir Tristram. His wife was the daughter of Robert Gorges, LL.D. (a gentleman of good old English family, and possessed of a considerable estate in the county Meath), by Jane Loftus, daughter of Sir Adam Loftus, of Rathfarnham, and sister of Lord Lisburne. They had an only son, Richard Gorges, who was in the army, and became a General Officer very early in life. With the Jacksons Lady Beresford maintained a constant communication, and lived on the most intimate terms, while she seemed determined to eschew all other society and to remain in her chosen retirement.

At the conclusion of three years thus passed, one luckless day "Young Gorges" most vehemently professed his passion for her, and solicited her hand, urging his suit in a most passionate appeal, which was evidently not displeasing to the fair widow, and which, unfortunately for her, was successful. They were married in 1704. One son and two daughters were born to them, when his abandoned and dissolute conduct forced her to seek and to obtain a separation. After this had continued for four years, General Gorges pretended extreme penitence for his past misdeeds, and with the most solemn promises of amendment induced his wife to live with him again, and she became the mother of a second son. The day month after her confinement happened to be her birthday, and having recovered, and feeling herself equal to some exertion, she sent for her son, Sir Marcus Beresford, then twenty years old, and her married daughter,

Lady Riverstone. She also invited Dr. King, the Archbishop of Dublin (who was an intimate friend), and an old clergyman who had christened her, and who had always kept up a most kindly intercourse with her during her whole life, to make up a small party to celebrate the day. In the early part of it Lady Beresford was engaged in a kindly conversation with her old friend the clergyman, and in the course of it said: "You know that I am forty-eight this day?" "No, indeed," he replied, "you are only forty-seven, for your mother had a dispute with me once on the very subject of your age, and I in consequence sent and consulted the Registry, and can most confidently assert that you are only forty-seven this day." "You have signed my death-warrant, then," she cried; "leave me, I pray, for I have not much longer to live, but have many things of grave importance to settle before I die. Send my son and my daughter to me immediately." The clergyman did as he was bidden. He directed Sir Marcus and his sister to go instantly to their mother; and he sent to the Archbishop and a few other friends to put them off from joining the birthday-party.

When her two children repaired to Lady Beresford, she thus addressed them: "I have something of deep importance to communicate to you, my dear children, before I die. You are no strangers to the intimacy and the affection which subsisted in early life between Lord Tyrone and myself. We were educated together when young, under the same roof, in the pernicious principles of Deism. Our real friends afterwards took every opportunity to convince us of our error, but their arguments were insufficient to overpower and uproot our infidelity, though they had the effect of shaking our confidence in it, and leaving us wavering between the two opinions. In this perplexing state of doubt we made a solemn promise one to the other, that whichever died first should, if permitted, appear to the other for the purpose of declaring what religion was the one acceptable to the Almighty. One night, years after this interchange of promises, I was sleeping with your father at Gill Hall, when I suddenly awoke and discovered Lord Tyrone sitting visibly by the side of the bed. I screamed out, and vainly endeavoured to rouse Sir Tristram. 'Tell me,' I said, 'Lord Tyrone, why and wherefore are you here at this time of the night?' 'Have you, then, forgotten our promise to each other, pledged in early life? I died on Tuesday, at four o'clock. I have been permitted thus to appear in order to assure you that the revealed religion is the true and only one by which we can be saved. I am also suffered to inform you that you are with child, and will produce

a son, who will marry my heiress; that Sir Tristram will not live long, when you will marry again, and you will die from the effects of childbirth in your forty-seventh year." I begged from him some convincing sign or proof, so that when the morning came I might rely upon it, and feel satisfied that his appearance had been real, and that it was not the phantom of my imagination. He caused the hangings of the bed to be drawn in an unusual way and impossible manner through an iron hook. I still was not satisfied, when he wrote his signature in my pocket-book. I wanted, however, more substantial proof of his visit, when he laid his hand, which was cold as marble, on my wrist; the sinews shrank up, the nerves withered at the touch. 'Now,' he said 'let no mortal eye, while you live, ever see that wrist!' and vanished. While I was conversing with him my thoughts were calm, but as soon as he disappeared I felt chilled with horror and dismay, a cold sweat came over me, and I again endeavoured, but vainly, to awaken Sir Tristram; a flood of tears came to my relief, and I fell asleep. In the morning your father got up without disturbing me; he had not noticed anything extraordinary about me or the bed-hangings. When I did arise, I found a long broom in the gallery outside the bedroom door, and with great difficulty I unhooked the curtain, fearing that the position of it might excite surprise and cause inquiry. I bound up my wrist with black ribbon before I went down to breakfast, where the agitation of my mind was too visible not to attract attention. Sir Tristram made many anxious inquiries as to my health, especially as to my sprained wrist, as he conceived mine to be. I begged him to drop all questions as to the bandage, even if I continued to adopt it for any length of time. He kindly promised me not to speak of it any more, and he kept his promise faithfully. You, my son, came into the world as predicted, and your father died six years after. I then determined to abandon society and its pleasures, and not mingle again with the world, hoping to avoid the dreadful predictions as to my second marriage; but, alas! in the one family with which I held constant and friendly intercourse, I met the man, whom I did not regard with perfect indifference. Though I struggled to conquer by every means the passion, I at length yielded to his solicitations, and in a fatal moment for my own peace I became his wife. In a few years his conduct fully justified my demand for a separation, and I fondly hoped to escape the fatal prophecy. Under the delusion that I had passed my forty-seventh birthday, I was prevailed upon to believe in his amendment, and to pardon him. I have, however,

heard from undoubted authority that I am only forty-seven this day, and I know that I am about to die. I die, however, without the dread of death, fortified as I am by the sacred precepts of Christianity, and upheld by its promises. When I am gone, I wish that you, my children, should unbind this black ribbon, and alone behold my wrist before I am consigned to the grave." She then requested to be left, that she might lie down and compose herself, and her children quitted the apartment, having desired her attendant to watch her, and if any change came on to summon them to her bedside. In an hour the bell rang, and they hastened to the call; but all was over. The two children having ordered everyone to retire, knelt down by the side of the bed, when Lady Riverstone unbound the black ribbon, and found the wrist exactly as Lady Beresford had described it—every nerve withered, every sinew shrunk.

Her friend the Archbishop had her buried in the cathedral of St. Patrick, in Dublin, in the Earl of Cork's tomb, where she now lies.

I have endeavoured in the preceding pages to detail in as fair, and, I trust, in as accurate a manner as my data have enabled me to do, the tale as it has been traditionally handed down in the family, and firmly believed in by all the members of it for at least two generations. I have pointed out some inaccuracies that have been introduced into narratives that claimed to be authentic. I have avowed my own incredulity of the reality of the occurrence—I mean the main fact alleged, that Lord Tyrone, after death, did actually and bodily appear at the bedside of Lady Beresford. I do so, however, without wishing or intending to throw the slightest slur upon the veracity of my ancestress, or presuming in any way whatever to hint any desire on her part to delude anyone from first to last. I think, however, that she was herself deluded. It is a most remarkable fact that she never at any time obtruded on any person the relation of this supernatural visit, which she seems to have herself most firmly believed to have occurred. She concealed it even from her own husband, and on his first remarking her confusion and agitation of manner, she conjured him never to allude to it again. Till her last hour she kept the secret to herself, and only revealed it then to her two children.

From the circumstances of her death we deduce another conspicuous proof of the implicit conviction which had established itself in her mind of the genuineness of Lord Tyrone's appearance to her at Gill Hall. The very fact of Lady Beresford, as soon as

she ascertained the exact age to which she had arrived, making up her mind at once as to her immediate dissolution, shows clearly her full faith in the reality of the delusion which possessed her, and the infallibility of the predictions which she fancied had been conveyed to her on that occasion. There can be no doubt whatever as to the particulars of her death as detailed in Lady Betty Cobbe's manuscript, because she received an account of them from her own father and aunt, who were present on that day, and to whom alone did Nicola Sophia Lady Beresford reveal her secret at the time when she was about to finish her earthly career.

Having avowed as I have done my confidence in the veracity of my ancestress and in the honesty of her delusion, and yet having stated my entire disbelief in the facts which she revealed at her latest moments, I am bound to account for a contradiction which is so manifest. Now, my own idea is that at the time Lady Beresford was very naturally extremely anxious about Lord Tyrone, of whose serious illness in Dublin she had just heard, that she retired to rest full of distressing fears on his account, and that she dreamed of the subject which had engrossed her thoughts before she fell asleep. In her dream—and it was doubtless not a calm one—she was violently excited; and, dismayed by what seemed to her an actual visit from the grave, she hurt her wrist in the struggles. In the morning she bound up her wrist, probably too tightly, and keeping on the ligature continually, the sinews shrank, and seemed to afford to her further confirmation of her delusion.



GENEALOGY, A SCIENCE.

BY REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.



THE defence of genealogy is an uphill task; few care to understand it, many mistake the misuse of it for the use, and thus suppose that its chief purpose is to pander to personal vanity—that, in short, the making of showy pedigrees is the chief object in view. Few magazines or newspapers deign to bestow on it more than a passing, a scornful, and a one-sided attention. The follies of genealogists are held up to ridicule. They are regarded as a feeble folk, like the conies. The practical results of their labours are ignored, though

they deal with the hard rocks of fact. Surely it is not too much to hope that now, when the wildest fads receive courteous attention, and when cranks are turning things topsy-turvy, a fair hearing will be given to the claims of much-despised genealogy.

It may be well at the outset to deal with some of the mistaken notions which are prevalent. With dishonest or fictitious pedigrees the true genealogist has nothing to do; to him they are not only useless—they are hindrances to his work. The more they are framed to deceive, the more they, like a Will-o'-the-wisp, lead to wrong conclusions, to perplexity, and vexation. Pedigree-making is to genealogy what classification is to geology, botany, or zoology; it is the reducing to a system what else would be vague and unworkable. By pedigree-making must be understood an honest endeavour to analyze the generic descent of a family, a clan, or a nation. The introduction of dishonesty into the work necessarily destroys its value. Again, pedigree-making, however honestly performed, is not intended for the glorification, but for the information, of the individual or of the family, and to add fresh and useful proofs in support of ethnical science. If genealogists abstained from compiling family pedigrees, the racial history of nations would be but vaguely and inaccurately understood. Every new and correct pedigree is thus an item of important evidence. Of this more hereafter.

Genealogy and heraldry have long been so closely allied that few perceive the alliance to be useful chiefly to the latter. Thus, no man who values the study of heraldry can make progress without employing genealogy, nor can a lawyer searching for the rightful heir of an estate neglect the genealogical descent by which he can alone be traced.

For the purpose with which this paper is written, heraldry may at present be put on one side. Pedigrees, that is, properly arranged genealogies, are as valuable when they illustrate families not entitled to bear arms as when they deal with historic and noble houses. Nay, they are more valuable. The genealogist's object is to discover new facts to illustrate, not the patent incidents of history, but the true composition of the much-overlooked factors of a nation's life. This leads to the consideration of the true aim of genealogy.

It is the unfolding of the genesis of a nation. Historians deal with facts, genealogists deal with causes. Nations, like families, are influenced by their composition. In-breeding extinguishes a family; it has the same effect on a nation. Cross-breeding im-

proves a race. Take our own case. Britain has prospered because of, not in spite of, her heterogeneous population. Every fresh infusion of foreign blood has brought with it a fresh and beneficial characteristic. History cannot tell us this as plainly as does genealogy; it often, indeed, obscures the fact and minimizes the result. Saxons, Danes, Normans, are shown to us as invaders whose aims were hostile—which may be true—whose presence is to be deplored—which is not true. Their continued existence here is lost sight of, their influence is ignored. If it be said that modern historians are not quite regardless of the racial influence exercised by immigrants in various ages, I would claim that genealogy has aroused some attention to causes which are as yet insufficiently understood.

The genealogist makes use of history as providing certain well-established facts; these he can supplement by others to which, until lately, little attention has been drawn, and putting these together as a framework which cannot be shaken, he proceeds to consider the relative magnitude and influence of each portion, and thus by accumulating evidence he forms an approximately correct analysis of the present British race. It may be suggested with a sneer that this is a large order; perhaps so, but it is not an impossible one. There is sufficient evidence in the literature of the present day, to show that though it may take a long time to execute, it is not neglected, as unfortunately it has been in the past.

One healthy sign is that accuracy of workmanship is being insisted on, and that myths have been relegated to their proper limbo. Only a very few years ago the pedigree-monger, who only made use of genealogy as the means of concocting a plausible but unreliable pedigree, was not content until he found for his employer an ancestor who had "come in with the Conqueror," and who, through a string of descendants whose existence was unrecorded in any authentic document, became the head of a family which tried to believe that the pedigree duly paid for was genuine. Examples of this fraud abound in our "Peerages." Thus, the racial influence of the Norman was vastly exaggerated, the influence of the Saxon lost sight of. Again, the national pride of Scotsmen has been flattered by the supposition that the English in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries were simply invaders, who were kicked out after their defeat at Bannockburn, whereas many of the great families still flourishing in Scotland are of English origin, and English blood has mixed with Scottish north of the Border in all classes of life during the last three hundred years. Genealogy,

however, is doing a most important work in recording the history of our middle-class families, and in putting to good use the otherwise uninteresting registers, law reports, and minute-books which since the middle of the sixteenth century have been written, and as far as might be preserved in our national, district, and parochial repositories. For the last twenty years and more they have provided evidence by the help of which genuine pedigrees have been compiled, pedigrees which to the student of history are worth more attention than many to be found in "Peerages."

History tells us of the religious persecutions in Flanders and in France, and vaguely informs us that many thousands found a refuge in England. Until of late years the importance of this immigration was not understood. The religious aspect of the movement was made use of by platform orators, but the social and industrial results attracted scarcely any attention. Smiles, in his "Huguenots," put the subject in an attractive form, and thus aroused an interest which has led to a more rational appreciation of its importance. The Huguenot Society in London has attained to its present prosperous condition chiefly because many of its members have collected information which not only directly bears on the religious persecution which raged, but which helps genealogical research, and thus effectively shows the number of the immigrants and their work and influence in the land of their adoption, which became the permanent home of tens of thousands of their descendants. We claim that genealogy is a true and important science. It is the study of the human genus under the various subdivisions of nations, clans, and families. It recognises the influence of the individual on his offspring. It affords evidence that hereditism is not confined to flocks and herds, but is an important factor in the lives of the lords of creation. It is strange that many who deny that genealogy when applied to man is of any value, admit the need of it to those who would improve our breeds of horses, kine, dogs, sheep, and pigs. It is not enough to reply that the latter are under man's control far more than the former; it has not been noted that a moral control could not be exercised while the existence of hereditary influence in the human race was unrecognised. The more genealogy is valued as a science, the better shall we be able to improve the physical and mental position of our countrymen.

It should be a matter for rejoicing rather than ridicule that pedigrees which are necessary to the successful study of ethnology should appeal to man's natural appetite for knowing the past history, not only of the nation, but of the family.

The careful student of genealogy gains much general information. In tracing the pedigree of a family back to the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries, he has placed before him the working of the feudal system, the military tenure of land, the marriages arranged to maintain family influence, and he is brought face to face with the military spirit of the nobles.

Pedigrees of later date show how the military system was making way for commercial enterprise, how the noble landowner found it profitable to marry the daughter of the successful middle-class merchant, how the younger sons of the old county families betook themselves to trade when their position as soldiers ceased to be profitable. A Flemish ancestry will tell of the introduction and the improvement of some handicraft,¹ and the effect of the later French immigrations can best be learned from a study of family history such as genealogy alone provides.

Though genealogy is rarely an inherent taste, when acquired it usually takes a firm hold on one who is fond of systematic and accurate historic research; it helps to focus what else would be indistinct. Correct pedigrees may be compared to so many threads which, bound together, furnish a strong cord of evidence of historic facts which no mass of tangled and confused facts could do.

As a mental recreation, genealogy can hold its own. No problem of chess requires more attention and skill than the seeking for, analyzing, and arranging evidence to prove an alleged descent. In the search much useful and interesting information is incidentally acquired, and the satisfaction which attends success is a pleasure undreamt of by those who consider it a dry and a useless hobby.

It need not be supposed that it is too abstruse a science to be studied by men of ordinary culture, or that the materials are only available to men of leisure and wealth. Every man can learn the A B C of it by beginning with his own family. Let him arrange the names of his parents and grand-parents, his brothers, sisters, uncles, aunts and cousins in a correct tabular form; then let him gather facts about them, and note also any traditions which may exist, for they, too, often have their value. Thus he will have made a start,

¹ The compilation of the pedigrees of two middle-class families has disclosed to me the history of the introduction and extension of glass-making and brass-working. In a third case, that of a Scottish family of Dutch origin, I found that, after prospering as "hammermen," a cadet settled in the North of Ireland, introduced printing there, and founded a firm which has at present a world-wide reputation for artistic excellence. Thus, genealogy here enabled me to extend the history of British industries.

and interest once excited will lead him to work back, and to consult parish registers, Diocesan depositories of wills, and to apply for information to distant relatives and to persons whose known skill in genealogy promises assistance. His aim must be not to prove himself heir to some unclaimed estate, or the descendant of some historical family, but to make his own family history clear, and in doing this he will come upon facts both interesting and instructive—causes which led to change of residence and of occupation, which introduced or modified special moral, mental, or physical characteristics, explanations accounting for the origin of peculiar family names. The pedigrees of our middle-class families illustrate national events, and throw light on history. The growth of our trades and handicrafts has had more effect on the nation than its wars, and genealogy shows how the courageous perseverance of the artisan supplemented without supplanting the fierce bravery of the old soldier race. Every day fresh facilities are afforded to the searcher after hitherto suppressed facts. The pedigree is the skeleton: the genealogist has to clothe it with flesh, inspire it with life, and let it represent a phase of national progress. An early education in the elements of genealogy would make the study of history in our schools more inviting and fruitful. Thrice, at least, in the history of England the question of the royal succession was prominent; in one case before it was decided a long and bloody civil war had ruined trade and had laid the foundation of a great social revolution in the relative position of the nobles and the commoners. When the causes which gave rise to the Wars of the Roses are studied by those who know nothing of genealogy, they are placed at a great disadvantage. The genealogical student, or even the schoolboy instructed in the first elements of the science, if he has a pedigree-sheet before him, can with ease grasp the nature of the rival claims. The student without such preparation must wade through a flood of verbiage about heirs male, and heirs female, the descent of younger sons, cousins by blood and cousins by marriage. In one case the student can steer by a chart, in the other only by information often confusing, and at times misleading. The same remarks apply to the succession of the crown from Henry VIII. to James I., and from James II. to George I. It is hard to understand how it happens that historians whose object is to tell their story plainly neglect to supply tabular charts. Where this has been done, as in Murray's students' histories, a great boon has been conferred.

It is an open secret that some of our most fashionable antiquarian societies fight shy of genealogists. It is hard to understand

on what grounds. Old castles, old churches, old weapons, old coins, old books, existed for man, not man for them. Archæologists must admit this, yet why should they scorn the science which teaches of what race and manner of life and thought the men were who left them relics to study and classify?

They at present waste their energies in researches which are of infinitely small value to the ethnologist, so long as post-historic archæology is kept apart from the study of man as a member of a family, a clan, a province, and a nation.

Our castles and our guildhalls are what men made them for their work; but let us know who these men were, from whom sprung, and to whom they have left their names—and if not hereditary rank or acquired wealth, yet a hereditary force for good or evil. The mere collecting of antiquities becomes a senseless hobby, and if archæologists charge genealogists with working on insufficient data and producing illusory results, a cursory perusal of the reports of a society of “Oldbucks” must convince the genealogist that the exclusion of genealogy weakens their powers of investigation, and often allows imagination to run wild.

The most bitter foes to genealogy are those who know least about it, and who found such an opinion as they are able to form, not on its use, but on its misuse; who affirm ignorantly that its object is to gratify personal vanity and ostentation; who, without having meddled with it, allege that it is a dry, uninteresting, nay, wearisome, business. But I challenge such ignoramuses to produce an instance of a genealogist who has regretted having entered on the study of a science which fascinates those who use it aright, and which now more and more flourishes, not to pander to vulgar vanity, but to increase our knowledge of men and of nations.



THE ORFEURS, A FAMILY TRADITION.

BY W. O. CAVENAGH.



THE Orfeurs of Highclose were lords of the manor of Plumbland in the county of Cumberland from the reign of Edward II. until 1709, when the last owner, having dissipated his property, and having no son to succeed him, sold it to Sir Wilfred Lawson, of Isill, in whose family the estate still remains. The family arms are field sable, cross argent, in first quarter a mullet of the second; the crest, a woman coupée at the breast all proper, on the head a cross patie fitchée; the latter was not long ago to be seen depicted on a window-pane of the farm which is all that now remains of the old manor-house.

The name was originally spelt Orfèvre, so no doubt the founder of the family must have been a goldsmith, probably the "Jingling Geordy" of his day. The last owner of Highclose but one, William Orfeur, Sheriff of Cumberland 1676, married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Sir Charles Howard, of Croglin and Redsdales, county Northumberland, by his wife, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Henry Widdrington, of Widdrington, Northumberland. The former was the fifth son of the celebrated Lord William Howard, Warden of the Western Marches, commonly known by the name of "Bald Willy," or "Belted Will." It is touching this marriage that there is the following tradition:

William Orfeur was travelling from his seat in Cumberland to London accompanied by some servants and a favourite dog, of a breed then much used on the Borders for tracking thieves. Arriving at St. Albans early in the morning, he was informed by the people of the town that a Miss Howard was lying in state at the principal inn preparatory to her burial, which was to take place that night. Partly out of respect and partly out of curiosity, he went to view the scene and the arrangements for the funeral; then, mounting his horse, he proceeded on his journey. When a few miles out of the town he missed his faithful hound, he thereupon retraced his steps to St. Albans. Recollecting that the last time he saw him was in the room where the supposed corpse was lying, he went there, and, to his great surprise, observed his dog sitting by the body. He called the dog, but he would not come; he then pulled him by the collar, whereupon the dog seized him by the skirt of his coat, and dragged him

towards the bier. Surprised at this, he fixed his eyes on the young lady lying there. After watching her for a few moments he perceived symptoms of reanimation. He immediately called up the people of the house, had her put into a warm bed, and after satisfying himself of her recovery, proceeded to London. On his return home, he received a polite invitation from Sir Charles Howard to stay at his house. His visit led to an intimacy between the two, and in the following year they were married.

The above tradition was handed down to one of their descendants, who is now the possessor of their pictures. It was told him by his aunt, who had heard the story told by her grandmother, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Orfeur.

The eldest surviving son, Charles Orfeur, married Jane, daughter of Richard Lamplugh, of Ryston Hall, and widow of John Senhouse, of Netherhall, and had several daughters, of whom Ann, married to the Rev. Francis Yates, and Margaret, to the Rev. Lancelot Pattenson, of Melmerby Hall, have left descendants. Philip, the third son, married Mary, the daughter of Colonel Richard Kirkby, of Kirby Irellith, Lancashire, by whom he had a large family. His son, John Orfeur, Captain of Carbineers, settled in Ireland, where he married Juliana Hyde, only daughter of Colonel Thomas Palliser, of county Wexford, by whom he had three daughters: Dorothea, married to Thomas Weston; Mary, to her cousin, Captain Robinson Walters, R.N.; and Catherine Hyde, to Mathew Cavenagh. The fourth son, John, was given a commission in the Earl of Huntingdon's Foot (now Somersetshire Light Infantry), and distinguished himself under the great Duke of Marlborough. He afterwards served in General Phineas Bowles' Dragoons, became a Major-General, and died unmarried. The remaining sons do not appear to have left issue to survive them, though a family of the name of Orfeur, who were recently living at Norwich, endeavoured to trace their descent to the youngest son, Thomas, Rector of Harrington. With the exception perhaps of the last-named, the family in the male line is now extinct.



LANE OF BENTLEY (NOW OF KING'S BROMLEY), CO. STAFFORD (*continued*).BY H. MURRAY LANE (*Chester Herald*).

COLONEL JOHN LANE, of Bentley, who died September, 1667, and was buried in the Lane Chapel at St. Peter's, Wolverhampton, where a stately monument was erected to his memory, had one son and eight daughters. by Athaliah his wife, The son, Thomas Lane, served as Captain in the 12th (his father's regiment), with his cousin, Arden Bagot, of Pipe Hall, their commissions bearing date June 13, 1667. He succeeded his father in the estate at Bentley, and married, August 29, 1667, Abigail, Lady Williams, daughter of Samuel Wightwick, of Wightwick, Esq., Prothonotary of the King's Bench, and relict of Sir Henry Williams, of Guarnevet, co. Brecon, Bart. Captain Lane was buried in the Lane Chapel at Wolverhampton, January 25, 1715.

The daughters of Colonel John Lane were: 1. Mary, baptized June 1, 1632. She married Littleton Clent, Esq., of Knightwick, co. Worcester, who was aged three at the Visitation of that county in 1634. He was buried July 11, 1691, at Martley, co. Worcester, and his widow was also buried there February 13, 1741, in the ninetyeth year of her age. From this marriage descends Algernon Charles Fountaine, Esq., of Narford Hall, co. Norfolk, and William Amhurst, Lord Amherst of Hackney. 2. Anne, baptized at Wolverhampton, February 11, 1633 (not mentioned as living unmarried June 28, 1669). 3. Grace, baptized April 6, 1637; died, unmarried, July 16, 1721, and was buried at Knightwick, co. Worcester. 4. Lettice (or Letitia) Lane, died, unmarried, November 23, 1709. In the Ashmolean Library at Oxford is preserved a small salver of wood, attached to which is a plate of silver with the following inscription: "This salver is part of that oak in which his Majesty King Charles 2^d concealed himself from the Rebels, and was given to this University by Mrs. Lætitia Lane." 5. Elizabeth, married Sir Humphrey Jervis, Knight, Lord Mayor of Dublin. She died January 11, 1687-8, s.p., and was buried at St. Werburgh's, Dublin. 6. Jane, living unmarried June 28, 1669. 7. Dorothy, born c. 1644; died, unmarried, November 22, 1726, and was buried at Knightwick. Her will was dated September 20, 1722, and proved at Worcester, March 3, 1729. 8. Frances, married William Offley, of Madeley

Manor, co. Oxon, Esq. To Thomas Lane, Esq., of Bentley, and his descendants, was granted the crest of the horse and royal crown. By his wife Abigail he had two sons and one daughter, viz.: 1. John, born December 12, 1669. 2. Thomas Lane, born at Glassbury, October 11, 1672, and died at Sluys, returning from Flanders, April 3, 1697. Elizabeth, born June, 1676; died, unmarried, July 20, 1695.

John Lane, Esq., of Bentley, who succeeded his father in 1715, had married, April 30, 1702, Mary, eldest daughter and co-heir of Humphrey Wyrley, Esq., of Hampstead Hall, co. Stafford, by Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Wroth, of Durance (or Durants), co. Middlesex, and the Hon. Anne Maynard, eldest daughter of William, Lord Maynard. Sir Henry Wroth was descended from Sir John Wroth, Knight, *temp.* Richard II., who married Matilda, daughter and heir of Thomas Durant, of Enfield, co. Middlesex, the representative of the ancient houses of De Plessetis and De Wrotham, of Kent, the arms of both becoming in this way Lane quarterings. In 1846 the Rev. Charles Lane, a lineal descendant of this marriage, became Rector of Wrotham, in Kent, and restored the parish church, which had been founded by his ancestor, Richard de Wrotham, *temp.* Henry III. Sir Henry Wroth had two daughters: Mary, wife of Humphrey Wyrley, Esq. (mother of Mrs. Lane), and Jane, who married William de Zulestein, Earl of Rochford, who died in 1708, leaving issue. These two sisters were not heiresses in their lifetime, as they had a brother, Major-General Robert Wroth, whose issue, however, became extinct in 1770, after which the arms of Wroth, and the quarterings brought in by that family, were added to the other quarterings of the Lanes.

John Lane, Esq., was buried in the Lane Chapel at Wolverhampton, October 25, 1748, his wife, Mary Wyrley (niece of the Countess of Rochford) having died April 1, 1729, and been also buried at Wolverhampton. They had one son and three daughters, viz.: Thomas, born at Glassbury, April 28, 1703, who succeeded his father. 1. Mary, born December 10, 1706, married Thomas Fetherston Leigh, of Aldridge, and of Packwood, co. Warwick, who died February 22, 1755. She was buried at Packwood, November 29, 1735. From this marriage descends the family of Dilke, of Maxstoke Castle. 2. Elizabeth, born May 3, 1710; died unmarried, and was buried at Wolverhampton, September 2, 1735. 3. Jane, born March 28, 1715. She married her cousin, John Wyrley Birch, Esq., who took the surname of Wyrley, and died s.p. December 16, 1775. She was living a widow in 1788.

The son, Thomas Lane, Esq., married, when only eighteen years of age (*viz.*, July 6, 1721), Miss Anne Austen, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. She was buried at Wolverhampton, September 2, 1734. About 1740, Mr. Thomas Lane (who became possessed of Bentley Hall upon the death of his father in 1748) married, as his second wife, Miss Anne Sayer, of Lichfield, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. He was buried at Handsworth, January 25, 1775. His second wife was living in 1756. Of Mr. Lane's two sons by his first wife, only one survived, *viz.*, John, his eldest son and heir, who was born in November, 1723. The second son, Thomas, died young. The four sons by the second marriage were: 1. Rev. Thomas Lane, born 1746, who became Rector of Handsworth, co. Stafford, and married, May 18, 1779, his cousin, Esther Barbara, daughter of Sir Thomas Birch, Judge of the Common Pleas. He died *s.p.* October 12, 1802. 2. Charles Lane, baptized at Glassbury, March 30, 1750; died February 3, 1761. 3. William Lane, baptized July 27, 1753; was a Colonel in the army, and some time Governor of St. Helena. He married Margaret, daughter of John Comac, Esq., of Lurgan, co. Armagh, and had, with other issue, Anne Maria, who married, in 1807, Joseph Cotton, Esq., who was born November 1, 1780, and died in January, 1828, leaving issue. 4. Edward Lane (his father's sixth and youngest son), baptized August 5, 1756, and died *s.p.* January 21, 1784. By his first wife, Mr. Lane had three daughters, *viz.*: 1. Anne, who died young. 2. Elizabeth Sybilla, born January 7, 1727-8; married Roger Holmes, Esq., of Walsall. 3. Mary, baptized April 13, 1729; married John Taylor, Esq., of Walsall. The two daughters by Mr. Lane's second marriage were: 1. Jane, who married, January 29, 1771, John Freer, Esq., and had a son, the Rev. Thomas Lane Freer, who by Sarah, sister of Sir Charles Wetherell, Attorney-General, was father of the Venerable Richard Lane Freer, Arch-deacon of Hereford. 2. Anne, baptized at Glassbury, December 29, 1751; married, February 5, 1776, George Birch, Esq., of Hamstead. She was mother of Wyrley Birch, Esq., of Hamstead and of Wretham, co. Norfolk, who was born September 11, 1781, and died December 24, 1866, leaving issue.

The eldest son and heir, John Lane, was the last of the family who was "of Bentley," that estate being sold in the year 1748. He really succeeded his grandfather in the possession of the property, his father being only the nominal owner for a very short time. Bentley, so rich in historical associations, and for ever connected with the memory of the Lanes, was purchased by an ancestor of the

present Earl of Lichfield, to whom it now belongs. Young Mr. Lane married, October 15, 1750, Sarah, second daughter and (upon her father's death in 1752) co-heir of Richard Fowler, Esq., of Pendeford Hall, co. Stafford, by which marriage a number of quarterings were added to the Lane shield. It also brought a Royal descent, through the bride's great-grandmother, Elizabeth, Mrs. Fowler of Pendeford, who was daughter of Samuel Hinton Esq., D.C.L., of Lichfield, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Chester, of Royston, Knight, whose wife, Anne, Lady Chester, was granddaughter of Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland, K.G., the grandson of Anne, Duchess of Exeter, eldest daughter of Richard, Duke of York, and sister of King Edward IV. and King Richard III. This was not the first time that the blood of the Plantagenets had mingled with that of the Lanes, as Catherine Trentham, the wife of Thomas Lane, of Hide and Bentley, and great-grandmother of Colonel John Lane and Lady Fisher, was descended, through her grandmother, Elizabeth Corbet, of Morton Corbet, from Lady Alianora de Clare, wife of Hugh le Despenser the younger, and daughter of the Princess Joan of Acre, Countess of Gloucester, fourth daughter of King Edward I.

John Lane, Esq.—the last of Bentley—died June 28, 1782, and was buried at Wolverhampton, his wife, Sarah, surviving him one year and seven months. She died January 20, 1784. They had had four sons and three daughters.

The estate of Bentley, together with lands at Acton, Hyde, and other parts of the county, having been sold, it seemed as if the family so long seated, first at Hyde, and then at Bentley, was about to be lost to the county. The four brothers all embarked on professional careers. The two elder went to London and studied law. The third entered the navy, and the fourth and youngest became a clergyman. For twelve years after his father's death, the eldest son, John Lane (who was born at Pendeford, December 20, 1752), pursued his vocation in the Metropolis. His next brother, Thomas (born January 27, 1757), had married, September 4, 1784, his cousin Barbara, eldest daughter of Thomas Fowler, Esq., of Pendeford, and in December 1794, had five children living out of seven—the eldest son of the marriage having been still-born, and the second and youngest daughter, Jane, who was born May 21, 1791, having lived only two months.

It was on December 24, 1794, that Mrs. (Miss) Elizabeth Newton, of Kings Bromley, co. Stafford, the sole surviving sister and heir of John Newton, Esq., died, leaving that estate to her cousins John

and Thomas Lane, who thus became landed proprietors in the county which had been the home of their ancestors since the time of Henry VI.

The families of Lane and Newton were connected in this wise.

On July 31, 1715, Elizabeth Fowler, aunt of Sarah Fowler (afterwards Mrs. Lane), had married at Tettenhall, co. Stafford, Samuel Newton, of Kings Bromley, Esq. (son of John Newton, Esq., and Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Vernon), and on July 28, 1724, Mrs. Lane's uncle, Thomas Fowler (she being then a twelve-month old), married at Lichfield Cathedral Barbara Newton, sister of the said Samuel and daughter of John Newton and Mary Vernon. Mrs. Lane's father, Richard Fowler of Pendeford, and this Thomas and Elizabeth, were children of Charles Fowler, Esq., of Pendeford, and Sarah his wife, daughter, and in her issue sole heir, of Robert Leveson, Esq., of Wolverhampton, co. Stafford,¹ and consequently their children—viz., Mrs. Lane of Bentley, and Thomas Fowler, who succeeded his uncle, Richard Fowler, in the estate of Pendeford—and John Newton, of King's Bromley, and his sisters Sarah, who married Sir Lister Hotte, of Aston Hall, Bart., and Elizabeth, who died unmarried in December, 1794, were all first cousins.

The two sons of Mrs. Lane, John (born 1752) and Thomas (born 1757) were Elizabeth Newton's first cousins once removed, and to them the old lady when she died bequeathed her extensive lands, including the mansion and park of King's Bromley. The property was divided between them, the manor-house and park devolving upon the elder brother John.

The third son of John Lane, Esq., and Sarah Fowler, Richard, who was born June 6, 1761, died unmarried a Captain in the Royal Navy, February 28, 1799. The fourth and youngest son, Newton Charles Lane, who was born February 16, 1763, became a Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Rector of Ingoldsby, co. Lincoln. He died unmarried March 6, 1846.

(To be continued.)

¹ By the marriage of Charles Fowler of Pendeford with this heiress, the Lanes became the representatives of the elder branch of the ancient family of Leveson, the younger branch of which house is represented by his Grace the Duke of Sutherland.



THE ECCLES FAMILY AND THEIR RELICS OF JANE, LADY FISHER (*née* JANE LANE).



THE relics described below came into the possession of Lady Bangor through the marriage of her great-great-grandfather, Sir John Eccles, with Elizabeth Best, of Hornby Castle, who is described on the back of her picture as having been "of an ancient Yorkshire family, and niece to the celebrated Jane Lane." The Eccles descent from Sir John is added, but exactly how and in what manner Elizabeth Best, afterwards Lady Eccles, was niece of Jane Lane, Lady Fisher, has not yet been ascertained. The word "niece" was formerly employed in a much wider sense than can be supposed by the present restricted use of the word. The relics consist of: (1) Jane Lane's hair. (2) Ditto, when Lady Fisher. (3) The King's hair. (4) A chip of the oak. (5) A miniature of the King (see sketch). (6) A painting of "The Armes of Lane of Bentley in Com. Stafford, with y^e Augmentation granted by His Mat^e King Charles y^e Second, A^o Dⁿⁱ 1677," and signed "Gre. King, Rouge Dragon." The arms are mounted and framed, and in perfect preservation. (7) A three-quarter length portrait of King Charles II., seated, which was presented to Lady Fisher at the Restoration. (8) A portrait of Colonel Lane (Kitcat size), see illustration. (9) A copy of "Boscobel, or, the



compleat History of His sacred Majestie's most miraculous preservation after the Battle of Worcester, 3rd Sept., 1651." Introduced by an exact relation of that battle, and traced with a map of the city. The third edition, with Addition, Joel I. 2. Printed by M. Clark, and



to be sold by H. Brom and C. Hart at their shop in St. Paul's Churchyard, Fleet Street, 1680.

These have been in the possession of Lady Bangor since the death of her brother, the late Hugh Eccles of Cronroe. Nearly all the portraits have memoranda attached to the backs describing the originals. All of these are in the handwriting of Grace, daughter of Thomas Ball, of Seapark, co. Wicklow, who married,

1778, Isaac Ambrose Eccles, of Cronroe. Although the relationship between Elizabeth Best and Jane Lane has not yet been ascertained (see footnote, page 357), Grace Ball must have had some reason for her assertion that she was the niece of Jane Lane, as Elizabeth Best was the grandmother of her husband, Isaac Ambrose Eccles (see below).

In a round and beautifully-carved ivory box there is a parcel in white paper, on the outside of which is written in Grace Ball's handwriting :

"Mrs. Jane Lane's hair.

"She saved Charles II.'s life after the battle of Worcester, and he gave her a portrait by Lely, a miniature, and a lock of his hair, and a chip of the oak."

On opening this parcel there are two packets labelled thus :

"J^{an} Lane" & "J^{an} ffisher,"

the contents of each packet being a lock of bright brown hair.

In the same ivory box is another packet containing a lock of the King's hair, inscribed on the outside of which are the words :

"King Charls
y^e 2^d,"

On the packet containing the chip of the oak is written :

"A chip of the
Royal oak."

These four packets are pinned with very old-looking and crooked white pins with round heads, proving their antiquity, and the paper is getting very worn from old age.

The miniature is a very beautiful one painted on a round piece of ivory two inches in diameter, in which his Majesty is represented as a young man, with beautiful brown hair down to his shoulders, and two little curls on his forehead, very large melancholy eyes and heavily-marked eyebrows, a slight moustache brushed away from the upper lip. He is in armour, with a deep lace collar and a blue sash appearing from underneath it. (The rough sketch on the previous page will show the position of head, size, etc.) It is supposed to have been painted by Dixon.

The surname of Eccles,¹ like that of many others of great antiquity, is local, and was assumed by the proprietors of the lands and barony of Eccles, in Dumfries-shire, as soon as surnames became hereditary in Scotland.

I. JOHN DE ECCLES lived in the reign of Alexander III., was a man of rank and distinction, and with many of his countrymen was compelled to submit to King Edward I. of England, anno 1296.

¹ Much of the following is taken from "The Baronage of Scotland" by Sir Robert Douglas of Glenberbie, Baronet. 1798 edition.

He died in the reign of King Robert Bruce, and was succeeded by his son,¹

2. WILLIAM DE EYCKLES, who, in the reign of King David Bruce, married Beatrix, one of the daughters and coheirs of William Carleton of that ilk, in Airshire, with whom he got the half of the lands and barony of Ouras in the shire of Kincardin, which was the property of the Carletons of that ilk. The other half of the said barony of Ouras came to Sir Duncan Wallace, Knight, who was son of the other coheiress of Carleton.² He left issue a son and successor,

3. MATTHEUS DE EYCKLES, afterwards designed *dominus de eodem*, who resigned his half of the barony of Ouras in favour of Thomas Rate, at the same time purchased the other half of Ouras from Sir Duncan Wallace, confirmed to him by no less than three charters under the great seal, all dated in 1371.³

This Mattheus de Eccles, *dominus de eodem*, is witness in a charter granted by Sir John Auchinleck of that ilk, in Airshire, to the monastery of Paisley, dated July 17, 1385,⁴ afterwards confirmed *anno* 1408. He died in the reign of King James I., and was succeeded by his son,

4. JOHN ECCLES, of that ilk, who is documented by a charter under the great seal, hereafter narrated. He left issue two sons:

1. John, his heir.

2. Richard, progenitor of the family of Kildonan, of whom afterwards. He lived to a great age, and died in the reign of King James III., and was succeeded by his eldest son.

It appears from three charters dated September 6, 1545, September 3, 1562, and March 10, 1564, that James Eccles of that ilk, great-grandson of *John Eccles* (4) alienated the whole ancient estate of Eccles, and as the male line of that family now fails the representation devolves upon the family of Kildonan, lineally descended from Richard, grand-uncle of this James, and before mentioned.

5. RICHARD ECCLES, second son of John Eccles of that ilk, No. 4, of these memoirs, obtained from his father in patrimony the lands of Kildonan, in Airshire, upon which he was infest. He had a son,

6. JOHN ECCLES, who had a charter: *Johanni Eccles filio et heredi apparenti Ricardi Eccles de Kildonan et Alisonæ Muir ejus sponsæ, etc., omnes et singulas terras de Kildonan, Blair et Lagan cum pertinen. jacen.*

¹ "Prynnes Col.," vol. iii., p. 959.

³ Roll 4, Nos. 9, 10, and 28.

² Chart. in pub. archiv.

⁴ Chartul. of Paisley, folio 225.

in comitatu de Carrick, infra vice comit: de Air,¹ etc., dated February 25, 1477. He had afterwards another charter of the said lands . . . dated 1506. By the said Alison Muir, a daughter of the family of Caldwell, he had a son,

7. JOHN ECCLES,² of Kildonan, who upon his own resignation, got a charter of the lands of Kildonan, Blair, Lagan mill thereof, and pertinents, to him and Margaret Montgomery his spouse, dated September 6, 1538. By the said Margaret Montgomery he had a son and successor³

8. JOHN ECCLES, of Kildonan, who obtained a precept of *clare. constat.* from his superior, in which are these words: "*Johannes Eccles de Kildonan est legitimus et propinquior hæres quond. Johannis Eccles de Kildonan in patris,*" etc., dated October 23, 1595. To whom this gentleman was married is not come to our knowledge, but he left a son,⁴

9. JOHN ECCLES, of Kildonan, who succeeded him and got a charter under the great seal from King James VI.⁵ *Johanni Eccles de Kildoxan et Janetæ Cathcart ejus spousæ,* etc., of several lands in Airshire, dated November 23, 1613. By the said Janet Cathcart, a daughter of the family of Carleton, he had two sons:

1. John, his heir.

2. Gilbert, progenitor of the Eccles in Ireland, born 1602 (see later).

"John, his heir," was a great loyalist, and suffered much on account of his attachment to the interest of the Royal Family. He died immediately after the restoration of King Charles II. Sir Robert Douglas continues the Kildonan branch of the family Eccles up to the date in which he published his baronage, and, as a note at the end of his article, writes:

Before we conclude this title, we must observe that there are several considerable families of the name of Eccles in Ireland, descended of the house of Kildonan, who are now possessed of great estates in that country. . . . They are all descended of Gilbert, second son of John Eccles of Kildonan, No. 9 of the preceding genealogy, who settled in Ireland in the reign of King Charles I., and whose posterity have been in use of corresponding with this family, which appears from many of their letters still preserved, etc., etc., and they are all in a flourishing and prosperous condition.

¹ In archiv. fam. de Kildonan et penes medicum Eccles. ² *Ibid.* ³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Much of the following is taken from "The Baronage of Scotland" by Sir Robert Douglas of Glenberbie, Baronet. 1798 edition.

⁵ Chart. in pub. archiv.

Arms: Argent, two halberts crossing each other saltierways, azure. *Crest*: A broken halbert. *Motto*: Se defendendo.

10. GILBERT ECCLES, previously referred to, born 1602, settled in Ireland *temp.* Charles I., and acquired large estates in counties Tyrone and Fermanagh. He died July 26, 1694, leaving a large number of descendants, amongst whom were the following three sons:

1. Charles Eccles, of Fintona, co. Tyrone, High Sheriff for co. Tyrone in 1694, and J.P. for the same county during the reigns of Queen Anne and King George I.; died in 1726. He was the ancestor of the Eccles of Fintona, who reside there at the present day.
2. Joseph Eccles, of Rathmoran, co. Fermanagh, d. s. p. in 1723. He was possessed of large estates in co. Fermanagh, and by his will, dated August 2, 1709, proved September 17, 1723, devised the estate of Rathmoran to his eldest brother Charles.
3. JOHN ECCLES, who was afterwards knighted when collector of the port of Dublin, of whom presently.

11. (3.) This (SIR) JOHN ECCLES¹ (youngest son), born 1660, collector of the port of Dublin and Lord Mayor of that city (in which and in the county he possessed a large property) in 1714. He married Miss Elizabeth Best,² of Hornby Castle, co. York, a near relative of Mrs. Jane Lane, who bore so conspicuous a part in preserving the life of Charles II., and in assisting his escape after the battle of Worcester. By this lady Sir John left, besides daughters:

12. HUGH ECCLES,³ of Cronroe, co. Wicklow, born 1701, who married Elizabeth,⁴ the only child of Isaac Ambrose,⁴ Esq., clerk of the House of Commons in Ireland, by Mary,⁴ his wife, only daughter of Isaac Holroyd, Esq.⁴ (great-grandfather of the first Earl of Sheffield), and had four sons and one daughter—Isaac Ambrose (his heir), John, Hugh, William, and Mary.

13. ISAAC AMBROSE ECCLES,⁴ of Cronroe, co. Wicklow, born January 10, 1736; married March 7, 1778; died May 28, 1809; a gentleman of distinguished literary attainments, married Grace, eldest daughter of Thomas Ball, Esq., of Sea Park, co. Wicklow, and left three sons and three daughters. The eldest, Isaac Ambrose, died s.p., and was succeeded by his brother

14. HUGH ECCLES, of Cronroe, who married Harriet Anna, third daughter of Sir Richard Bligh St. George, Bart., whose only surviving issue is

¹ Portraits at Castle Ward.

² Burke's "Landed Gentry," 1858, p. 333.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Portraits at Castle Ward.

15. ELIZABETH ECCLES, born December 9, 1828; married, 1874, Henry William Crosbie Ward, who s. in 1881 as 5th Viscount Bangor.¹



SHAKESPEARE'S FAMILY.

BY MRS. CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOPES.

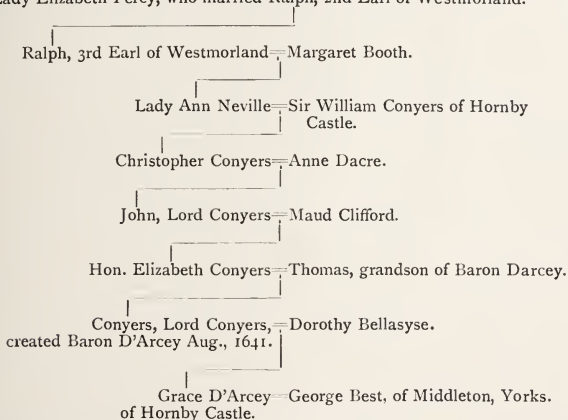
PART VI. (*concluded*).

COUSINS, CONTEMPORARIES, AND OTHER SHAKESPEARES.



IN the county where we find the first notice of the family, the name occasionally appears. Mr. J. M. Cowper, Canterbury, tells us that "Judith filia Leonardi Shakespeare was baptized Feb. 27, 1596-7, at Warehorne, Kent."² The name does not occur again. In Rucking, Kent, February 24, 1599, John, son of Reginald Shakespear, was baptized, and on May 30, 1600, Reginald Shakespeare was buried.³

¹ In looking over some royal descents, I came across this one, beginning with Edward III., through Lionel, Duke of Clarence, Lady Philippa Plantagenet Hotspur, Lady Elizabeth Percy, who married Ralph, 2nd Earl of Westmorland.



Though this does not connect Elizabeth Best with Jane Lane, it seems to connect her with Hornby Castle.—E. W.

² *Notes and Queries*, and "French Shak. Gen."

³ *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series, vi. 324, and "French Shak. Gen.," p. 541. Mr. C. G. Dickenson tells me his will is at Canterbury, v. 52, f. 36.

Mr. W. J. Lightfoot, the transcriber, says that he is acquainted with several other neighbouring parishes, and that the name does *not* occur in their registers—a statement which, curiously enough, Mr. French reproduces without the “not.”

In the north, where the early Shakespeares were attached to land, they seem to have survived and spread, as may be seen from the directories of northern towns to-day.¹ Ireland, too, owns Shakespeares, possibly descended from Thomas of Youghal.

But by far the most interesting search can be made in London, that great centre where congregate representatives of all the families and counties of the kingdom. Mr. Hunter and many others supposed that at the time of the poet there was only one other of the name in London—John of St. Martin’s-in-the-Fields. It has been claimed for an American the discovery that Shakespeare lived in St. Helen’s Parish, Bishopsgate, though Hunter mentioned in his “Life of Shakespeare, 1845,” that in the Subsidy Rolls of London a William Shakespere was assessed in 1598 in that district.² “Affid. William Shakespere, v^{li} goods, xiii iiiii^d.” The “affid.” affixed to it would suggest that the Shakespear named, tried to avoid payment on some grounds. It has surprised many, and satisfied others as suitable, that the poet should have lived in this neighbourhood, near so many of his theatrical friends. But I do not think it certainly proved that it was our Shakespeare at all. A reference of Alleyn’s seems to locate him in Southwark in 1596.

Men of the name inhabited London before the poet’s birth. Successors lived near this neighbourhood before and after his death. There was a Matthew Shakespere who on February 5, 1566-67, married Isabel Peele in Christ Church,³ Newgate Street. She was probably daughter of James Peele, Clerk of Christ’s Hospital from 1562 to 1585, and sister of George Peele⁴ the City poet, educated in the grammar school there. They seem to have had a large family.⁵ On January 18, 1569, Johanne, daughter of Matthew Shakespere, baptized, and buried on February 11. On March —, 1574, Francis, son of Matthew Shakespere, baptized; on August 27, 1578, Jane;

¹ “Misc. Gen. et Herald,” New Series, vol. i., p. 143.

² *Notes and Queries*, 7th Series, vii. 483, June 22, 1889. Compare 3rd Series, iii. 318; 3rd Series, viii. 418; Savage’s “Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers in New England,” ii. 528; John Timbs’ “Curiosities of London,” ed. 1855, p. 238, and ed. 1867, p. 297; “Annals of St. Helen’s, Bishopsgate,” 221, 322.

³ Registers of Christ Church, Newgate Street, Harl. Soc. Publ.

⁴ He died 1598, and was at one time connected with the theatre as shareholder. *Notes and Queries*, 7th Series, vii. 188.

⁵ Registers of St. James’s, Clerkenwell, Harl. Publ.

on April 7, 1583, Thomas. There was also a Humphrey entered as son of *Hugh* Shakespeare August 5, 1571. But as among the burials there appears "Humphrey, son of Matthew Shackspere, Aug. 30th, 1571," it would seem to be an error. Johane, daughter of Matthew Shackspere, was buried December 26, 1572, the second of the name; Jayne, on September 5, 1577, the first of the name. Robert, son of Matthew Shackspeare, was buried May 5, 1580. Besides these were buried Francis Shakespeare, October 7, 1571, and Robert Shakespeare, May 24, 1577. These might be grandfather and uncle of the family, which might have reckoned a William among its members.

In later years, Nathaniel¹ Shaxspere and Elizabeth —, widow, married August 18, 1663, in St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate. John Scatcliffe, of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, cook, bachelor, twenty-four, and Mary Shakespeare, of the same, spinster, twenty-four, at St. Botolph's, December 20, 1637.² Henry Shakespeare, of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, bachelor (twenty-five), and Elizabeth Hartwell, of same, spinster (twenty), her parents dead, with consent of her grandmother, Elizabeth Gaye, of same, at St. Botolph's, March 26, 1663. John Shakespeare and Edith Murry, married at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, January 2, 1699. William³ Winch and Abigail Shaxpere, married September 30, 1680. Francis Hill and Saray Saxspere, September 28, 1682. William Shakespear and Anna Maria Carter, both of this parish, July 9, 1733.

There was a Thomas Shakespeare, royal messenger, in 1572, payments to whom I have found in the State Papers.⁴ And in "Archæologia" there is printed a request for payment, in 1577, for carrying letters from the Privy Council to the Bishop of London at Fulham, the Bishop of York at Tower Hill, the Bishop of Chichester at Westminster, the Bishop of Durham in Aldersgate Street, and to the Bishop of Worcester in St. Paul's Churchyard.⁵

It was noted by Hunter and by others in *Notes and Queries* that in the churchwarden's accounts, there was found a John Shakespeare, living in St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, about 1605. I have worked through these books and the registers, and have gleaned a good many scraps about him. He appears there too early to have been either the John, son of Thomas, of Snitterfield, or John the

¹ Bishop of London's Marriage Licenses, Harl. Publ.

² Marriage Licenses, Faculty Office, Harl. Publ.

³ Register, St. James's, Clerkenwell.

⁴ Account of the Treasurer of the Chamber, 1572, *et seq.*

⁵ "Archæologia," vol. xiii., appendix, p. 403.

Shoemaker, of Stratford-on-Avon,¹ because on January 22, 1589, he was married² to Dorothea Dodde, of that parish; and on December 23, 1593, it is to be supposed he had a daughter, Maria Shakespeare, christened; mentioned there, as is customary in that register, without the name of her father.

John³ Shakespeare, "on the land side of the parish," in 1603, contributed to the new casting of the bells five shillings, and in 1605 was one of the sidesmen. "Paid to John Shakespeare, one of the sidesmen, that he laid out at the registers office for putting in the Recusants Bills 3s. 4d." In 1609 "Dorithie Shakespeare" was buried, and her expenses brought in to the churchwardens thirty-two shillings and twopence, relatively a large sum. John contributed also ten shillings to the repair of the church. On June 20, 1613, the churchwardens "received from John Shakespeare, by the hands of Edward Thickness, the sum of £10, given as a legacy by Mrs. Dimbleby, deceased" (which suggests he was executor), and in 1617 they "gave to John Shakespeare's daughter 7s. 6d." His death seems to have taken place there about 1638.

In the neighbouring parish of St. Clement Danes a John Shakespeare, bitt-maker, bachelor, twenty-six, and Margaret Edwards, of St. Bride's, spinster, twenty-eight, were married on May 28, 1631.⁴ There is a little difficulty here. A large sum (£1,612 11s.), due to her husband by the Crown was paid to a widow Mary after the death⁵ of her husband, John Shackspeare,⁵ His Majesty's bitt-maker, 1638, for wares delivered to the royal stables, and she had already been paid £80.⁶ For some reason her daughter Ellen was made her heiress. "It appears by an order of the Revenue side of the Exchequer that Ellen, daughter and heiress of Mary Shakespeare, of ye Strand, widow, was married to John Milburne." In her will, on December 24, 1553,⁷ she leaves to her daughter, Ellen Milburne, £60; money to her grandchildren Milburne; £50 to her grandson, John Shakespeare, son of her son John; 10s. to her sister, Annys Brewer; 5s. to her daughter-in-law, Margaret Shakespeare; 2s. 6d. to Sarah Richardson, her brother's daughter; and the same to Mary Shakespeare, wife of Thomas Allon (proved March 2, 1654).

¹ *Notes and Queries*, 7th Series, ii., 247.

² Registers of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London.

³ Churchwardens' Accounts, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

⁴ License, Bishop of London, Harl. Publ.

⁵ State Papers, Dom. Ser., Charles I., 409, 167, January 21, 1638.

⁶ *Notes and Queries*, 1st Series, vi., 289 and 495, refers to State Papers, vol. M., p. 338.

⁷ Somerset House, 268 Aylett.

I am inclined to think the elder John is the John of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and Mary, a second wife, but as the church is shut for repairs I am unable to complete the search at present. Another John appears in the State Papers.¹ There was a Mary Shakespeare buried in the Church of St. Thomas Apostle, November 14, 1644.

There were Shakespeares further west and further east than the Strand. Adrian Shakespeare, of St. James's, within the liberty of Westminster, left £550 on trust with his brothers-in-law, William Gregory and William Farron, for his daughter Elizabeth and an unborn child; his father, Thomas Shakespeare, and all his brothers and sisters to have a guinea apiece, residue to his wife Christian, November 26, 1714.² Perhaps he descended from the William of 1538.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, William Fellows, widower, and Margaret Shakespear, spinster, married May 28, 1730.³ At St. George's, Hanover Square, William Guy and Rebekah Shakespeare, of St. Mary-le-Bone, March 29, 1758.⁴ At St. George's Chapel, Hyde Park Corner, William Shakespeare and Mary Waight, of St. Giles, Cripplegate, July 29, 1751.⁵ James Barnet, of St. James's, Westminster, and Elizabeth Shakespear, February 9, 1760.⁶ A George Shakespeare, of Westminster, Arm., matriculated at Wadham College, June 10, 1785, aged twenty-seven.⁷

Manasses Shakespeare, of St. Andrews, Holborn, widower, and Mary Goodwin, spinster, of same, married at St. James's, Duke's Place, April 27, 1710.⁸

Benjamin Shakespear, of the parish of St. Christopher, painter, made his will 1707, and bequeathed to his father, Benjamin Shakespear, of Tamworth, in Warwickshire, his wearing apparel, and left a legacy to his mother Joyce; his wife Judith sole executrix⁹ (proved December 4, 1714).

In the records of the Leather Sellers' Company is preserved the apprenticeship of George, son of Thomas Shakespeare, of Arley, county Warwick,¹⁰ October 12, 1693. George, son of William Shakespeare, also of Arley, was apprenticed 1732. Thomas Shakespeare,

¹ Collectors of the Loan in the Hundred of Edmonton and part of the Hundred of Ossulton, county Middlesex, mention "John Shakespeare" among the defaulters (St. Pap., Dom. Ser., Car. I., 76).

² Somerset House, 249 Aston.

³ Lic. Fac. Office, Harl. Publ.

⁴ Reg. of St. George's, Hanover Square.

Marriage Licenses, Bishop of London, Harl. Publ.

⁶ Bishop of London, Licenses, Harl. Publ. ⁷ Foster's "Alumni Oxoniensis."

⁸ Bishop of London, Mar. Lic., Harl. Publ. ⁹ Somerset House, 248 Aston.

¹⁰ *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series, vii., 175.

son of George, citizen and leather seller of London, was apprenticed to William Jephson, vintner.¹

An important branch of the family settled in the east, John Shackspeer, of Rope Walk, Upper Shadwell, was born 1612. His father has still to be found, but his posterity believe he descended from the poet's grandfather. On July 14, 1654, he married Martha Seeley, and had four sons and four daughters, of whom survived Martha, Samuel, Benjamin, Mary, John, and Jonathan. He was a ropemaker. A trade token of his still exists.² Ropemaker Shakespeare was summoned, with others, to appear before the Admiralty regarding a breach of contract for ropes, January 26, 1656-57.³ John Shakespear, son of John of Shadwell, ropemaker, was apprenticed to John Grange, of Upper Shadwell, chafer, 1663-64.⁴ Jonathan, the youngest son, born February 6, 1670, succeeded his father, who died 1689. He married,⁵ April 26, 1698, Elizabeth Shallet, of Clapham, aged nineteen, and had thirteen children. Samuel Wilton was apprenticed to Jonathan Shakespeare, citizen and *broiderer* of London, April 7, 1725. He died 1735. The business of rope-making was carried on by the eldest son, Arthur, born 1699, who died 1749, leaving the property and business to his younger brother John, on condition he brought up his heir to ropemaking. This John, twelfth child of Jonathan, born 1718, married, 1745, Elizabeth Currie, and had eleven children; he became alderman of the ward of Aldgate 1767, sheriff 1768. He was originally of the Broiderers' Company, as was his father, but was translated from that guild to the Ironmongers', of which he became master, 1769.⁶ He died 1775. "*The alderman used the same coat-of-arms as the poet, there being but the one known.*"

The Shakespear tomb in Stepney Churchyard records the death of these, and of Bennet Shakespear, son of Jonathan, 1756, and Jonathan, son of Jonathan, 1768, brothers of the alderman; also Mrs. Elizabeth Shakespeare, his widow, 1807, aged eighty; Arthur Shakespear, eldest son of the alderman, M.P. for Richmond, in Yorkshire, 1818, aged seventy; his wife Jane, 1805, aged fifty-five; John Matthew Shakespeare, son of Arthur, April 2, 1844; and several

¹ "Book of Apprentices," 1666-1736, f. 756.

² *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series, x., 188, 402; 3rd Series, vii., 498.

³ State Papers, Dom. Ser., 1656-57, No. 56.

⁴ "Misc. Gen. et Herald," 2nd Series, v., p. 371, and Merchant Tailors' "Book of Apprentices."

⁵ Bishop of London's Marriage Licenses, Harl. Publ.

⁶ Herbert's "Twelve Livery Companies."

children who died young.¹ William Lloyd, of Acton Hall, Oswestry, married Martha (born 1779), fourth daughter of John Shakespeare, Esq., of London; and a Hannah² Shakespeare, born 1777, probably a sister, is mentioned in the Pedigree of Easterby and Sootheran. Henry Shakespear, of London, was a broker Lorimer, 1775. On June 29, 1794, was baptized Joshua,³ son of Thomas and Ann Shakespeare.

A warm eulogy of the charity and virtues of William Shakespeare, Esq., of Hart Street, Bloomsbury, who died in January, 1799, aged seventy-three, is given in the *Gentleman's Magazine*⁴ of that date; and in May of the same year the death is noticed, in Paddington, of George Shakespeare, Esq., son of the late George Shakespeare, Esq., of Walton-upon-Thames, and Pimlico, Middlesex. Arthur Shakespeare (a son of John Shakespear by Mary Drummond), a captain of the 10th Hussars, was placed on half-pay 1818, and died 1845.⁵ Sir Richmond Campbell Shakespear, 1812-1861, youngest son of John Talbot Shakespear, of the Bengal Civil Service, by Emily, eldest daughter of William Makepeace Thackeray; came to England with his cousin, William Makepeace Thackeray, for his education. He served with distinction in India, was knighted in 1841, the only occasion on which he returned to England. His cousin, Thackeray, in the "Roundabout Papers" (Letts's Diary), paid a tribute to his chivalry and liberality. He married Marian Sophia Thompson in 1844, and died at Indore, October 28, 1861, leaving a family of three sons and six daughters.⁶ A memorial-stone is raised in memory of him in the cloister walls of Charterhouse Chapel.⁷ Thackeray drew the portrait of Colonel Newcome from his elder brother, Colonel John Dowdeswell Shakespeare.

Among the list of authors⁸ we find the names of Alexander Shakespear, on the "North-West Provinces of India," 1848; Edward Shakespear, "A Book of Divinity," 1740; and Sophia Shakespear, 1753, a biography; Henry Shakespear, "Province of Bengal," 1824, and "Wild Sports of India," 1860; H. W. Shakespear's "Refutation of Mr. Tryon," 1847; John Shakespear's Hindustani books; Emily Shakespeare's "Tennyson Birthday Book," 1877; and Mrs. O. Shakespear, a novel, in 1895. Edward O. Shakespear, of Washington, U.S.A., has a medical work on "Inflammation."

¹ "Misc. Gen. et Herald," iii., p. 365.

² *Ibid.*, New Series, i., p. 143.

³ Register of St. Bartholomew the Less.

⁴ *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxix., p. 83.

⁵ *Notes and Queries*, 7th Series, xi., 3.

⁷ Register Charterhouse Chapel.

⁶ "Dict. Nat. Biography."

⁸ British Museum Catalogues.

Arthur Wyndham Shakespear, fifth son of Arthur Shakespear, of Boxwell, county Gloucester, Arm. Exeter College, matriculated May 29, 1855, aged nineteen, B.A. from Litton Hall, 1860, and M.A. He has held various curacies.¹

A Lieutenant J. A. Shakespear, of Richmond, claimed descent from the poet's family in 1864;² and a Mrs. Anne Shakespeare died November, 1880, aged 102, at Brighton.³

There are several American branches of Shakespears, and two of the name are noted in Vancouver's Island.⁴

It is to be desired that there were more concerted study of registers and other records⁵ concerning the name, and then much more might be found, and much energy now dissipated might be utilized in connecting the scattered links.



THE ARMS USED BY TEIGNMOUTH.

BY J. GALE PEDRICK.



THE proposition advanced to erect the arms of Teignmouth in the Town Hall in commemoration of the Queen's long reign having met with acceptance, the following points deserve consideration.

Having regard to the interests of the science of heraldry as well as those of propriety, in face of the scheme contemplated (which, under other conditions, would be a laudable one), it is necessary to make two assertions, namely: (1) That Teignmouth possesses no accredited coat of arms, and (2) that, legally and heraldically speaking, the town is not entitled to bear arms.

The device commonly regarded as the arms of Teignmouth, and generally employed in that capacity, may technically be defined as "Arg. a saltier engrailed, gu., between four fleurs-de-lis, each pointing outwards." Some ambiguity exists as to certain of its details, but with these I will deal hereafter. Apart from the charges

¹ Foster's "Alumni Oxonienses."

² *Times*, June 13, 1864; *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series, vii., 498.

³ *Notes and Queries*, 6th Series, p. 53. ⁴ *Ibid.*, 3rd Series, ix., pp. 346, 398.

⁵ Since my Part I. appeared, I have found in John Dwale's will (Moone, Coventry, f. 2, Somerset House) legacies to Agnes Lane, Saunders of Charleton, and Richard Shakespeare, March 15, 1499.

contained in the arms, I believe (were the elements for profound research at hand) that a connection between the lily and the town could be established, my reason for inclining to this theory being that on an old trade token, "Issued at Teignmouth for Public Accommodation" in 1811, a demi-lion with a lily in its mouth is displayed. Although the task of discovering the actual genesis of the arms in question would be almost an occult one, to trace the source from which it was derived by the town, and to comprehend how subsequently it came to be recognised as its achievement, is not difficult.

West Teignmouth—or "Teignmue" as it was anciently written—is a very ancient manor. Formerly annexed to the see of Exeter, after passing through various ownerships, it has since come into the possession of Lord Clifford. It does not affect the points at issue, but it is interesting to note that in A.D. 1291 the value of the manor was assessed at £15 5s. per annum. From time immemorial it was customary for the lord of the manor, or his deputy, to hold an annual court leet and baron, at which a jury was regularly nominated, two constables deputed and sworn, and a portreeve chosen. This court was one of considerable importance. In it were anciently tried all petit cases relating to the inhabitants, the culprits being amerced according to the pleasure of the lord; and in order to discharge the expense of keeping court, he had a right to demand from the tenants-in-fee, from whom it was gathered by the portreeve, the sum of £15 4s. 7½d. annually. The privilege of a market on Saturday, with a fair on September 28, 29, and 30, was granted by Henry III. on April 8, 1253, to the lord of the manor coeval with that monarch and his successors. The manor of East Teignmouth, or Teignmouth Courtenay (once separated from West Teignmouth by an open stream), was held by Lord Courtenay. The Dean and Chapter of Exeter, to whom the great tithes and tithes of fish belonged, had also a manor in East Teignmouth, the latter being lord paramount, whilst Lord Courtenay was puisne lord. I believe court leets and baron for both manors are still held, but these of course have entirely lost their original significance. In former days the portreeve of West Teignmouth exercised considerable control over the inhabitants of that parish, and as a symbol of its authority the office was invested with a staff of silver, which is still preserved. This staff is of some antiquity, and bears engraved upon it a coat of arms substantially that above described. In 1859, under the powers conferred by the Local Government Act of the previous year, the Local Board of Teignmouth was created. The necessity of pro-

curing a seal thence arising, the design to be delineated upon it was grounded on the arms emblazoned on the portreeve's staff. In this circumstance doubtless first originated the idea which now obtains that the arms depicted on the seal are those of the town; but, notwithstanding the assumption by the Board of this coat, it is not the case. No city, borough, or town has a *right* to bear arms unless it has received a grant by patent from the College of Arms, or, what practically is tantamount to the same thing, has had its arms confirmed at one of the ancient Visitations; hence, in support of my first contention, I adduce the argument that the College has *never* granted a patent of arms to Teignmouth, nor, as the Visitations of the Heralds ceased long before the assumption of the device employed, was it ever ratified by them. The coat, therefore, commonly regarded as its arms, finds no recognition as such in English Armory. So far, however, as regards the action of the original Board in borrowing the arms in the manner shown, it may be that it was within its rights, as, so long as it is not delineated on an escutcheon, any device may be engraved on a seal without breaking any law. It is possible the engraver was aware of this rule, because, as a matter of fact, the coat is *not* exhibited on a shield, but occupies, with the exception of the border, the whole of the circular field. I do not wish the inference drawn from what I have stated that the coat of arms itself is not a genuine one, but rather that proof will be found that its adoption by the town as its arms was effected without right. At one time no doubt—armorial bearings in former ages being held in greater esteem, and their appropriation more attentively scrutinized—it was legitimately conferred upon an individual (who long since arrived at that goal to which the “Elegy” tells us the “boast of heraldry,” in common with other earthly honours, is directed), but they are distinctly *personal* arms, belonging to that individual and his heirs, and as such cannot be taken by a public body. Who the original bearer was is unknown. An esteemed resident assured me that an examination of the bearings of all the lords of the manor brought no result. This failure to identify prompts two suggestions: that perhaps it is not in strictness a paternal coat, or that the donor of the staff was someone other than the lord of the manor, and, whoever he may be, bears his arms. If the date of the staff could be established, it would place some limitation on research, but this, too, is unknown.

I have alluded above to the existence of doubts as to certain points of the arms which, in consequence of the partial obliteration of the device on the staff, have arisen; these refer to the style of the saltier and to the tinctures. On the seal the cross is depicted plain,

but in common usage it is engrailed. The late Mr. Ormerod held the opinion that the latter was the correct form ; and Worth, one of the historians of Devon, states that, although really obliterated, it would still appear to be engrailed, but for the reason given its actual fashion cannot now be determined. With regard to the colours there is even greater uncertainty. The late Sir Warwick Tonkin believed they were gules on a field azure, but although there are such examples, colour on colour being considered bad heraldry, his view was presumptively erroneous. Worth states that they are doubtful, which does not help us much. The fleurs-de-lis I have found tintured both gules and azure. I have not had an opportunity of examining the staff, so am unable to give my opinion on either points, but the tinctures are ordinarily emblazoned as above quoted, but with the fleurs-de-lis azure.



A town governed by a Local Board cannot *possess* arms, therefore Teignmouth, its municipal direction taking this form, has no *right* to make use of them, and in doing so commits a breach of heraldic law. Although it has never been incorporated, Teignmouth, notwithstanding, is a borough by prescription, and if it exercised the rights of a borough by electing a mayor and so forth, it is possible on petition a grant of arms could be obtained—there was a case some time ago of one of the City Livery Companies which had no charter, and could produce no evidence of its ever having been incorporated, obtaining a grant—but, in point of fact, the borough of Teignmouth is merely an empty title, none of the functions of a borough being exercised, and if an application for a patent was made the Heralds would reject it. To the various classes of arms the old Heralds added “Arms of Assumption,” which embrace “such as are taken up by the caprice or fancy of upstarts of mean extraction, who, on becoming persons of fortune, assume them without a legal title.” Nothing is said of unauthorized municipal achievements, but it is to be feared that if another Heralds’ Visitation was to take place, the “arms” of Teignmouth would be regarded with as much suspicion. But disregarding the title to, and right to bear, the coat in question, seeing that it seeks its derivation in an ancient relic of West, and holds no allusion to East, Teignmouth, it can by no means be considered representative of the town in which these parishes are united, and the proposal to officially and overtly acknowledge the design as the arms of the town in the manner intended should first receive maturer consideration.

A LIST OF STRANGERS (*continued*).

BY REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

<i>Italians, denizens.</i>		Yeres		Yeres
Frauncis Rose		vi.	Christopher Festo	
Anthonne } the quenes maties	} xxiii.		Domynico	
Bassanio } musicians			Vincent Goodgerden, merchaunt	vj.
Augustyne } Bassanio			Loise Gade } his	
Augustyne Levettello, broker			Christian Deshorte } servautes	
Giles Corner			Geram Benalia	
<i>Italians, no denizens.</i>			<i>A Grecian, no denizen.</i>	
Innocent Comy, musician the quenes maties servaunt	} xxx.		Richard Bye, a boy borne in Grecia but his father is an Englishman	
Vynsent Piaze, his servaunt			<i>Frenchmen, denizens.</i>	
Gabriell Patrucia	j dim		Lawrence Feron	xxx.
Barbara his wif	j dim		Thomas Hacket	xxvj.
Elizabethhe and } their			John Varie	xx.
Lucrecia } children			Baldwyn Mason	xxvj.
Peter and } sonnes of			<i>Frenchemen, denizens.</i>	
Jerome } Frauncis Rose			Maturyne De la Fountayne	l.
Peter Frangilder			Martyn Borck	xvj.
John from Canchurche			<i>Frenchmen, not denizens.</i>	
Jone Delegge maid servaunte			Nicholas Berie, a French boie	
John Ambrosia Farraro, merchaunt	xiiij.		Mary, wif of Thomas Walker, mer-	
John Regallz his servaunte			chaunt	vij.
Katherin Osmatrach, maid servaunt			Leare, her sister	vij.
Anthony Counties, the quenes Maties servaunt	iiij.		James Dartens	vij.
Reginald his Sonne			Gillam de Vache { musicions	} xlvij.
Lucas, wif to Anthony Counties	iiij.		servautes to	
Frauncis Tissie, a poste	ij.		Nicholas Lanyell { the Queene's	} v.
Nicholas Degotes, merchaunt			majestie	
Jacome Van Hast } his			John Hacket	
Androwe Boxe } servautes			Charles Allyn	
Widowe Woder	xvj.		Nicholas Cramyer	
Jasper and } sojourners	—		John Eres	
Balthasar } sojourners	—		William le false	
Stephen John Broker	xv.		Mary his wife	xxvj.
Dyno Pickering Broker	iiij.		Wallons his maid	—
John Jones his servaunt			Peter Fluddy	j.
Jacob Frauncis sergeant	xx.		Barbara his wife	—
Elizabeth his wif	xx.		Marian	vij. daies
Jane, wif to Gales Corner			Frauncis his wif	vij. daies
Aserbo Wilatell, Merchaunt	vij.		Martyn De Vawsera a boy	
Epolito Lyamount			<i>Portingales, no denizens.</i>	
Askano Lyamount			George a Portingale	iii.
Shepion Wilutell			Doctour Ectour	viii.
Petro Deasidoct			Elinor his wif	viii.
Alexander Mynutelie broker	xxx.		Tosaunt De Vales his servaunt	dim.
Ragustyne Merchaunt	xiiij.		and her sister	dim.
Jerom Volpie } servautes			<i>Danes.</i>	
John Gothmego } Bastian Rise, merchaunt	xx.		Jacob Hope borne in Denmark	ix.
Lyon Sampson			Alowns le Basseforthe, merchaunte	ii.
Evangelst			Summa cclvj.	

BRIDGE WITHOUT.

Dutchmen, denizens.

Francis Derick and his wife	xxiiij.	Derick Gorte, bruer, and his wife	xxx.
Peter Lylle, Brushmaker	vij.	James Bark, cowper ...	xxxviii.
Jobb Willmsonne Joyner	xx.	James Joseph, cowper ...	xx.
John Frederick ...	vij.	Tyse Dennise, cowper ...	x.
Katheryn Cleve ...	l.	Peter Bandman, bruer ...	xlii.
Balthesar Hatzome ...	xxij.	John Andrewes, and his } wiffe and on child ... }	xx.
Mychaell Mathew cutler	xix.	Richard Covick ...	vii.
Jasper Clarke, Joyner ...	xx.	Leonerde Huggenes, cowper } and his wiffe ... }	xxx.
Vincent Naile ...	xxv.	Upser Johnsonne... ..	xliij.
Arnold Petersonne Butchere	xl.	Oliver Behelman, cobler, and his wif	[xxx.
Garrett Gales, Joyner ...	xxx.	Frauncis Rowe, cobler and his wif	[xxxij.
Harman Florensonne	xx.	Derick Warde, and his wif	xxij.
Lambert Newehouse ...	xxxiii.	John Marten, Hatmaker	xxxvj.
John Conegrave Joyner ...	xx.	James Garretsonne, Smith	xxv.
Oliver Rutter, Joyner	vij.	Henry Strcke (<i>sic</i>), Showmaker	xxv.
Harman Conygrave ...	xxvj.	Tisse Rise, and his wif ...	xij.
Nicholas Sadge, hosier ...	xl.	Woctor Turlman, joyner } and his wif ... }	xxxv.
James Harrys, Joyner ...	xl.	Lambert Harresone and his wiffe	xliij.
John Crunsyn ...	xij.	Tisse van Coolleyn, joyner	xxiiij.
John Baker, Shoemaker...	xvj.	William James and his wiff	xxxij.
Arnold Tenckes ...	xl.	John Thome, hatmaker ...	xxv.
Diamond Traffoye ...	xxx.	John Johnsonne, and his wif	xl.
John Hubberd ...	xl.	John Garretsonne, Joyner	xl.
Pole Grave ...	xl.	John Markeley ...	xl.
Harry Crofer, Bruer ...	x.	John De Grave, joyner ...	xxvj.
Rowland James, Shomaker, and his wif ...	xx.	Harry Peter, joyner ...	xxx.
Peter Henberye ...	xxvij.	John Bullis, bruer ...	xxvj.
John Clement ...	ij.	Owxser Owtsonne ...	xxxij.
John Holland, Letherseller et uxor	xvij.	Andrew Gesser, Joyner et uxor	ij.
Anold Basdone, Taylour	xvj.	William Vanbosssode, and his wif	iiij.
George Mathew, Bruer et uxor	vij.	John Gardhogges ...	xliij.
Fett Bowle, Cowper et uxor	x.	Christyan Servis, and his wiff	iiij.
Lucas Wilmsonne ...	x.	Garrett Maye, hatmaker	xx.
Henry Derryckson, and his wif	xviii.	Josinkey Paten ...	ij.
Peter Wheler and his wiffe	xl.	Widdowe Clarke ...	xxx.
John Latch, weaver ...	xxx.	Christian Robinsonne, widdow	xl.
Widdowe Willinsonne	liii.	Arnold Jeyles, smith and his wif	xxxliij.
Nicholas Webling, bruer	xliiii.	Widdowe Brokens ...	xxx.
Barnerde Bowes, and his wife	xii.	Derike Cine, and his wif	xxij.
Emporte Mayne, widdowe	lii.	Andrew Mollebeck and his wife	xxxvj.
Peter Cooke, cowper and his wif	xxi.	Henry Hewes and his wif	xl.
Garett Edwardus, cowper, et uxor.	xxxj.	Oliver Water ...	xlvj.
Martyn Cornellis, cowper	viii.	Peter Petersone, Joyner, et uxor	xxij.
John Denne, cowper ...	x.	John Bellman, Bruer, et uxor	xij.
Peter Campe, Carpenter	vij.	Christopher Higgensonne, and his wiffe.	[xvij]
Garrett Hovesonne ...	vi.	Gabriel Bettes and his wif	vij.
John Direckesonne ...	xviii.	Anthony Lambertsonne et uxor	lij.
Jasper Barnesonne, and his wife	xxii.	John Tawbote and his wife	xlvij.
William Essonne, and his wif	xxx.	John James, Miller and his wife	xij.
Godfrey Drungrolle, and his wif	xxxliij.	Mathewe Bene, and his wife	vij.
Harry Burgen, showmaker	xl.	Melsor Barnarde ...	xx.
Godfrey Johnsonne, cowper	xliiii.	John Atkinsonne, and his wif	xvij.
Melser Bonger, Turnour, } and his wif ... }	xx.	James Vysanger and his wif	xl.
Frederick Colman, feltmaker	xxx.		
Giles Flower, Hatemaker	xliij.		
Harman van Cullen ...	xxxiij.		

THE "MAYFLOWER" COMPACT.

THE misnamed "*Mayflower Log*" has of late received considerable notice and attention by reason of the forms and ceremonies attendant upon its delivery to the Governor of Massachusetts. A full description of this manuscript volume was published in our initial number of May last. But there are very few—at any rate, on this side of the water—who have ever heard of the "*Mayflower Compact*."

On November 11, 1620, there was drawn up and signed on the lid of a chest on board of the *Mayflower*, at Cape Codd, and signed by forty-one of the principal men of the first band of Pilgrims, a platform of government known as "The Compact," which gave to these people the claim of being the first "signers" of the United States of America.

The following is the full text :

IN YE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereigne Lord, King James, by ye grace of God, of Great Britaine, France and Ireland, King, defender of ye faith, etc., haveing undertaken for ye glory of God and advancement of ye Christian faith, and honour of our King and countrie, a voyage to plant ye first Colonie in ye Northern parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly, and mutually, in y^e presence of God, and of one another, covenant and combine ourselves togeather into a civil body politick for our better ordering and preservation and furtherance of ye end aforesaid, and by vertue hearof to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal lawes, ordinances, acts, constitutions, and offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for ye generall good of ye Colonie, unto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witnes whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Codd ye 11 of November, in ye year of ye raigne of our sovereigne Lord, King James of England, France and Ireland ye eighteenth and of Scotland ye fiftie-fourth. Ano Dom. 1620 :

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. John Carver | 15. *Edward Tilley | 29. Degory Priest |
| 2. William Bradford | 16. John Tilley | 30. Thomas Williams |
| 3. Edward Winslow | 17. Francis Cooke | 31. *Gilbert Winslow |
| 4. William Brewster | 18. Thomas Rogers | 32. *Edmund Margeson |
| 5. Isaac Allerton | 19. *Thomas Tinker | 33. Peter Brown |
| 6. Myles Standish | 20. *John Rigdale | 34. *Richard Britteridge |
| 7. John Alden | 21. Edward Fuller | 35. George Soule |
| 8. Samuel Fuller | 22. John Turner | 36. Richard Clarke |
| 9. Christopher Martin | 23. Francis Eaton | 37. *Richard Gardiner |
| 10. William Mullins | 24. James Chilton | 38. *John Allerton |
| 11. William White | 25. *John Crackston | 39. *Thomas English |
| 12. Richard Warren | 26. John Billington | 40. Edward Doty |
| 13. John Howland | 27. *Moses Fletcher | 41. Edward Lister. |
| 14. Stephen Hopkins | 28. *John Goodman | |

Of the foregoing names, those marked with an asterisk have left no surviving issue ; the descendants of the remainder have been very fully and ably treated by Annie Arnoux Haxtun in an important series of articles in the *Mail and Express* of New York, U.S.A. The articles have been reprinted and published under the title of "Signers of the *Mayflower Compact*," and the first two parts have already reached us. To the conscientious care with which the articles have been compiled we gladly bear testimony ; but it is impossible to say the pedigrees are as fully "evidenced" as is necessary, and as should be done when put forward to vindicate a case and form a permanent or lasting record. As here given, most of the pedigrees could be readily pulled to pieces by a professional genealogist. Probably this is the result of their being originally newspaper articles ; and no doubt this also accounts for the large amount of padding and "journalese," which

might well have been omitted in reprinting. It merely inspires a lack of confidence in what might otherwise be accepted as authoritative work, and it serves no useful purpose.



REVIEWS.

Burke's Family Records, by Ashworth P. Burke (London : Harrison and Sons). The cause of legitimate heraldry has evidently recruited lustily. That the name of Burke is now to be written on that side of the controversy is a heavy score if, as we are inclined to think will be the case (we trust we are not jumping too rapidly to the conclusion), the rest of the books issued under the name of that family are to be edited from the same standpoint. We heartily congratulate Mr. Burke on his terse and unequivocal preface ; and we are glad to see he recognises the fact that the first step to the rehabilitation of armory is the inculcation of respect for the rightful ownership of arms. "A right to bear arms is the true criterion of nobility, and thus heraldry is an indispensable auxiliary to the genealogist. It is pleasant to note a distinct revival of interest in that quaint science of late which elucidates for us so many obscure passages in family history. Unfortunately, negligence and ignorance of the laws of arms, and the ridiculous and impudent assumption by so many families of the heraldic emblems of others, have made it impossible to rely on the pretensions that are loudly proclaimed by their display. For this reason, drawings of those arms only for which clear official authority is forthcoming have been inserted in these pages." The memoirs themselves are in the same form as the well-known "Landed Gentry." The illustrations are, however, of much larger size than in the "Peerage," but, as in that book, they are simply outline drawings, without pretence to any great artistic merit. But to "family records" a most full and complete index is added which should be of great value. The pedigrees are arranged alphabetically in 655 royal octavo pages, in style and binding similar to the other works issued by the Burke family. We trust the volume may have the success it deserves.

The Ancient Vellum Book of the Honourable Artillery Company, being the Roll of Members from 1611 to 1682 : With Notes and Illustrations, edited by Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Raikes, F.S.A. (London : Richard Bentley and Son). This book, though issued some little while ago, has only quite recently come under our notice. Probably it will be new to many of our readers. The book contains a list of the autograph signatures of distinguished members, guests, or visitors, and considerable pains have been taken to identify those who signed. A facsimile is given in the book of the page containing the three following enrolments on June 1, 1641 :

- "The High and Mighty Prince Charles, Prince of Greate Britane and Duke of Cornwall, Eldist Sonne to our soveraigne Lord King Charles.
- "The High and Mighty Prince Charles Frederock Prince Elector and Arch-Dapifer of y^e Sacred Empire, Count Palatine of y^e Rhene and Duke of Bavaire.
- "The High and Mighty Prince James, Duke of Yorke, Second Sonne to our Sovereaigne Lord King Charles."

It is curious to note that Charles Duke of Cornwall is not described as Prince of Wales. Though never so created, he appears to have been "declared" Prince of Wales (Sandford states "about the period of his installation into the Order of the Garter in 1638, but on his Garter Plate he is not so described ; but a warrant providing for the expenses of his household, dated Nov., 1641, is addressed to 'the Receiver of the King's Revenue as Prince of Wales,'"—*vide* "Complete Peerage," vol. ii., p. 230). The greater part of the book is composed of the names and dates of the enrolment of "such gentlemen as have bene admitted into the Artillerie Garden, London, since y^e 15th of Aug., 1611." The book is of some value to genealogists, being admirably indexed and carefully edited ; as though it contains no more than the names and the dates of admission, it will doubtless be the means in many cases of suggesting a clue to be followed up elsewhere.

Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which must be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

£5 Reward for Certificate of Baptism of the late Emily Cannon, probably born in London about the year 1822, daughter of William and Bennet Cannon (formerly Chitty). of Deal; and £5 Reward for satisfactory evidence of the Death of William Cannon, supposed to have been drowned on board one of H.M.'s ships, which foundered not later than 1843, will be paid by MR. DE PINNA, Notary Public, 30, Moorgate Street, E.C.

Any persons claiming to be Next-of-Kin to the late Mrs. Louisa Whittington (widow of William Whittington, formerly Louisa Salmon, widow, and *née* Louisa Jones), who died at No. 1, Southwood Terrace, St. Lawrence, Ramsgate, Kent, on December 21, 1896, are requested to communicate with Messrs. O. and A. DANIEL, Solicitors, Ramsgate.

ONE GUINEA REWARD.

WANTED, parentage and arms of Catherine Tait (who married William, second son of John Scott, of Matteny, Midlothian, by his wife Ann, daughter of Sir Thos. Nicolson, of Cockburnspath, Berwickshire, and who assumed the name of Blair of Blair, Ayrshire). Her daughter, Magdalen Blair, married Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Monteith, who died 1771. Also her mother's name and arms. Also name and arms of the wife of Sir Thos. Nicolson, of Cockburnspath. C. Tait was said to be daughter of Alex. Tait, merchant, of Edinburgh, or by John, one of the Taites of Pirnie.

TWO GUINEAS REWARD.

TO PARISH CLERKS AND OTHERS.—Wanted, Marriage Certificate of Thomas Neale and Ann Story. Marriage took place about 1740, probably in Notts or Derbyshire. F. W. N.

WANTED, MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE of JAMES BUTLER with — FRANKLIN; probably married in South of co. Wicklow or in co. Kilkenny not later than 1792. Also of CAPTAIN BURROWS, of Liverpool, with — BROOKE, of Dublin, about 1770. Also BAPTISMAL CERTIFICATE of CATHERINE BURROWS, daughter of the above, born in or near Liverpool in 1771.—F. N. B.

WARRINGTON ARMS.

It is not for me to dispute the grant of arms to the town of Warrington, but I have been concerning my mind why an esquire's helmet appears. As long as the coat was anything like Paganus de Villars', well and good, but when it becomes a corporate town's, it seems out of place. Would anyone kindly say whether towns as a rule bear helmets? By the way, one would have thought the second syllable would have suggested an entoyer of annulets, not covered cups. F. W.

[It is open to a town, if preferred, to obtain a grant of arms without a crest, in which case no helmet is painted. But Warrington decided to have a crest, consequently a helmet was necessary for it to be placed upon.—ED.]

THE EX-LIBRIS ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

With reference to your remarks on my bookplate recently executed by Mr. Sherborne, from a design by Mr. C. E. Kempe, I admit that accurate heraldry

may have been to some extent sacrificed to artistic effect ; at the same time, your criticism as to the position of the crests shown as issuing from capless coronets may be open to question. Surely, in the case of two crests, this is the common sense way of showing them ; for what can be more ridiculous than to see them floating on wreaths in the air on either side of the helmet as depicted on the Lyon Register ?

At the Eglinton Tournament, I understand, the noblemen wore their crests issuing from coronets on the top of their helmets, and I do not see how otherwise they could have worn them ; and certainly this arrangement is shown in many old heraldic achievements in Scotland.

I enclose a copy of the bookplate, and remain,

Alloa House, *August 13, 1897.*

MAR AND KELLIE.

[Lord Mar and Kellie, by his bookplate, abrogates his right to a coronet of rank, to make use of it as a crest-coronet, which here carries no indication of rank, and in Germany, whence comes the practice, means only that the wearers are not plebeians. Further, his patent of matriculation definitely states that the crests are to issue from wreaths of the liveries. We did not intend to criticise the use of two helmets.—ED.]

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SHAKESPEARE'S FAMILY—ERRATUM.

Alice Shakespeare's administration is dated 1581 instead of 1511, as by some slip appears on p. 289.

C. C. STOPES.

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THE QUEEN'S IRISH ANCESTORS.

The number of generations *between* Philippa Plantagenet and Edward IV. are three, and not five, as represented by your correspondent on p. 228 of the August issue. The descent should run :

Philippa Plantagenet, Countess of Ulster, suo jure ex parte matris.

Roger Mortimer, fourth Earl of March, Earl of Ulster, ex parte matris ; ob. 1398.

Anne Mortimer.

Richard Plantagenet, sixth Earl of March, third Duke of York, Earl of Ulster ; ob. 1460.

Edward IV. (the Earldom of Ulster merged in the Crown, 1461).

Holb House, Darley, Matlock.

A. DAKEYNE CANNON.

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In your August number a pedigree is given showing the Queen's descent from the Kings of Ireland (through the O'Connors, Kings of Connaught), by the marriage of Hodierna de Gernon, grand-daughter of King Odo, to Walter, father of Richard de Burgh. But was Hodierna mother of Richard ? In the "British Dictionary of National Biography" it is stated that his mother was Egidia, daughter of Walter de Traci, and Hodierna's name is not mentioned. What authority has Mr. Standish O'Grady for the correctness of his pedigree regarding this matter ?

Wimbledon, *September 11, 1897.*

J. G.

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COLONEL LENOX AND THE DUKE OF YORK.

I observe in your September number, in "By the Way," an allusion to the duel between Frederick Duke of York and my grandfather, as "*a* Colonel Lenox." It may be interesting to explain that Colonel Lenox was the son of Lord George Lenox, and afterwards became the fourth Duke of Richmond, in whose house at Brussels took place the famous ball of June 15, 1815. The occurrence did not interfere with the Duke of York honouring both the Duke and Duchess of Richmond with his friendship in later years.

32, Cadogan Place, London, *September 3, 1897.*

BLANCHE A. SWINTON.

BLOUNT FAMILY.

I cannot tell the parentage of Robert Blount, but perhaps the following facts may interest your correspondent :

According to the Blount pedigree issued by the Heralds' College, and published in Nash's "History of Worcestershire," the Blounts of Astley, Bewdley, and Kidderminster belong to the Kinlet branch. I should say this Robert belongs to a younger generation than the Walter mentioned, for Walter had a daughter married in 1544 to R. Windford, of Sapey, whereas the two sons of Robert, named Thomas and Walter, were not born till 1564 and 1566. Robert died in 1572, and the next year his widow married Gilbert Blount, probably the son of Edward Blount, of Kidderminster, and a nephew of Walter Blount, of Astley. Gilbert was alive in 1604, from the following entry in Kidderminster Register :

"Died—Edward Hall servant with M^r Gilbert Blount, buried Sept. 28th, 1604." Henry Blount, of Bewdley, brother to Sir George, of Kinlet, in the Harleian MSS. has a wife and son George mentioned ; but he had two wives from these entries in the Ribbesford (Bewdley) Registers :

"Deaths—Dec. 26th 1575 Ann daughter of 'Mr. Henry Blount Esq.'

Jany 4th 1575 Mistress Blount wife of Mr. Henry Blount Esq.

Dec 13th 1583 Elizabeth wife of Mr. Henry Blount Esq."

The year, I believe, commenced in March, so the first two entries are within a few days of each other. There are many Blount entries afterwards, commencing with the births and deaths of the children of Mr. Walter Blount, gent., in 1602. Whether this Walter was the son of Robert, born 1566, or of Henry, by the second marriage, I cannot say ; but some other reader may give fuller information. Astley, Bewdley, and Kidderminster are almost adjoining parishes. G. B.

I think if your correspondent "Omega" (p. 311, September number) refers to the "Bap. and Marr. of the French Church Cant.," published by Hug. Soc., he will find all the particulars he wants about the family of Sillard. I have not the French books by me to refer to, but one Mary Seyliard, daughter of Alice Seyliard, widow, married Thomas Moreland, of Biddenden, in 1634. This Thomas Moreland's proper name was Morillian, I think. He signed the allegation "Thos. Morlen." Eliz. Sillyard, of Bettishanger, widow, married in 1676 Saml. Jemmatt, Rector of Eastling.

Catfield, Fareham, *September 4, 1897.*

H. J. THORNTON.

With reference to the letter of Mr. W. M. Dodson in last month's GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, I may mention that the Rev. Jeremiah Dodson, A.M., was instituted to the rectory of Hurst-Pierpont, Sussex, in February, 1701, in which he was succeeded by his son, the Rev. Christopher Dodson, and he by the Rev. John Dodson, D.D., who died in September, 1807. They were ancestors of the late Right Hon. John Dodson, Dean of Arches, and of the late Lord Monk-Britton.

Cowfold, Horsham, Sussex, *July 21, 1897.*

Yours faithfully,

M. BORRER.

Can any of your readers inform me where I can find a pedigree of Best, formerly of Hornby Castle, co. York? About 1700 a certain Elizabeth Best (apparently an heiress) married Sir John Eccles. On the back of her portrait she is described as "niece of the celebrated Jane Lane." I want to know the name of her mother. Jane Lane (afterwards Lady Fisher) had a sister Elizabeth, who is supposed (but only supposed) to have died unmarried. This sister may have married a Best, and been the mother of Elizabeth, Lady Eccles. Foster, in his "County Families of Yorkshire," throws no light upon the matter.

14, Via Lamamora, Florence.

H. MURRAY LANE,
Chester Herald.

Edward Holden Cruttenden, an East India Company director, married a certain Elizabeth Jeddere. She died on board ship during the escape from Calcutta at the time of the Black Hole. We possess a large family picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds of their two daughters and son with an ayah, a garden scene. I

wish very much to find out about these families. The very uncommon name of Jeddere should be traceable, but at present I have only come across a certain Jacob Jeddere, Esq., who held on lease the royalties of the manor at Ealing at the beginning of this century.

Wallcotts, Great Tey, Kelvedon, *July 12, 1897.*

A. C. KENNEDY.

I should esteem it a favour at any time if anyone would kindly send me details of *any information* concerning anyone of the name of *Timbrell* or *Timbrill*, also spelt *Timbrel* or *Timbril*. Families of the name have been or are resident in Hampshire, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire; and any particulars would be acceptable, no matter how humble or exalted the position of the member or members of the family in question.

20, King Henry's Road, N.W., *July 8, 1897.*

W. TIMBRELL-ELLIOTT.

"Ralph (*als.* Paul) Dodwell, of Sevenhampton, co. Glouc., b. *cir.* 1597, d. 1663, married Anne, dau. of . . . *Skipwith* of Holborn, London, Barrister-at-Law, descended from the family of *Skipwith*, co. Lincoln. She died 1685, and was a beneficiary under the will of her uncle, *Paul Perte*, *Pearl*, or *Pert*, of Brockhampton House, co. Glouc., Comptroller of the King's Counting-House, 15 Car. I."

The above is from records in my possession, and from the "Visitation of Gloucestershire" in 1682-83 (printed 1884). Can any of your readers give me any particulars as to the parentage or ancestry of this Anne *Skipwith*, as I cannot at present identify the position her name should occupy in the pedigree of the Lincolnshire *Shipwiths*?

Concerning *Paul Perte*, I only know what I have stated; and I should feel much obliged if anyone would give me any particulars, however small, regarding his ancestry, parents, or descendants, or tell me where I might find his will. Was he connected with the *Perte* family of Essex? I should say that he built Brockhampton House, in the parish of Sevenhampton, co. Gloucestershire, and now the property of the Craven family, in 15 Car. I.

20, King Henry's Road, N.W., *July 8, 1897.*

W. TIMBRELL-ELLIOTT.

Is anything known of the parentage of John Grahame, of Baldoran (or Balindoran), who flourished in the sixteenth century, and was ancestor of the Grahams of Panholes? Did this family belong to the Montrose or the Menteith branch of the Grahams? Any authentic information will much oblige.

C. B. W.

John Eden, of Belsis, ancestor of the Baronets of Windlestone and the Lords Auckland and Henley, whose son Robert was living in 1575, married "Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of William Lambton of Lambton." I should feel much obliged if you or any of the readers of THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE could inform me what relation the above-named William Lambton was to "Robert Lambton of Lambton," who married Frances, daughter of Sir Ralph Eure and sister of William, second Lord Eure. She was descended, through the Cliffords and Henry Percy (Hotspur), from Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, who married the daughter of Lionel Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III.

My object is to ascertain whether *William Lambton* was descended from the Duke of Clarence.

Wrexham, *July 10, 1897.*

C. GREVILLE.

Can any of your readers say whether the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have any Court Rolls of the Bishops' Manors previous to the sixteenth century in their possession, especially those of Winchester, and, if so, are they accessible to readers?

R. LANGRISHE, F.R.S.A. (Ireland).

Noremount, Kilkenny, *August 4, 1897.*

Can anyone give any information about a family of Champ, of which Major Champ, 43rd Regiment, from 1799 to 1832 (I think), was a member? Had property near or at Weybridge and Byfleet.

C. C.

Can any of your readers help me to discover the family, supposed to be of French origin, who have borne the following arms: A chevron ermine between

three dolphins, the shield surmounted by a coronet, supposed to be a ducal one; crest, on a spear a dolphin embowed? These arms are on seals attached to a will of Christopher de Leris, of Harby, Leicestershire, dated 1687. Unfortunately, I am unable to describe the tinctures, not having seen the seals. The said Christopher de Leris was supposed to have belonged to the ancient family of de Leris, of France, whose arms are Or, three chevrons sa. Christopher became a member of the Society of Friends. The will is among the archives of the Society of Friends at Leicester.

DE MORO.

I should like to know if the Leeches, or Leches, of Gloucestershire, were a branch of the Derbyshire family of the same name, who were formerly owners of Chatsworth. One Tobias Leech, or Leche, was living at Cheltenham in the year 1682.

DE MORO.

I should be glad of any information respecting the family of the Counts Ingelström, of Livonia and Esthonia.

DE MORO.

Can you or any of your readers give me any information about Lady Eleanor Monk, sister of General George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, and of Nicholas Monk, some time Bishop of Hereford? She has long been a tradition in our family, and a reputed ancestress of one branch of it. I cannot, however, trace her birth or death, and shall be glad to be made acquainted with any details of her history.

Highbury Park, London, N., *July 22, 1897.*

FREDK. GOODALL CASH.

Being at present engaged on compiling a pedigree of the Layland, or Leyland, family, I should be most grateful to any of your readers who would give me any genealogical information relating to this family; nothing would be too unimportant.

43, Cadogan Square, *July 22, 1897.*

FRANCES LAYLAND-BARRATT.

Can you kindly tell me where I can find a copy of "Booth's Collections"? In Ormerod's "History of Cheshire" there is a reference to a pedigree therein which I require. I cannot find the book at the Library of the British Museum or at the Guildhall Library.

93, Elm Park Gardens, S.W., *July 22, 1897.*

JOHN HAMILTON.

Can any of your readers help me to ascertain the ancestry of Samuel Scargill, of Thorp Hall, near Sheffield, who married, January 1, 1718, Elizabeth, daughter of John Cunliffe, of Wycoller Hall, Lancashire? Samuel Scargill was buried December 29, 1732.

1, Mount Street, Manchester.

MONTAGUE C. OWEN.

Can any of your readers help me to ascertain the ancestry of Captain Stephen O'Brien, R.N., who married Mary French about the beginning of the present century? Miss French belonged, I believe, to Lord de Freyne's family. Captain Stephen O'Brien had an elder brother, Laurence O'Brien, who owned property at Bramley, county Cork. Laurence O'Brien had a son, Henry Hewitt O'Brien. The O'Briens were connected by marriage with the Hewitt and Sarsfield families.

1, Mount Street, Manchester.

MONTAGUE C. OWEN.

Can any reader of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE give information as to the relationship of Elizabeth Hardres, or Hards, married at St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook, in or about 1736, to Nathaniel Hall, of Southwick, Sussex; or of Edward Hardres, or Hards, living about 1750 at Albourne House, Albourne, Sussex, to the Kentish family of the same name, formerly of Hardres Court, near Canterbury? Sir William Hardres, the last baronet, died *s.p.* early in the century.

M. BORRER.

I should be greatly obliged by information from any of your readers as to the *arms borne* by Hugh Inge, Bishop of Meath, 1512-22, Archbishop of St. Patrick's, Dublin, 1521-28, and Chancellor of Ireland. The fullest account of this

Archbishop that I have met with occurs in Ware's "History of Ireland," p. 153, for Bishop of Meath; and vol. i., p. 346, for Archbishop of St. Patrick's, Dublin. In this latter, Ware says: "He repaired the Palace of St. Sepulchers as his Arms placed in the Wall over the Palace door [at the entrance from the public Library] seem to testify. He died in Dublin of the English Sweat on the 3rd of August, 1528 (Book of Obits of Christ Church, under the month of August), and was buried in St. Patrick's Church."

His arms "in the wall over the Palace door" would be those of the Archbishop of Dublin, impaled with his own coat of arms. What I want to know is, What arms did he bear? As he was born at Shepton-Mallet, Somersetshire, it is probable that he was of the "Inge" family in that county, living at Corston, near Bath, from the Conquest. 18 Edward II. Sir John de Inge was living at Corston (Manor House), and bore on his seal "A chevron between three eaglets" (seals from ancient deeds), Collinson's "Somerset," vol. iii., p. 345. Again, "The Visitation of the County of Warwick. 1619," twice gives the same coat of arms for Inge, De Inge, D'Inge, Dyinge, with the addition of a crosslet on the chevron; under Beaufoy, the eleventh coat, p. 202; names of quarterings, p. xv; under Hugford, the third coat, p. 336; names of quarterings, p. xvi. This coat is described as: "Argent, on a chevron between three eagles displayed a crosslet of the field."

Gayton Rectory, Alford, Lincs., July 21, 1897.

JOHN E. A. INGE.

I would be greatly obliged if any of your readers would give me information as to the maiden name, date, and place of marriage of Catherine, the wife of Mordecai Cary. This Mordecai Cary was born in London August 7, 1687, consecrated Bishop of Clonfert 1732, translated to Killala and Achonry 1735, died 1752, and lies buried with his wife Catherine and four of his grandchildren in the Cathedral of Killala.

I would also be obliged for any information concerning one Cornelius Cary, of Portarlinton, Queen's County; living 1713.

GEO. SYDNEY CARY.

Laurel Lodge, Terenure, co. Dublin, August 30, 1897.

I want to trace two brothers named David and John Richard, who left London for India early in the present century. Will any of your learned readers kindly tell me what records to search, and if there is any directory of English residents in India?

H. G. W.

Can any of your readers oblige me with any genealogical information (in the form of a pedigree, if possible) concerning the Rossiter family of Somerset? The object is to connect Hugh Rossiter, of Ilminster, Somerset (1272 A.D.), with John Rossiter, of Crewkerne (*circa* 1580), who married Miss Forster, of Luxborough, and his son, John Rossiter, of Old Cleeve, Somerset (*circa* 1630), and to carry on the descent to William Rossiter (born *circa* 1760-80), who came from Devonshire, and settled at Murton, in the county of Durham.

FRANCIS J. WHITGREEVE.

Ashfield House, Burley, Leeds, August 31, 1897.

Can you inform me—

1. If the Pomeroy family of England can trace their ancestry back in direct line to Ralph de la Pomeroy?

2. If there are any Devonshire records of the birth or baptism of Eltweed—sometimes misspelled Eltwed—Pomeroy, who in 1630, when the Puritan exodus was at its height, left England in the ship *John and Mary*? Among the company was Rev. John Warham, a noted clergyman of Exeter. The records, in a quaint way, say they were in honourable company.

Oakland, Calif., U.S.A.

(MRS.) ELLEN BULKELEY DICK.

In Burke's "Armory" the following arms are given to McKillop, Scotland: Argent, on a chevron azure, between three talbots' heads, erazed gules, a rose and a crescent of the field. Could you or any reader give me any information about this family, or from whom they derive their descent?

NEMO.

Will you kindly inform your readers of the correct title of an Anglican or Colonial Bishop who has no seat in the House of Lords? W.

[Into such a sweetly pretty hornets' nest we are chary of intruding. Perhaps some of our readers who can quote chapter and verse (which we confess we are unable to do at the moment) will remedy our shortcomings. Our practice, which of course we believe to be the strictly orthodox one, is to address as "My Lord," and subscribe to "The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of —," those bishops, and those only, who have seats in the House of Lords, or who are in rotation therefor. All other bishops of *any* sort or kind we address as "Sir," or more formally "Right Rev. Sir," and subscribe to "The Right Rev. the Bishop of —." The query of our correspondent reminds us of a dear departed Rural Dean, who, when lunching his Bishop, remarked that it seemed to him an anomaly that, whilst Archbishops were "Most Rev.," Bishops "Right Rev.," and Deans "Very Rev.," a Rural Dean was only "Rev.," the same as a curate. "Ah, well!" replied Bishop Atlay, "suppose we were to call them Rather Reverend."—ED.]

"THE VALUE OF MONEY UNDER THE TUDORS."

There was a vast jump in the value of what we now call the "pound sterling," owing to the discovery of the Indies, which did not reach England till the reign of Queen Elizabeth was well advanced. Mrs. Stopes, at p. 84, remarks that the bequests made by Walter Arden, died 1502, to his sons, including ten marks per annum to Thomas Arden, presumed grandfather to Mary Shakespeare, the poet's mother, "seem too small even for younger sons to live on in those days." Sir Thomas Smith, in his "Commonwealth," writes: "I call him a yeoman which may dispend of his own freehold in yearly income to the sum of forty shillings sterling." His book is dated 1589, and he then proceeds to explain the great rise of values which he had noticed during his lifetime. Now, 1589 is long after 1502, so I will give an earlier example. Sir Simon de Felbrig, died 1443, left thirteen shillings and fourpence per annum to a female cousin or niece, with a further reversion of eight marks per annum on the death of his widow, if then surviving.

These dates, closely examined, will enable anyone to strike a balance of probabilities as to Walter Arden's provision for his younger sons. The subject is very frequently alluded to in poetry and the drama, and it clearly comes out that a labourer could live on one penny per diem, and retire to "do the gentleman" on sixpence a week. Now, Thomas Arden was not a jot above the condition of a yeoman or husbandman, practically what we should now call a "gentleman farmer."

13, Paternoster Row, E.C., July 30, 1897.

A. HALL.

The alteration in the value of money, or in its purchasing power, cannot be ignored by any student of history; and I had not forgotten it when I stated that I considered five marks a year too small a sum for younger sons of the Ardens of Park Hall to live upon, even in the beginning of the sixteenth century, *unless they were otherwise provided for*. I think I am justified in my remark, and might prove it from many contemporary wills among people of equal rank, which could not be discussed in the short space allowed to a letter; but I may be permitted to note a few facts from other Arden wills. In 1487, Widow Alice Holgrave, formerly Arden, left to her son John £100, and the same to her daughter Elizabeth; to her son Richard Arden, and her son Walter Arden, the parson, 100 marks each (not annuities). This Walter in 1492, parson of Cheyham, left 6s. 8d. to every family in his parish ten marks to over twenty relatives, and many other bequests. Walter Arden, of Park Hall (1502), left to Thomas ten marks, and to his other younger sons five marks a year (as I noted, p. 84). His eldest son, Sir John (1526), continued to his surviving brothers "their fees," and left to his second son, John, five marks a year from Natford, along with plate and *property in land*. William Arden (36 Henry VIII.), grandson of Sir John, dying before his father Thomas, and, therefore, not yet come to full estate, left to his second son, Francis, "all my land

which I purchased of my grandfather's younger son John Ardyn, and another parcell lying within the Lordship of Saltley . . . and the lease I have taken of my Lord Ferris within the Lordship of Budbrook. . . . Item, I bequeath to the said Francis £6 13s. 4d. to be paid yearly, during the term of his naturall life." This was over and above plate and other property. This Francis afterwards was entitled Francis Arden of Pedmore; and his father's provision for him supports my remarks concerning his ancestor's arrangements for his younger sons, I trust, at least sufficiently to satisfy Mr. Hall.

C. C. STOPES.

Can any of your readers give me proof of relationship existing between the old yeoman families of Buckridge of Pangbourne and Basildon, co. Berks? The Buckeridges of Pangbourne in the male line, I think, are extinct. I have proof that they were resident in Pangbourne in 1529; and I am told that a member of the Pangbourne family, in speaking to a descendant of the family of Basildon, then living at Binfield or Sonning, co. Berks, was told that they knew they were of the same family—this was in 1850-60. Berry gives a pedigree of the family of Basildon, and appended is the following: "The Buckeridges of Basildon, in Berkshire, came to England 7 William the Conqueror, and all of the name are supposed to descend from them" (*vide* Morier's Dictionary).

What authority is there for this? and who is Morier? Bishop Buckridge, first Bishop of Rochester, and then of Ely, was a member of the Basildon family; and it seems to me that, owing to this, the family became of more importance, and became merchants, and left the family settled at Pangbourne simply yeomen. I have heard it said by a member of the family—probably the last of those of Pangbourne—that one of the family killed a black servant and had to fly the country, and, in allusion to this, they bore for a crest "a hand holding a dagger tinged with blood." I find there was a Thos. Buckridge who died in Dublin in 1680—could this be the one who is connected with the above tale? As I have failed to find any such crest connected with the family in heraldic books, I don't attach much faith to the tale. In 1500 and thereabouts they spelt the name Bukrige.

To those unacquainted with Berkshire, I may say that the distance between Pangbourne and Basildon is about two miles.

3, Blomefield Street, W.

A. S. DYER.

Can you kindly give me, or put me in the way of gaining, any information regarding the history and genealogy of the Ewart family? I have consulted Burke, and have in my possession the genealogical "trees" of the Ewarts of Mulloch, Allershaw, and Belfast, and should be glad to know of any other existing "trees," as well as the source from which any further information concerning the family generally could be obtained.

36, Duthie Terrace, Aberdeen, *August* 13, 1897.

EDW. J. EWART.

Can any of your readers oblige me with any information regarding the ancestors and descendants of William Smith, Dean of Dromore, who was promoted to the sees of Kilalla and Achonry in the year 1681. I should also be glad of any information as to pedigree and arms of a family of Johnston, of Friarstown, co. Leitrim. Friarstown was purchased about the year 1700 by John Johnston, and I believe the last of the family died about the beginning of the present century.

73, Talgarth Road, West Kensington, W.,

H. L. NORTON SMITH.

September 7.

I should be much obliged if any of your readers could give me the pedigree or any details of Naryn Russell, Baron of Penwertham, to whom William the Conqueror gave large estates in Lancashire. I have been unable to discover anything about his family prior to himself.

Morfa, Newquay, Cornwall, *July* 25, 1897. FRANCES LAVLAND-BARRATT.

SHAKESPEARE'S FAMILY—"AËTION."

The statement that "Aëtion could only fit Shakespeare" is to me an incomprehensible enigma, whereas Drayton does like "Aëtion" heroically sound.

"Colin Clout" was written by 1591, when Shakespeare was quite unknown, being first referred to by Robert Greene in 1592 as "an upstart crow," and, quoting *King Henry VI.*, he puns on his heroical name as Shakescene! His first poem, "Venus and Adonis," was not printed till 1593, and he never took rank as a laureate like Drayton. Further, Spenser, in his "Tears of the Muses" (1590), refers to "pleasant Willy" as silent temporarily; this, again, is mistaken for Shakespeare, who had then done nothing by which he could now be remembered, but means Lilly, the prince of dramatists at the time.

As to Drayton, he wrote under the pseudonym of Rowland, or "fame of the land." Is not this heroical? Now, "Aëtion" may be a coinage of Spenser's, from the Greek *actos*, a form of *eidos*, which we preserve as *idea*; and Drayton wrote "Sonnets to an Idea" and "Idea's Mirror" (1594). His heroical epistles appeared in 1595, contemporaneously with "Colin Clout"; and Spenser, as Drayton's intimate friend, must have been familiar with his compositions in manuscript at an earlier date.

September, 1897.

A. HALL.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baron of the said United Kingdom unto the Honourable Sir Donald Alexander Smith, G.C.M.G., High Commissioner in London for the Dominion of Canada, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, of Glencoe, in the County of Argyll, and of Mount Royal, in the Province of Quebec and said Dominion of Canada.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Right Rev. the Bishop-Suffragan of Dover (George Rodney Eden, D.D.) to the Bishopric of Wakefield.

Canon Elliott has been elected Protestant Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh. Canon Crozier, of Belfast, was second in the voting.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER.—August 24, 1897.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Luitbert George Alexander Lionel Alphonse Freiherr von Pawel Rammingen to be a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

The Queen has been pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United

Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 13th inst., to grant the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom unto Lieutenant-Colonel George Montgomerie John Moore, C.I.E., R.A. (retired), President of the Madras Municipality.

The Queen has been pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 21st inst., to grant the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom unto George Cotton, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay, and President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Staff-Captain W. B. Goldsmith, who has commanded the royal yacht *Alberta* since 1873, is about to retire under the age clause, and on the occasion of the Queen's recent journey to Balmoral he escorted her Majesty across the Solent for the last time. The Queen, before landing at Gosport to entrain for the north, sent for him to the quarter-deck, and to his delight and surprise, in the presence of the crew conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.—September 13, 1897.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appoint-

ment to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George : To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order : Robert Follett Syngge, Esq., of the Foreign Office.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint M. Laurent Marie Emile Beauchamp, Governor of the island of Réunion and its dependencies, to be an Honorary Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.

The Queen has been pleased to direct that the children of legal life peers and of legal life peers deceased shall in future have the courtesy-title of "honourable," and that they shall have rank and precedence immediately after the younger children of barons and immediately before baronets.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto George Nicholas Scott, Esq., her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Imperial Orders of St. Stanislaus of the First Class, St. Anne of the Third Class, and St. Vladimir of the Third Class, which decorations have been conferred upon him by their late Majesties the Emperors Alexander II. and Alexander III. of Russia, and by his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas II. respectively, in recognition of services rendered by him whilst actually and entirely employed beyond her Majesty's Dominions as Consulting Physician to the Hospitals of Moscow, the Moscow Medical Board, and the numerous hospitals and schools belonging to the Institutes of the Empress Marie.

Deaths.

PEERS.

The Most Hon. Henry Francis Conyngham, fourth Marquess of Conyngham (Aug. 28), is succeeded by his son, Victor George Henry Francis Conyngham, Esq., commonly called Earl of Mount Charles.

The Most Hon. Sir William Douglas-Maclean-Compton, fourth Marquess of Northampton, K.G. (Sept. 11), is succeeded by his son, William George Spencer Scott Douglas-Maclean-Compton, Esq., M.P., commonly called Earl Compton.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles George Perceval, seventh Earl of Egmont (Sept. 5), is succeeded by his kinsman, Augustus Arthur Perceval, Esq.

PEERESS.

The Rt. Hon. Maria Jane Ponsonby, Baroness De Mauley (Sept. 13), widow of the second Baron de Mauley.

BARONETS.

Sir Everett Millais, second Bart. (Sept. 8), is succeeded by his son, John Everett Millais, Esq.

Rt. Hon. Sir George Osborne Morgan, first Bart., P.C., M.P. (Aug. 25), when the Baronetcy became extinct.

Sir William Cayley Worsley, second Bart. (Sept. 10), is succeeded by his nephew, Major William Henry Arthington Worsley.

KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

Sir William George Anderson, K.C.B. (Aug. 29).

Hon. Sir Lewis William Cave (Sept. 7).

Hon. Sir Charles Lilley (Aug. 20).

Hon. Sir William Charles Windeyer.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Berkeley Pigott, C.B., D.S.O. (Sept. 12), only son of Sir Charles Pigott, Bart.

Thomas Browning, C.B. (Aug. 26).

General Thomas Casey Lyons, C.B. (Sept. 10).

Major-General John Tilly, C.B. (Sept. 10).
Lieutenant Francis Alfred Valentine, D.S.O. (Aug. 22).

Colonel Alexander Sinclair Grove, D.S.O.

DAMES.

Dame Mary Maria Sarah Bazley (Aug. 22), widow of Sir Thomas Bazley, first Bart.

Hon. Dame Jane Dering (Sept. 1), widow of Sir Edward Cholmeley Dering, eighth Bart.

Dame Caroline Amelia Leeds (Aug. 27), widow of Sir George Augustus Leeds, fourth Bart.

Hon. Dame Helena Shaw-Lefevre St. John-Mildway (Sept. 15), wife of Sir Henry Bouverie Paulet St. John-Mildway, fifth Bart.

BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

Ian Douglas Montagu Keith-Falconer, Esq., commonly called Lord Inverurie (Aug. 26), eldest son of the Rt. Hon. Earl of Kintore ; the second son, Arthur George Keith-Falconer, Esq., who now succeeds as heir-apparent of Lord Kintore, has chosen the title of Lord Falconer.

Lady Jane Dundas (Aug. 26).

Lady Frances Lindsay (Aug. 20).

OTHERS.

His Honour Judge David Lewis (Sept. 9).

Alice Edith (Aug. 19), wife of Major Baron George von Alvensleben, and daughter of the late General Sir Beauchamp Walker, K.C.B.

Hans Stevenson (Aug. 25), eldest son of the late Rev. Hon. William Stear Blackwood.

Rachel Cordelia (Sept. 3), eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Edward Legge.

Captain Gerald George (Sept. 7), son of the late Rev. Hon. Robert Liddell.

Mary (Sept. 2), widow of Major William Alexander, and daughter of the Hon. and

- Rt. Rev. Edward Grey, late Bishop of Hereford.
- Colonel Charles George (Sept. 6), second son of the late Sir Frederick William Slade, Bart., Q.C.
- Hilda Margaret (Sept. 5), third daughter of Sir Percival Heywood, Bart.
- Edward Elwyn (Aug. 20), second son of late Sir John Bayley Darvall, K.C.M.G.
- Richard Ord (Aug. 17), son of the late Sir Peter Benson Maxwell.
- Colonel Palmer (Aug. 21), son of the late Sir Ralph Palmer.
- Catherine Lukis (Aug. 22), widow of Joseph Collings, jurat of Royal Court, Guernsey, and daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Mansell.
- Maria Theresa (Sept. 16), widow of Chas. Ware Scott, and daughter of the late Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Thomas Cockrane, G.C.B.
- Sydney de Lancey (Sept. 8), daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir W. J. Williams, K.C.B.
- Caroline (Sept. 6), widow of the late Vice-Admiral Harry Edmund Edgell, C.B.
- Mary Johanna (Sept. 10), widow of the late James Augustus Elmslie, and eldest daughter of late Major-General John Gregory Baumgardt, C.B.
- Ellen Susanna (Sept. 16), widow of Major-General T. W. W. Pierce, C.B.
- Grace (Sept. 3), daughter of the late Rear-Admiral G. A. C. Brooker, C.B.
- Edward Sydenham (Sept. 12), eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral John Duff Markland, C.B.
- Cassandra Eston (Sept. 11), daughter of the late Admiral Chas. John Austen, C.B.
- Lieutenant Archibald James Macaulay Higginson, grandson of the late Sir James Macaulay Higginson, K.C.B.



By the Way.

The word pedigree comes from *ped de grue*—"crane's foot"—a reference to the slender lines employed in drawing out genealogical tables.

It may not be generally known that St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Charing Cross, is the only church which ever had a King of England as one of its wardens. This was George I., and, as the parish church of the Sovereign, the births of the royal children at Buckingham Palace are recorded in its registers. The vestry contains a half-length portrait of his Majesty, whilst in the adjoining graveyard rest the remains of the unfortunate Sir Edmundbury Godfrey, John Hunter, the distinguished anatomist, and two other individuals, both notorious in their particular walk of life—Nell Gwynne and Jack Sheppard!

Mr. F. A. Crisp (Grove Park, Denmark Hill, S.E.) is printing the Register of Berkeley, Gloucestershire, 1653—1677. The subscription price is 10s. 6d.

The Duke of Veragua, the direct lineal descendant of Christopher Columbus, draws the perpetual pension of £4,000 a year, which was charged upon the Cuban revenue, and was granted to the famous discoverer and his heirs for ever. We believe the Cuban War was not then contemplated. The Duke resides at Seville, and supplies the great Plaza de Toros there with bulls.

The motto of the Millais family is "*Ars longa, vita brevis.*" The latter half has proved painfully true by the untimely deaths of the first baronet and his eldest son, the second baronet.

Captain Gladstone, secretary of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club, was

summoned at Birkenhead by the Inland Revenue for using the club's armorial bearings or flag on official notepaper. Defendant urged that shipping companies used similar devices, but the prosecution replied that this was by act of grace. They, being trading concerns, used what was practically a trade-mark. The magistrates reserved their decision. The case is the first of the kind ever instituted, but we trust not the last.

The Inland Revenue Department has warned the members of the Colchester Cycling Club against wearing the club badges in future, as they bear the arms of the borough. For the privilege of wearing them, a guinea per annum is rightly demanded.

There is to be another Tichborne trial! The present claimant is, however, a lunatic.

It may be of interest to know that it has always been an admitted principle of the Constitution that the Crown of Ireland was appendant and inseparably annexed to the Imperial Crown of England. When the succession to the English Crown was altered at the Revolution, and by the Act of Settlement, by the English Parliament, no corresponding Act was ever passed by the Irish Parliament. It was admitted that the English Parliament, in disposing of the English Crown, disposed at the same time of the appendant Crown of Ireland. O'Connell stated this principle very clearly when he said that whoever was king *de facto* in England was king *de jure* in Ireland.

Howth Castle, where the Duke and Duchess of York have been staying during part of their recent visit to Ireland, is one of the most interesting residences in the United Kingdom, and full of historic associations. The family name of the Earls of Howth—whose residence the castle has been for six centuries—is Tristram. This surname was exchanged for St. Lawrence from the fact that Sir Amory Tristram, on St. Lawrence's Day, 1177, effected a landing at Howth and defeated the Irish in a battle, obtaining as a reward the lands and barony of Howth. The sword with which he fought still hangs in the hall of Howth Castle, where there is also a portrait of Dean Swift by Bindon, which was given by the Dean to the twenty-sixth Baron Howth.

The *Daily Mail* announces the death on

27th Aug., at 29, Hova Villas, Hove, of Harriette Anne Mawn, aged 76 years. She was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Richard Baxter, author of "The Saints' Rest."

Baxter lived at a little village in Shropshire, Eaton Constantine, and his house is still standing. He stood on trial before Judge Jeffreys. The daughter of the judge married into the Harnage family of Belswardyne, which is only just across the river Severn from Eaton Constantine. We should like to see the full pedigree, however.

In old times, to dine with a nobleman cost more than a club dinner. Lord Poor, a well-named Irish peer, excused himself from dining with the Duke of Ormond upon the ground that he could not afford it. "If you will

give me the guinea I have to pay your cook I will come as often as you choose to ask me"—which was accordingly done. The Duke, however, had not the pluck to stop the practice. Lord Taaffe, a general officer in the Austrian service, did what he could. He always attended his guests to the door; when they put their hands into their pockets, he said: "No; if you do give it, give it to me, for it was I who paid for your dinner." To Sir Timothy Waldo must be given the credit of putting an end to the monstrous practice. After dinner with the Duke of Newcastle, he put a crown into the cook's hand; it was rejected. "I do not take silver, sir." "Very good; and I do not give gold." This courageous rejoinder "caught on," and the day of vails to cooks was over.

The Lord Mayor of London has received the following letter: "SIR,—In the churchyard of Mildenhall (really part of the parish of Barton Mills) is the tomb of Henry Barton, Lord Mayor of London in 1416 and 1430, who was the first to introduce lighting in the streets of your great City. He afterwards became Sir Henry Barton. According to Dr. Raven's 'History of Suffolk,' Henry Barton was born quite a humble boy, his parents being working people. By perseverance and industrious habits he, after leaving his native village of Barton and working hard, rose to be an Alderman, and eventually became Lord Mayor of London. I regret, my lord, to state that the tomb of this worthy man is in a most dilapidated condition, and I venture to approach your lordship to ask whether you will kindly interest yourself amongst the rich citizens of London to try and raise a sum sufficient to restore the tomb of Henry Barton. As chairman of the Parish Council, I have taken the liberty to ask your lordship's kind assistance in the matter, and beg to remain, yours, etc., W. HOWLETT.—Barton Mills, Mildenhall, Suffolk."

It is proposed by the Lords of the Treasury to commute the payment of £242 15s., which is annually paid to the holder of the ancient office of Heritable Usher of Scotland. The office was originally conferred on Alexander Cockburn, of Langton, and his heirs, by an Act of Parliament in Scotland in 1393, and the original grant was confirmed by subsequent Acts of the Scottish Parliament in 1681 and 1686, the latter Act attaching a salary of £250 a year to the office, but certain statutory deductions have reduced the amount now payable to £242 15s. In 1805 the office, with the salary, being a heritable subject capable of being assigned away, was acquired by Sir Patrick Walker for £7,600, a sum equivalent to thirty-one and a quarter years' purchase of the salary. On the death of his heir, it was left in trust for the Dean and Chapter of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh. In 1890 the question whether the grant was permanently binding was submitted to the law officers of the Crown in Scotland, who stated that in their opinion it was legally binding, as resting on a series of Acts of the Scots Parliament. No duties of an onerous kind are or have been required for a very long time from the holder of the office, and it is now proposed to commute the payment at twenty-seven years' purchase.



FROM MONUMENT OF SIR THOMAS TRESHAM, LAST GRAND
PRIOR IN ENGLAND OF THE KNIGHTS HOSPITALLERS.
(FIG. 1.) (*See next page.*)



The
Genealogical Magazine.

NOVEMBER, 1897.

THE KNIGHTS-HOSPITALLERS.

THE MONUMENT OF THE LAST GRAND PRIOR IN
ENGLAND.

BY THOMAS SHEPARD.



IN the church of All Hallows at Rushton, Northamptonshire, is the monumental effigy of Sir Thomas Tresham, Knight, the last Grand Prior of the English Language. The Hospitallers, as we learn from Mr. Duncombe-Jewell's interesting account of the Order in England, were suppressed by Henry VIII. in 1540. On the accession of Queen Mary part of their property was restored, and in 1557 Sir Thomas Tresham was appointed Grand Prior. This office gave him a seat in the House of Lords, and precedence over all lay Barons. The Order was finally abolished by Queen Elizabeth in 1558, but the Prior was allowed to retain his seat in Parliament.

This fine monument (which is remarkable as being the only one in England of a Knight of St. John in the dress of the Order) is not in its original position, having been first erected in 1559 in the church of St. Peter, another church in the parish of Rushton, which stood close to the mansion of the Treshams. In 1785 the church of St. Peter was demolished, and the monument of Sir Thomas removed

to its present place on the north side of the altar in the chancel of All Hallows Church.

Fig. 1 is a sketch of the upper part of the effigy. The Prior is clothed in a long-sleeved gown or habit which reaches to the ankles. This garment is not quite what we would call a mantle or cloak, but we know it to have been the shape of the dress of the Order for at least a century before this time. It is strange that the cross is "flory," not the eight-pointed (Maltese) cross, and that it is on the centre of the breast instead of on the left side. This is no doubt a mistake on the part of the sculptor.

The head is bare and rests on a tilting helmet, on which was the crest, now broken off; from the helmet hangs the mantling, which is arranged to hang down on each side of the head. The sword—a plain cross-hilted one—is worn over the habit; the sword-belt is also plain, fastened with a large square buckle.

The hands are joined on the breast, and erect, the fingers of both hands being adorned with several rings. A standard of mail is seen at the neck, and at the wrists and ankles armour is visible. The feet rest on a lion.

On the altar or table on which the effigy lies are five shields—three on the south side, one at each end, the north side being blank. Fig. 2 is a sketch of the central shield on the side; it is surrounded by a circular band or ribbon (part of which is broken away), on which is carved in raised Gothic letters, "S : Thoñs : treshm̃ : K : late : lord : of : Johnes." This is a most interesting shield, as on it we have an example of the arms of the Hospitallers borne in chief, although the chief is not divided off by a partition line. The cross is somewhat insignificant, and might escape notice unless the connection with the Hospitallers was known. The coats are I. and IV. Tresham (which should be per saltire, with the trefoils arranged 2 and 1 in chief, and 1 and 2 in base—not as here drawn); II. Harrington (the frette being somewhat out of drawing); III. Pilkington (the cross is not shown as voided), a cross in chief.

The escutcheon of pretence is quarterly of 10 (it will be noticed that the arrangement of the quarterings is peculiar, four coats in the dexter chief occupying the space of any other two). 1. Parr. 2. De Roos. 3. Green (azure, three bucks trippant or). 4. Mablethorpe (gules, a chevron between three cross crosslets, and in chief a lion passant guardant or). 5. FitzHugh. 6. Marmion. 7. St. Quinton. 8. Furneaux. 9. Stavely. 10. Gernegan (in fess point a crescent for difference).

Two quarterings in this shield of pretence (which is meant to

represent the arms of Ann, first wife of Sir Thomas, who was one of the heiresses of Sir William Parr, Baron Parr of Horton) have no right there. The mistake is explained in this way. Sir Thomas Parr, of Kendall, elder brother of Sir William, married Matilda, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Green, of Boughton, who quartered Mablethorpe. Green and Mablethorpe, belonging to this elder branch, were wrongly introduced, although the crescent, the mark of cadence for the second son, was not omitted.

The stall-plate of Sir William Parr, K.G., Marquis of Northampton, son of the above-mentioned Sir Thomas Parr, of Kendal, is now at the British Museum. In it we have exactly the same

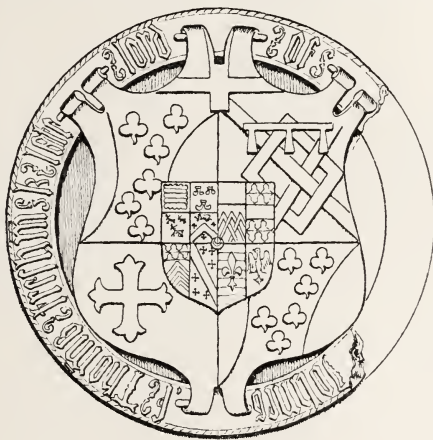


FIG. 2.

arrangement of the quarterings, and in all probability it was copied by the sculptor, not knowing that Green and Mablethorpe did not belong to the Parrs of Horton. The shield at the east end is charged with a cross flory like that on the habit; this is probably meant to represent the badge of the Order. It resembles the coat of Pilkington, which appears in the third quarter of the central shield, but there seems no reason why Pilkington should be given thus alone; besides which, it is not drawn as voided as Pilkington should be. The shields are not tinctured.

Mr. Duncombe-Jewell is mistaken in saying that the war-habit of the Hospitallers was a "red cloak having a large white cross on

the back"; it was a surcoat charged with the arms, gules, a cross argent. In the cathedral of Sienna are two portraits by Pinturicchio, of Francesco Aringhieri, Knight of St. John, *circa* 1485, first in his military costume, a full suit of armour with a red surcoat, on which is a white cross; the other in his robes, a long-sleeved gown (very much like the one worn by Sir Thomas Tresham), having on the left breast the white eight-pointed cross; on his head is a small, rather close-fitting cap.



THE KNIGHTS-HOSPITALLERS IN ENGLAND.

BY L. C. R. DUNCOMBE-JEWELL.

II.



SINCE writing the article under this title that appeared in the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE for September, I have been favoured by the Earl of Ashburnham, President of the Association of English Knights of the Order, with a copy of the *Ruolo Generale del Sov. Mil. Ordine di S. Giovanni di Gerusalemme ovvero di Malta*, or Roll of the Order for 1895—the latest issued—and also with some notes upon the conditions which aspirants for the various grades in the order are required to fulfil. I propose, therefore, to supplement very briefly my former article with the further information thus acquired.

In the first place, the *Ruolo Generale* corrects my authority¹ in regard to the Spanish Knights of the Order, who are officially described as constituting the "Lingua di Spagna (Castiglia ed Aragona)," and not merely as an Association of Knights such as is found in England. I believe, however, that in thus sanctioning the formation or restoration of a Spanish Language the Grand Magistery has been compelled to travel outside that one of its rules which forbids the existence of a Langue in a country where the Order holds no property.

The Roll contains a complete list of those Englishmen who form part of the "Associazione dei Cavalieri Britannici," and who were at the date of its publication precisely twenty-two in number. Their names and grades are as follows. Conventual Chaplains: The Most Rev. Charles Eyre, Archbishop of Glasgow, and Monsignor Patrick (Canon) Fenton, of St. Thomas's, Fulham. Chaplain of

¹ *Almanach de Gotha* for 1897, p. 1194.

Magistral Obedience: The Right Rev. James Laird Patterson, D.D., Bishop of Emmaus, Rector of St. Mary's, Chelsea. Bailiffs Grand Cross of Honour and Devotion: The Right Hon. Bertram, Earl of Ashburnham (President), and His Eminence Herbert Cardinal Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster. Knights of Honour and Devotion: Monsignor the Most Rev. the Hon. Edmund Stonor, Archbishop of Trebizond; Edward Southwell Trafford; The Right Hon. Henry, Lord North; Guiseppe Lorenzo, Marchese de Piro (of Malta); Charles Gandolfi Hornyold, Marquis Gandolfi; Robert Percy French, of Monivea, co. Galway; David L. Colthurst; Maurice O'Connor; Count de la Poer; Sir George Errington; Richard Bagot; and Ulric E. E. Charlton. Ladies decorated with the Cross of Honour and Devotion: Lady Petre, and the Countess of Granard. Knight of Magistral Grace: Joseph Monteith, of Carstairs. Donat of Devotion of the First Class: Charles Alban Buckler, Surrey Herald Extraordinary.

In addition to these there are among names of Englishmen Knights of St. John who do not belong to the Association, the following six (it may be here recorded that although the Grand Magistrery encourages Knights to join the Association they are not compelled to do so): Professed Knight of Justice: The Honourable Edward Ignatius Arundell (of Wardour). Bailiffs Grand Cross of Honour and Devotion: H.R.H. Albert Edward Prince of Wales (who shares this honour with the Tsar, the Grand Dukes Serge and Paul of Russia, the King of Portugal, and the Marquesses of Vallada and Pombal), Alfred Joseph Gandolfi Hornyold, and Lord Braye. Knight of Magistral Grace: Anthony Augustus de M. Archer. Donat of Devotion of the First Class: Edward Furse.

The points upon which Lord Ashburnham has been good enough to furnish supplementary details are six in number, and they will be found to correct in several instances information drawn from Mr. Elvin's "*Handbook of the Orders of Chivalry*," and also from the "*Ritual of Profession*" published by Sir George Bowyer, M.P., in 1858. It appears (1) that Knights of Justice are not obliged to take any vows, but they may do so if they please, after a probation of ten years. Profession, however, is required for nomination to bailiwicks and commanderies, and is therefore common in Italy and Austria, where these lucrative benefices still exist.

(2) Knights of Honour and Devotion have to furnish identically the same proofs of descent as Knights of Justice.

(3) The Grand Cross of Honour and Devotion can only be conferred by the Grand Master; not, as Mr. Elvin states, by the

Pope. Profession of the Catholic faith is required for it, but the Grand Master has, or claims to have, a dispensing power, which he has exercised in the case of the Prince of Wales and others.

(4) It is difficult, as I wrote, to see how a reigning prince or heir to a throne could tender his allegiance to the Grand Master, and it would perhaps be still more difficult for a subject of a reigning prince to do so ; but no allegiance is due to the Grand Master outside the Order. He is not a sovereign, but simply the elected chief of a sovereign order, in the sovereignty of which each member has a share.

(5) A distinction must be made between "Honorary Bailiffs and Grand Cross" and those potentates who have received the Cross of this rank, in the matter of their holding office in the Order. At the present time all the presidents of the various "Associations" (as distinguished from Grand Priories) have this rank, which may be conferred even upon one who is already a Knight of Justice, as was the case with Lord Ashburnham. In fact, the "Bailiff Grand Cross of Honour and Devotion" bears to the Venerable Bailiff-Brother (professed) the same relation as the Knight of Honour and Devotion, or the non-professed "Knight of Justice" bears to the professed Knight-Brother.

(6) Professed Knights of all ranks are still nominally bound to wear the linen cross without crown or fleurs-de-lis, but, as a matter of practice, all of them, from the Grand Master downwards, use an imitation of it in enamel.

In short, to quote Lord Ashburnham's words, "Consistency has not in modern times been the distinguishing mark of the Order. The Emperor Paul I., of Russia, a reigning sovereign, and not a Catholic, was Grand Master from 1798 to 1800."

One other point seems worthy of emphasis: namely, the widespread Hospitaller work of the Order at the present day. I mentioned the little Hospital of the Order in Bloomsbury, and reference to the *Ruolo Generale* shows that it has its counterpart in most countries where representatives of the Order are now found. In the first place, there is the General Hospice near Jerusalem. The Italian Langue, in addition to an Ambulance Association for the sick and wounded in time of war, possesses hospitals at Milan and Naples; while the German Langue has ambulance services in connection with the Grand Priory of Bohemia, the Association of Westphalian Knights, and that of Silesia, with Hospitals at Kunzendorff, Breslau, Friedland, and Schurgast. Hence the statement with which I concluded my first article may be appropriately

repeated here, and the Knights of St. John must be considered more than ever in these most modern of days "Hospitaliers, not in name only, but also in fact."



STUART PRETENDERS.

FROM

ANDREW LANG.



IR,—The "Milne Boyd Stuarts," claiming through a daughter of Charles Edward, are a new species to me. All pretenders to descent from Prince Charles are barred by his own solemn statement that, except his daughter, the Duchess of Albany, who died soon after his own decease, he never had any child—above all, no child by his wife. The document is printed in Lord Braye's papers by the Historical MSS. Commission. There was a pretender who claimed descent from the Duchess of Albany, and an uncertain "Baron Roehenstart," alleged vaguely to have been her husband.

On January 14, 1754, young Edgar informed his uncle, the Chevalier's secretary, that Miss Walkinshaw had "borne *two* children to" the Prince (Stuart MSS., Windsor). Newspapers of 1770-1780 (I have mislaid the cuttings) speak of a Chevalier Stuart, born to the Prince by a lady near Sedan, and brought to England in 1752-1754, by "Lady P—," obviously Lady Primrose, who was in France in 1752, apparently with Clementina Walkinshaw. The child was bred in the English navy, joined that of France, and the aforesaid newspapers publish a letter from an English officer, in which this "Chevalier Stuart" is said to have distinguished himself greatly. But I have never observed the faintest reference to such a child in the Prince's correspondence, where his daughter is often alluded to; while Miss Walkinshaw, in *her* epistles, only speaks of the same child. If this naval hero was really a son of Charles, Miss Walkinshaw can hardly have been the mother. The newspaper cuttings spoken of here I found in a collection of the late Robert Chambers, and copied them, but where are the copies, alas? The naval part of the story corresponds, it will be observed, with the "Sobieski-Stuart" claim, but appears much earlier—during the life of Charles Edward. Perhaps French navy lists may throw light on a Chevalier Stuart of 1770-1780.

Faithfully yours, A. LANG.

THE MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.

(Reprinted from the "Morning Post.")

HE origin of the Military Knights of Windsor can be traced back as far as the foundation of the Order of the Garter itself, with which the "Poor Knights" have always been inseparably connected. King Edward III., the illustrious hero of Crecy and Poitiers, founded the Order of the Garter "to give encouragement and reward to Military persons, descended from a series of ancestry of noble blood, to remain for ever a prize of virtue, a perpetual memorial of their family, an encomium on the glory of their own names, the increase of their honour, and a public testimony of the eminence of their deserts," while at the same time "a perpetual charity established for the subsistence of veteran Knights reduced to poverty in the wars" was one of the designs of the institution. On the foundation of the Order of the Garter each Knight Companion had the privilege of presenting or appointing a Canon of St. George's Chapel and an Alms Knight, but from thenceforward every election of an Alms Knight was to be at the disposal of the Sovereign. The Canon Residents and the Alms Knight had from the institution one shilling a day, and the Minor Canons tenpence a day, so that it was the clear intention at that time that an Alms Knight should be better provided in this world's goods than a Minor Canon of Windsor. Things remained in a very unsatisfactory state until the reign of Henry VIII., who, though not very famed for his benevolence or humanity, nevertheless commiserated the condition to which the poor veteran Knights had been brought at the hands of the Canons, and declared "that the Dean and Chapter should be no further burthened with Alms Knights, but that he would settle lands upon them for their maintenance."

It was, however, reserved for Queen Elizabeth to carry out her father's intentions. Under Letters Patent she decreed "a special foundation and continuance of 13 poor men decayed in the wars and such like service of the Realm, to be called 'Thirteen Knights of Windsor,' . . . but also have likewise by these presents expressed and declared how and in what manner the revenues and profits of certain lands, manors, and tenements of the yearly value of £600, given and assigned to the said Dean and Canons and their successors by our said dear Father, shall be bestowed and employed for the maintenance of the said 13 Poor Knights and otherwise,

according to the will and mind of our said most noble Father." From the funds thus set apart by Henry VIII. and Elizabeth the thirteen Knights of the "Royal Foundation" have existed up to the present time. Each Military Knight has free quarters in Windsor Castle and an annual income of about £100.

The Knights on the "Lower" Foundation derive their funds from a different source—viz., the bequests of private individuals, and except that they have quarters in Windsor Castle are on quite a distinct footing, and have no claim upon the funds allotted to the Knights of the Royal Foundation. It is, however, the invariable practice to fill vacancies on the Royal Foundation by the promotion of Knights of the Lower Foundation, the income of the latter being only about £50 per annum.

The Statutes governing the appointment and discipline of the Military Knights of Windsor are the same to-day as they were decreed upwards of 300 years ago by Queen Elizabeth, but of all the 25 Statutes, several of which have, owing to the altered conditions of life in the present day, necessarily fallen into disuse, one only need be quoted for our present purpose. It was the first of the Statutes of Queen Elizabeth, and remains the first now, with the wording absolutely unchanged. It runs as follows: "We do establish 13 Poor Knights, whereof one to be Governor of all the residue by such as followeth. The same 13 to be taken of gentlemen brought to necessity, such as have spent their times in the service, in the wars, garrisons, or other service of the Prince, having but little or nothing whereupon to live, to be continually chosen by us and our heirs and successors." In times past this Statute has from one point of view or another been frequently violated, and to such an extent in the reign of George II. that "they then chiefly consisted of noblemen's and gentlemen's discarded footmen, hedge ale-house keepers, and 'Cross-legged Knights,' who exhibited on a shopboard six days in the week, and were Red-Cross Knights, ornamented with the shield and escutcheon of St. George, sitting in state in their stalls in St. George's Chapel on a Sunday." However, of late years, until quite recently, as many of the existing Knights could testify, the true and evident meaning of the above-quoted Statute has been followed in making selections for these appointments, but it is difficult to understand how those responsible for the selections have lately brought themselves to reconcile the phrase, "having nothing whereupon to live," with the possession of an income larger than the usual maximum pension of the rank of the officer selected.

A MANUSCRIPT ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF HUMFREY, OF DONARD, CO. WICKLOW.

BY J. PAUL RYLANDS, F.S.A.



THE following genealogical entries relating to the Humfrey family are contained in a small volume in the possession of Captain Charles Alexander Humfrey, of Rawhenua, Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand. They were made, as the handwriting testifies, by Henry Humfrey (born 1648, died 1709), who went to Ireland as a child in the year 1655, by his son John Humfrey (born 1682, died 1743), and by John's son, Thomas Humfrey (born 1718, died 1775).

Henry Humfrey, who was born April 11, 1757, the son of Thomas named above, was the last male representative of this branch of the family. He died May 1, 1843, leaving his estates in the counties of Wicklow, King's County, Louth, and Kildare, and in the City of Dublin, to his distant kinsman, Alexander Humfrey, of Temple Street, Dublin, a son of William Humfrey, of Carlow, for life, with remainder to Alexander's younger brother, Benjamin Geale Humfrey, of Cavanacor, co. Donegal.

Alexander Humfrey is now represented by his grandson, Captain Humfrey, 92nd Highlanders (retired), the owner of the manuscript; and Benjamin Geale Humfrey is represented by his grandson, John Keys Humfrey, of Cavanacor.

At the beginning of the volume is written "Henry Humfrey, february the 21, 1671." Scribbled on flyleaves in seventeenth-century handwriting are the names "Thomas Bates, John Humphray, William Bates, John Humfrey, Francis Henry, Francis Duninge"; and on other flyleaves the following entries occur:

"1671. I came to town on moonday ffeb. ye 5th & till ye 16 being 11 days."

	ls s d
"Rcd from Capt ⁿ Peck	11 : 16 : 3.
"Rcd from Bro: Edw ^d . in p ^{te} of	
6 ^l : 11 ^s : 8 ^d . he rcd from Cap ^{tn}	01 : 15 : 4 ¹ / ₂ ."
Evans remains 4 ^l : 16 ^s : 4 ^d	

A pedigree of the Humfreys will be found in Burke's "Landed Gentry," but these entries, which have been copied *verbatim et*

THE FAMILY OF HUMFREY, OF DONARD 397

literatim from the original manuscript, are probably worthy of preservation in print, as they afford particulars not contained in the "Landed Gentry." The words printed in italics have been interlineated or added. Words within brackets are added by me.

[Page 1.]

[The entries begin in the handwriting of Henry Humfrey (born 1648, died 1709).]
1674. Aprill y^e 20th I bought my interest in Knockandarā.
1675. Nouember y^e 10 I began Houskeeping.
1675[-6]. Jan y^e 13th being Thursday I was married.
1676. Sep^t y^e 2^o. I brought my wife home.
1677. Sep^t y^e 4th being Thursday [altered to Tuesday?] Rolleston was borne about one a Clock in y^e Moring.
1679. Nouember y^e 4th being Tuesday about one a Clock in y^e moones age 11 days Morning Susana was borne.
1680-[-81]. January the 5th being Wednesday about ½ an hower past mo: age 26 days one a Clok in the morning Thomas was borne.
1681[-82]. ffeb: y^e 18 departed this life.

[Page 2.]

1682. July the 16 being Sunday John Humfrey y^e Son of Henry was moons age 22 borne about 4 of y^e clock in y^e morning.
1683[-4]. January y^e 29th being Tuesday about two in y^e morning mo: age 23 Mary was borne.
1683[-4]. ffeb. y^e 29^o departed this life at Ballyreask.
1685. June y^e 15 being Sunday about 3 in y^e morning Katherin was borne *died 2^d June 1746 at Portlemon and buried there in Com.' Westmeath* [interlineated].
1686. June y^e 13 being Sunday at one a Clok in y^e morning Rolleston was borne *Died the 28 October 1748* [interlineated].
1687. Sep: y^e 5th about ½ an hower past eight in y^e Moring Ann was borne *died y^e 4 of Novr. 1741* [interlineated].
1688. about Mich^s y^e warrs began.

[Page 3.]

1655. I Hen. Humfrey together wth my ffathers ffamely May y^e 12 tooke Ship at Whithaven & on y^e 15 landed at Ringsend.
1656. May y^e ffirst my ffather came to liue at Donard.
1648. I was borne Sep y^e 12th on a Sunday *died Julij y^e 4th 1709 & buried y^e 6th at Donard* [interlineated].
1664[-5]. Jan y^e 12 my Granmother died at Donard.

1665 [-6]. Jan y^e 16 my ffather died.

1666. 7^{br} y^e 27 my bro: Thomas died in Dublin.

1655 [*sic*]. 8ber. y^e 10. my Bro: James died at Traley in y^e County Kerry.

[Page 4.]

1691. y^e 27^o Septembr. Coll'. Rolleston died at Castletowne arra Co^m. Tiprary.

1695. y^e 21 July my Mother [in-law] Elline Rolleston died at Slanemore Co^m. Westmeath.

1692[-3]. Jan. y^e 28. my Bro. Jn^o. died in London.

1721. *Aprill y^e 21st my Mother died at Portleman in Com. Westmeath & is buried in y^e Church of Portl^m being y^e wid^w of Henry Humfrey Esq^r my Father* [in a different kind of writing and smaller, being that of John Humfrey (born 1682, died 1743)].

I : H.

[Page 5.]

[Here the handwriting of Henry Humfrey (born 1648, died 1709) continues.]

1681. May y^e 28 my Mother died at Donard.

1683[-4]. ffebruary the 21^o Rollestone Humfrey departed this life at Knockandara about 12 in y^e day on a Thursday.

1689[-90]. Jan. y^e 16^o ffrancis was Borne on a Thursday.

1691. Augst y^e 14th Henry was borne on a fryday at Hollywood about 10 in y^e morning.

1692. Decembr y^e 25 about 11 at night Arthur was borne on a Sunday *died y^e 18th June 1735 & buried at Donard* [interlineated].

1694. September y^e 14 about 12 at night Edward was borne at Hollywood on Tuesday. *11th Aprill 1763 he died & burd at Portlemon* [interlineated].

[Page 6.]

1695. Decembr y^e 21 at 2 a Clock in y^e afternoon Allexander Humfrey was borne at Slanemore on a Satterday.

And departed this life at Portleman on Mooday y^e 14. August 1699 & is Buried in Mullingare.

1705. Thomas Cumin y^e Son of Nich^s Cumin & Susana Humfrey al's Cumin his wife was born at Portleman y^e 16 March.

[Page 7.]

[Here the handwriting of John Humfrey (born 1682, died 1743) begins again.]

acc^t of my children's Age.

1712^o. Julij y^e 19^o ab^t 11 att night being Saturday I was married to Elizabeth Henthorne.

1713. June y^e 14^o Katherin Humfrey was borne about 7 a clock Moons age Sunday morning in Dublin Rollⁿ Humfrey Joⁿ Bony M^{rs} Madin & M^{rs} Johnson Gossop^e.

1714. August y^e 8th ab^t 2 a Clock on Sundaij morning Susanna Humfrey was born att Portleman in Co^m Westmeath & *Died att the Nurst [nurse] the 26th of Nov^r 1715 lies in Portleman Church [interlineated].*

1715. Henry Humfrey y^e son of John Humfrey was borne att Ballymore Eustace in Co^m Dublin being Wednesday the 7th of Septem^r ab^t 12 a clock at night, & *died y^e 18th of Aprill 1716 at Nurs is buried in Donard M^{rs} Ri^d Murphy M^r M^r [sic] Hen. Cooly & M^{rs} Burrow^e Gossope [added].*

[Page 8.]

1716. Henry Humfrey y^e second son of Joⁿ Humfrey was borne att Ballymore Eustace Wednesday y^e 26th of December 20 minutes before one in y^e morning W^m Henthorn W^m Shadw [?] & M^{rs} Wyborrow Gossops.

1717[-18]. Thomas Humfrey was born att Ballymore Eustace on Tuesday y^e 28 of January ab^t 8 of y^e clock in y^e afternoon Thom: Eaton & Capt^t Shepherdson Godfathers Mrs. Eastwick Godmother & *died April the 9th 1775 buried in Donard [interlineated].*

1719. Elizabeth Humfrey was born Sunday y^e 9th of August halfe an hour after Two in y^e morning M^r Ri^d Hunter M^{rs} Cowly & M^{rs} Elin^r Rolleston Gossops.

[Page 9.]

1726. my Bro^r in Law W^m Henthorne died att Chester y^e 24 of Septem^r & is buried in S^t Michaels Church in Chester.

1727. Herbert W^m Humfrey was born att Donode [sic] Tuesday y^e 3^d of September 40 minutes past 4 of y^e clock in y^e morning M^r Amb: Keen M^r Joseph Harrison & M^{rs} Humfrey of Donard Gossope [added].

1735. y^e 18th of June bro^r Arthur died at Tinijhely & is buried at Donard.

[Page 10.]

y^e 20th of Jan^{ry} 1738[-9] Catherin Humfrey died at Portloman in
Coim Westmeath at bro^r frank^e.

August y^e 17th day 1739 my wife died & is buried at Donard.

y^e 12th of March 1741[-2] my bro^r Harry Humfrey died at Rathdrum
is buried in Donard.

[Page 11.]

[The next entry is in the writing of Henry Humfrey (born 1716,
died 1753), elder son of John.]

June y^e 9th 1743 My Father John Humfrey Died & is buried att
Donard.

un : Roll : Humfrey died 23^d Octobr 1748 [interlineated].

H : H :

[Here the writing of Thomas Humfrey (born 1718, died 1775)
begins.]

third may 1755 my Bro^r Henry died in Dublin suddenly and is
buried at Donard unmarried.

17th ffeb^{ry} 1758 my Bro^r Herbert W^m Humfrey died in the City of
Chester & is buried in M^{rs} Allen's Tomb unmarried.

1753. 27th ffebruary Thomas Humfrey was married to Elizth
Stewarton Dublin Bowe street.

[Page 12.]

Sunday the 30th Decembr 1753 My Bro^{ths} eldest son Henry Roll
[Rolleston?] Humfrey was born and since dead friday
being 11th Aprill 1757 my son Henry Humfrey was born
on Arran Quay Dublin Coun^r Humfrey Hill Mathewes and
my Sister Elizth being sponsors.

Thomas Humfrey was born wednesday the 31st may 1758 was
Batized 10th Augst following M^{rs} Carter Tho^s Roche Esq^r
and Edw^d Humfrey (Jos. Carter haveing stood for him)
being sponsors.

1760. 28th 7^{br} he Died and bur^d in St Pauls Dublin.

[Page 13.]

11th September 1765 Early in y^e morning being wednesday Eliza-
beth Humfrey was born on aron Quay second October
1722 Katherine Humfrey was seven weeks old M^{rs} Nugent
M^{rs} Darcy & Tony ffox being sponsors.

THE PURCHASE OF SNITTERFIELD.

THE MAYOWE TRANSFER.

(Transcribed from the Records of Stratford-on-Avon.)

BY C. C. STOPES.



AS the deed of conveyance of the premises at Snitterfield from Mayowe to Arden has been often referred to, occasionally quoted, but never, so far as I know, printed *in extenso*, I should like to present the copy to the readers of THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE. It may save trouble to future investigators, and help to clear up the connection between the Shakespeares and the Ardens. It certainly strengthens very much Mary Arden's claim to connection with the Ardens of Park Hall to find her grandfather thus associated with the father of the man to whose care young Edward Arden, of Park Hall, was committed, and whose daughter he afterwards married.

Deed of Conveyance of Premises at Snytterfield.

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Johannes Mayowe de Snytterfeld dedi, concessi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi, Roberto Throkmerton Armigero, Thome Trussell de Billesley, Rogero Reynolds de Henley in Arden, Willelmo Wodde de Wodhouse, Thome Arderne de Wylmecote, et Roberto Arderne filio eiusdem Thome Arderne, unum mesuagium cum suis pertinenciis in Snytterfield predicta, una cum omnibus et singulis terris toftis, croftis, pratis, pascuis et pasturis eidem mesuagio spectantibus sive pertinentibus in villa et in campis de Snytterfeld predicta cum omnibus suis pertinenciis; quod quidem mesuagium predictum quondam fuit Willelmi Mayowe et postea Johannis Mayowe et situatum est inter terram Johannis Palmer ex parte una et quandam venellam ibidem vocatam Mezellane ex parte altera in latitudine et extendit se in longitudine a via Regia ibidem usque ad quandam Rivulum, secundum metas et divisas ibidem factas. Habendum et tenendum predictum mesuagium cum omnibus et singulis terris Toftis, Croftis, pratis, pascuis, et pasturis predictis, ac omnibus suis pertinenciis prefatis Roberto Throkmerton, Thome Trussell, Rogero Reynolde, Willelmo Wodde, Thome Arderne et Roberto Ardern heredibus et assignatis suis de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta imperpetuum. Et ego vero predictus Johannes Mayowe et heredes mei mesuagium pre-

dictum cum omnibus et singulis terris Toftis Croftis, pratis, pascuis et pasturis supradictis ac omnibus suis pertinenciis prefatis Roberto Throckmerton, Thome Trussell, Rogero Reynolds, Willelmo Wodde, Thome Arderne et Roberto Arderne heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes Warrantizabimus et defendemus imperpetuum.

Et insuper sciatis me prefatum Johannem Mayowe assignasse, constituisse et in loco meo posuisse dilectos michi in Christo Thomam Clopton de Snytterfield predicta gentilman et Johannem Porter de Ardern meos veros et legitimos Attornatos conjunctim et divisim ad intrandum vice et nomine meo in predictum mesuagium cum omnibus et singulis premissis et pertinenciis suis quibuscunque et ad plenam et pacificam seisinam pro me ac vice et nomine meo inde capiendam et postquam hujusmodi seisina dicta capta fuerit ad deliberandam pro me ac vice et nomine meo prefatis Roberto Throckmerton, Thome Trussell, Rogero Reynolds, Willelmo Wodde, Thome Arderne et Roberto Arderne plenam et pacificam possessionem et seisinam de et in eodem mesuagio ac omnibus et singulis premissis, secundum vim, formam et effectum huius presentis carte mee. In cuius rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee et scripto meo sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Johanne Wagstaffe de Aston Cauntelowe Roberto Porter of Snytterfield predicta Ricardo Russheby de eadem, Ricardo Atkyns de Wylmecote predicta, Johanne Alcockes de Newenham et aliis. Datum apud Snytterfield predictam die lune proximo post festum invencionis Sancte Crucis Anno Regni Regis Henrici Septimi post conquestum Sexto decimo.



LANE OF BENTLEY (NOW OF KINGS BROMLEY), CO. STAFFORD (*continued*).

By H. MURRAY LANE (*Chester Herald*).



JOHN LANE, Esq., the eldest son and heir of the last Lane of Bentley, took his degree of M.A. at Cambridge, where he became a Fellow of his College (Queens). As has been stated, he adopted the Law as his profession, and was called to the Bar. After succeeding to the estate of King's Bromley in Staffordshire, he was made a Deputy-Lieutenant of that county, and became High Steward of the town of Burton-upon-Trent. On January 20, 1800, he married Sarah,

only surviving daughter of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Wyle Cop, co. Salop, and widow of Thomas Amler, Esq., of Ford Hall, in the same county. By her first marriage this lady had an only daughter, Frances, who married in 1811 William Edward Pretymen Tomline, Esq., eldest son of the Right Rev. George Pretymen Tomline, Lord Bishop of Winchester (formerly Bishop of Lincoln and Dean of St. Paul's) and Prelate of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. By him she was mother of Colonel George Tomline, of Orwell Park, co. Suffolk, and Riby Grove, co. Lincoln, who died, *s.p.*, August, 1889.

Mr. and Mrs. Lane had two sons, viz.: John Newton Lane, born at Aston Hall, co. Warwick, December 4, 1800, and Thomas Leveson Lane, born September 28, 1802. Mr. Lane, of Kings Bromley, died December 21, 1824, his widow surviving him until April 1, 1855. The eldest son succeeded his father in the estate at Kings Bromley. His brother (who graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge) took holy orders, and became Vicar of Baswick, co. Stafford, and of Wasperton, co. Warwick. He died unmarried October 8, 1883.

JOHN NEWTON LANE, Esq., of Kings Bromley, married January 8, 1828, the Hon. Agnes Bagot, second daughter of William, 2nd Lord Bagot, by the Lady Louisa Legge, his wife, daughter of George, 3rd Earl of Dartmouth, K.G. This marriage brought a royal descent into the Lane family from King Henry VII.—Lady Bagot's mother, Frances, Countess of Dartmouth, being granddaughter of Charles (the Proud), Duke of Somerset, K.G., who was lineally descended from Lady Catherine Grey, sister of the hapless Lady Jane Dudley (the nine days' Queen of England), and granddaughter of Princess Mary, Queen of France and Duchess of Suffolk, third daughter of King Henry VII. This is the nearest approach in consanguinity to the English Crown which can be made by any person not descended from George I., Charles I., or James I., and the descendants of those three monarchs are, as is well known, either members of the reigning royal house in England or of the continental royal or quasi-royal families of Europe.

By this lady (who died November 4, 1885) Mr. Lane had ten sons and four daughters, viz.:

1. John Henry Bagot Lane, born February 24, 1829, of whom more hereafter.
2. Albert William Lane, born April 12, 1830; died January 7, 1831.
3. SIDNEY LEVESON LANE, Esq., of Baldersby Park and

Wykeham Abbey, co. York; J.P. and D.L.; sometime Captain 1st Staffordshire Militia; born April 13, 1831. He married January 6, 1863, his cousin, Mary Isabel, Vicountess Downe, fourth and youngest daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. Richard Bagot, D.D., Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells (by Lady Harriet Villiers, his wife, seventh and youngest daughter of George Bussey, 4th Earl of Jersey), and widow of William Henry Dawnay, Viscount Downe, who died January 26, 1857. By her first marriage Viscountess Downe is mother of the present Viscount, whose wife, Lady Cecilia Molyneux, daughter of the Earl of Sefton, K.G., is Lady-in-Waiting to the Queen. This was the third time a Lane had married a Bagot, Mr. Sidney Lane's mother having been a Bagot, and Mr. Lane of Bentley, the father of Colonel Lane and Jane Lady Fisher, having married Anne, daughter of Walter Bagot, of Blithfield, Esq., from whom William, second Lord Bagot, and his brother, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, were lineally descended.¹ Mr. Sidney Lane has had one son and one daughter, viz.: Sidney Ernald Ralph Lane, sometime Captain 3rd Battalion Princess of Wales's Yorkshire Regiment, born November 14, 1863; and Beatrice Mary, married at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, October 24, 1891, to Walter Richard Shaw-Stewart, Esq., sometime Captain 4th Battalion Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders; 3rd son of Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart, Bart., of Greenock, co. Renfrew, by the Lady Octavia Grosvenor, his wife, eighth daughter of Richard, Marquess of Westminster, K.G. He was born June 27, 1861. They have two sons, viz.: 1. Walter Guy Shaw-Stewart, born August 10, 1892, and 2. Niel Shaw Stewart, born July 7, 1894.

4. William Lane, born February 14, and died April 15, 1832.

5. Cecil Newton Lane, of Whiston Hall, co. Salop, J.P.; sometime Colonel 1st Staffordshire Militia; Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of SS. Michael and George; born May 27, 1833. He was for some years her Majesty's Resident in the island of Cephalonia. He married, December 12, 1876, Adela Mary, fourth and youngest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Bertie, Rector of Albury, co. Oxon, and Wytham, co. Berks, by the Lady Georgina Anne Emily Kerr, his wife, second daughter of Charlotte, Countess of Antrim, and Admiral Lord Mark Kerr, third

¹ An elder brother of the Bishop of Bath and Wells was the Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., sometime Governor-General of Canada, who married Lady Mary Wellesley, daughter of William, fourth Earl of Mornington, and niece of Arthur, first Duke of Wellington, K.G.

son of William John, 5th Marquess of Lothian, K.T. Colonel Cecil Newton Lane died March 29, 1897, having had three sons and one daughter, viz.: 1. Newton Frederick Seymour Lane, born April 15, 1879. 2. Percy Ernald Lane, born January 15, 1881. 3. John Ronald Lane, born December 31, 1884. 1. Georgina Agnes Jane, born January 13, 1882.

6. Greville Charles Lane, sometime Captain Rifle Brigade; born November 4, 1834; died unmarried December 1, 1878.

7. Venerable ERNALD LANE, Archdeacon of Stoke-upon-Trent and Rector of Leigh, co. Stafford; born March 3, 1836; married, July 1, 1879, Evelyn Adelaide, eldest daughter of John William Philips, Esq., of Heybridge, co. Staff., by Adelaide Louisa, second daughter of Sir Edward Manningham Buller, of Dilhorn Hall, co. Stafford, Bart. The Archdeacon has had one son and two daughters, viz.: 1. Geoffrey Ernald William Lane, born June 10, 1881. 1. Beatrice Mary Adelaide Jane, born March 25, 1880, and died May 23, 1881. 2. Marjorie Agnes Jane, born December 13, 1886.

8. Arthur Louis Lane, born July 18, 1840; died March 3, 1846.

9. Edward Alfred Reginald Lane, born August 12, 1841; died September 29, 1854.

10. Colonel RONALD BERTRAM LANE, Rifle Brigade, Assistant Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief; sometime A.D.C. to Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge and H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught; Extra Equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught; born February 19, 1847; married at St. James's, Piccadilly, April 11, 1893, Augusta Sarah, third daughter of John A. Beaumont, Esq., of Wimbledon Park, co. Surrey. Colonel Ronald Lane served with distinction in the Zulu campaign when he was A.D.C. to General Newdegate, and was the last English officer (save Lieutenant Carey) who spoke with the lamented Prince Imperial. He has one son, George Ronald Lane (to whom H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge stood sponsor), born February 27, 1894.

The daughters of John Newton Lane, Esq., and the Hon. Mrs. Lane were:

1. Agnes Louisa, born June 14, and died June 15, 1842.

2. Alice Frances Jane, born May 14, 1844; died February 17, 1846.

3. Edith Emmeline Mary, born January 23, 1846; married August 25, 1868, the Right Hon. Walter Henry James, Lord

Northbourne (then eldest son of Sir Walter James, Bart.), of Betteshanger, co. Kent, who was born March 25, 1846, by whom she had four sons and one daughter.

4. Isabel Emma Beatrice, born June 14, 1849; married April 11, 1872, to Percy Brodrick Bernard, Esq., eldest son of the Hon. and Right Rev. Charles Brodrick Bernard, Lord Bishop of Tuam (second son of James, 2nd Earl of Bandon), by the Hon. Jane Grace Dorothy Evans Freke, sister of George Patrick, Lord Carbery. Mrs. Percy Bernard died May 1, 1876, leaving an only son, Ronald Percy Boyle Bernard, born March 18, 1875. Mr. Percy Bernard (who served as private secretary to the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., and the Duke of Marlborough, K.G., when respectively Lords-Lieutenant of Ireland) married secondly, February 6, 1880, Mary Lissey, only sister and heir of John Thomas Macan Kirwan, Esq., of Castle Hacket, co. Galway, by whom he has two sons and two daughters.

Mr. Lane (the last) of Bentley, who died in 1782, by Sarah Fowler, his wife, had, as has been already mentioned, three daughters. These were: 1. Sarah, born November 2, 1750, and buried at Tettenhall May 16, 1751; 2. Maria, born January 29, 1757; and 3. Sarah, born March 30, 1759, who was buried at Tettenhall May 31, 1760. The only surviving daughter, Maria, married, April 28, 1788, the Rev. John Lucy, of Charlecote Park, co. Warwick,¹ who died January 12, 1823. Mrs. Lucy died November 4, 1843, leaving two surviving sons, viz.: 1, George, who succeeded his father in the estate at Charlecote; and 2, Rev. John Lucy, J.P., born August 19, 1790, who became Rector of Hampton Lucy and Vicar of Charlecote, co. Warwick, and died unmarried October 14, 1874. The eldest son, George Lucy, Esq. (who was born June 8, 1789), married, December 2, 1823, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Williams, of Bodelwyddan, Bart., by whom he had five sons and two daughters. Mr. Lucy died June 30, 1845, his widow surviving him until March 15, 1890. His eldest son, William Fulke Lucy, of Charlecote, died unmarried July 1, 1848, and was succeeded in the estate by his next brother, Henry Spencer Lucy, Esq., who married, July 5, 1865, Christina, eldest daughter of Alexander Campbell, Esq., of Monzie, co. Perth. He died

¹ Lineally descended from Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote, M.P., who prosecuted William Shakespeare, the famous poet, for deer-stealing in Charlecote Park, and was immortalized by him as *Justice Shallow* in the "Merry Wives of Windsor."

November 6, 1890, leaving three daughters and co-heirs, the eldest of whom is the present Mrs. Ramsay-Fairfax-Lucy, of Charlecote Park.¹

(*To be continued.*)



THE HISTORY OF OSWESTRY PARISH CHURCH.



T a meeting of the Oswestry Museum Society recently held, Mr. W. H. Spaul, diocesan architect, read a paper on the history of Oswestry Parish Church. Mr. Spaul's paper was as follows: "Blanc or White Minster has by some been thought to be Whittington, or perhaps Whitchurch, some eighteen miles away, and not Oswestry, as has hitherto been supposed. That the Fitz-Alans, lords of Arundel, were the lords of Oswestry, is an established fact, and by deed of gift, dated April 6, 1271, made by John, son of Alan, Lord of Arundel, at his castle of the White Monastery, lands in the neighbouring parish of St. Martin's were given to Ainan, Bishop of St. Asaph, and his successors for ever, they paying him a pair of gilt spurs on the feast of St. John the Baptist at Oswestry Castle in lieu of service. That the castle here referred to as the Castle of the White Monastery cannot be Whittington is certain, as at that time the Fitz-Warins were lords of Whittington. For many years previously to the restoration in 1874, a popular fallacy

¹ The writer has often been asked if the family of Lane of Badgemore, co. Oxford (now of Glenden, co. Dorset), was not a branch of his own family; viz., of the Lanes of Bentley, and he has had to explain that they are perfectly distinct and separate families, the Lanes of Badgemore neither bearing the same arms nor deriving from the same ancestors. But, curiously enough, the future head of the Badgemore (or, rather, Glenden) family, through his mother, the first wife of General Charles Powlett Lane, is, of course, related to the Lanes of Kings Bromley, and is as much descended from the Colonel of famous memory as if he were a Lane of Bentley himself. She was Caroline, second and youngest daughter of George Lucy, Esq., of Charlecote, the descent being as follows: (1) Colonel John Lane of Bentley, died 1667.—(2) Captain Thomas Lane of Bentley, died 1715.—(3) John Lane, Esq., of Bentley, died 1748.—(4) Thomas Lane, Esq., of Bentley, died 1775.—(5) John Lane, Esq., of Bentley, died 1782.—(6) Maria Lane, Mrs. Lucy of Charlecote, died 1843.—(7) George Lucy, Esq., of Charlecote, died 1845.—(8) Caroline Lucy, Mrs. Powlett Lane, died 1864.—(9) Aymer Powlett Lane, Esq., born 1860.

prevailed that the parish church of Oswestry was dedicated to St. Mary, a fallacy which no doubt originated from the inscription on the Yale monument at the north-west corner of the church, now nearly obliterated, which was as follows: 'In memory of Hugh Yale, alderman of this town, and Dorothy, his wife, daughter of Roger Roden, Esq., of Burton, in the county of Denbigh, whose bodies are interred within ye chancel of this church, commonly called St. Mary's before its demolition in the late wars, anno 1616. They gave to the poor of this town the yearly interest and benefice of one hundred pounds to continue for ever, besides other good acts of charity.' Beneath was this inscription: 'Underneath are interred the remains of Margaret, the wife of David Yale, Esq., daughter and heiress of Edward Morris, of Cae Mor, gent. She departed this life the 20th day of December, 1754, aged 66. Also lye the remains of David Yale, Esq., who dy'd January 29, 1763, aged 81. This was erected by her son, John Yale, of Plas yn Yale, clerk.' That it was a lady chapel that was referred to in this inscription, and not the whole church, and that there were other chapels with altars in the church, is made plain by the following extracts from the wills of Meryge ap William and Robert ap Howell; the will of Meryge ap William, of Oswestry, is preserved in a MS. book at the Bishop's Palace, at St. Asaph, and after commending his soul to God, the testator 'leaves his bodie to be buried in the parische church of Oswester. To the high alter ther for my forgotten tythes and oblacions xii'd.' This shows that there was a high altar, as distinguished from other altars. The will of Robert ap Howell, of the town of Oswestry, draper, dated August 18, 1541, who built the beautiful old half-timbered house of 'Parke,' now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. Wynne Corrie, directs his 'bodie to be buryed in our Lady Chappell w'tin the parischye church of Oswestrie. Item my will is that my executor doe bestowe after my decease a lode of leade towards the coveringe of the roffe of thaltaries of the Rode and Saint Katherin within the paryshe church of Oswestrie aforesaide, and the same to be deliveride at the tyme the forsaide Roffe be reddye builde to receve coveringe.' I think this is conclusive that the Lady Chapel was in one of the chancels, and that there was a restoration or rebuilding of the other parts of the church about this time, and that the altar of St. Katherine was somewhere near the altar of the Rood. That Christianity was firmly planted amongst the British in this neighbourhood during the second century, and that a church with a band of clergy existed in this important neighbourhood, the outlet for a

large district of Wales, there can be little doubt. Unfortunately, there is no record or remains of this early church, which can hardly be wondered at, as Oswestry stands on the debatable land, and was the constant scene of war from the earliest times. During the fifth century the monastic system largely prevailed throughout Wales, and that it existed in this neighbourhood is evidenced by the monastery of Bangor Isycoed, about fourteen miles from Oswestry. St. Finnian, the founder of the monastery of Clonard, in Meath, was trained amongst the British, and he went forth with his twelve apostles to Christianize the land, and, in the end, not only sent out missionaries to the Northern parts of these islands, but also to parts of the continent of Europe. We are told that one of them, the Bishop of Glasgow, Kentigern by name, passed through the whole of Cambria, bearing the Gospel to the unconverted parts of Wales. It is supposed by some that the site of the original church at Oswestry was at Llanforda (the church on the Morda), some mile and a half distant in the valley of the Morda, sheltered amongst the woods and rocks of the hills. In the seventh century, Oswald, to whom the present church is dedicated, was educated and trained in the Christian faith, and baptized by the monks of Iona, amongst whom he sought refuge on the defeat and death of his father, Ethelfrid, who destroyed the monks at Bangor Isycoed. About 642 Oswald fought a battle against Penda, it is supposed in Maesyllan, a field hard by this church, where he fell, and, it is thought, was crucified by Penda. At any rate, it is said by some that many years after, Oswy, his brother, had his remains taken down from the trees where Penda had fixed them, and had them buried. Bede says: 'The King who had killed Oswald commanded his head and hands, together with his arms, to be cut off his body, and set upon stakes; but Oswy, his brother and successor, coming with an army a year after, took them away, and buried the head in the cemetery of the Church of Lindisfarne, and the hands with the arms, in the royal city of Bamborough; and Osthryda, Queen of the Mercians, daughter of Oswy, had his bones collected' (I suppose, that is, the remainder of his body) 'and taken to the monastery of Bardney (Beardanan) in Lincolnshire.' All in Oswestry know the legend of Oswald's Well, situate about two hundred yards from the church, in the grounds of the present Grammar School—how a crow that was flying away with Oswald's head, dropped it, and immediately a well of water sprang up, which is reputed to give relief to those suffering from bad eyes, if used early in the morning. Doubtless the Christian monks raised a new church as near as practicable to

the spot on which the Cross of Oswald and the former church stood. The Welsh name of the town to this day is Croesoswallt, or the Cross of Oswald. The church at this time would be in connection with the old Celtic Church, the original of our present Church of England, which then, as now, differed from the Church of Rome in many of its customs and traditions, professing 'nought but the doctrines of the evangelists and apostles.' At that time, also, Easter was observed by the Celtic Church at a different time from the Church of Rome. From 775 to 780, in the time of Offa, when this district was taken by him from the British, the Church must have again suffered much spoliation. Then, all records of the church seem to have been lost, till the eleventh century, when we find a grant of the tithes appertaining to the church of St. Oswald to the monastery of St. Peter's, Shrewsbury, in 1086, by Warren, lieutenant of Earl Roger of Montgomery, and the first definite mention of the church being dedicated to St. Oswald was in 1086. The church seems to have been next known as Blanc, or White Minster, or the church of Album Monasterium, and Baldwyn, Archbishop of Canterbury, when the guest of Fitz-Alan at the castle, preached in it, advocating the intending crusade. In 1190 the church, with its chapels and tithes, was confirmed to the Shrewsbury monks, and the Bishop got the chapter at St. Asaph to confirm this in 1222. During the troublous times, when John and his barons were disputing and fighting, Oswestry seems to have been burned by John, and we may be sure that his hired soldiery would not spare the sacred buildings. From the foundation charter of St. John's Hospital, 1200 to 1210, and from the claim of Madog ap Griffydd, 1217, we learn that at that time the church had followed the ordinary rule of all early foundations, and was collegiate. In 1220 a vicarage was ordained, Philip Fitz-Leofth was appointed, and provision was made that the services of the church should be performed by the Vicar and two chaplains. During the troublous part of the reign of Henry III., about 1263, Oswestry was again burnt and plundered by Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, who no doubt demolished the church; but it is just possible that the north-west corner of the tower and the piece of the nave wall adjoining, is a part of the church that then stood, the masonry, the small window, with the thickness of the wall, all inclining one to that opinion. Whilst referring to this part of the church, I would point out that the doorway into the tower, the date of which has been the subject of some little controversy before the church was restored in 1873, when the architect caused a cyma recta to be worked on the edge

of the stones of the arch as now seen, completely altering the character of the doorway. Whilst speaking of the tower, the window on the west side is undoubtedly the oldest, and would be about the thirteenth century, and it is noteworthy that the loopholes in the staircase leading to the top of the tower are of the same character and detail, as those found in Carnarvon Castle, the building of which was commenced in 1283, and completed in 1322. In 1277 Edward I. surrounded the town of Oswestry with walls, and in August, 1284, Bishop Ainan and his clergy assembled here to receive Peckham, Archbishop of Canterbury, who commenced in this church his visitation of the diocese of St. Asaph. It might be supposed that Church life was stirred by this event, and the church was restored. The north chancel, the windows of which were, according to the records, faithfully renewed early in the present century, would be the style of architecture of that period or a little later. In the beginning of the fourteenth century, Richard II. seems to have visited the town; and the Dukes of Hereford and Norfolk about 1400. Owen Glyndwr attacked and burned the town, and in 1403 assembled his forces to join Lord Percy Hotspur in his rebellion. Most probably the church again suffered, and when peace was established, the inhabitants set to work again to restore the church, the chancel columns, arches and window being of the fifteenth or sixteenth century work. The White Monastery in the middle of the fifteenth century is described by a Welsh poet, Gutto Glyn, as being on the south side of the town; he speaks of the church as being adorned with rich chalices, a well-toned organ, and bells, and then says, 'There is no better choir, none in which correctness of singing is greater, or the vestments more suitable, from it to Canterbury, nor do I know any convent for monks superior to White Minster.' About six years ago a north transept was added to the church, and was justified by the assertion that one previously existed. When the works were being carried out, remains of shafts and mouldings to the jambs of an arch were found extending northward on the east side of the gable, then standing in a line with the north wall of the north aisle of the church. But I am of opinion no transept ever stood there before, and that the remains found were part of a cloister extending from the church northwards, and this opinion is confirmed by Leland, who visited the town in 1540, and who says that of the monastery the cloisters alone were left in the memory of persons then living. Pennant assumes that the church was destroyed in 1616, and the inscription on the Yale monument speaks of the chancel of this church, com-

monly called St. Mary's, before its demolition in the late wars, anno 1616. What this demolition was it is difficult to say, but the windows in the north aisle might have been erected about this date, or they may have for their domestic character been re-used, after having been originally used in some of the monastic buildings. The Church suffered again during the Civil Wars, for the Royalists (according to Gough), who garrisoned the town for the King, lest the enemy should make use of the tower of the church to command the walls of the town, pulled down the upper parts of it, leaving the part where the bells hung. But the terrier of 1685 says, 'levelling it with the church,' and also destroyed the middle part of the building, leaving the east end standing. The lych-gate bears the date 1631. The old font bears the date 1662, and was given by Lloyd, the governor, whose arms it bears. Over the exterior door of the tower is the date 1692, indicating that as the date at which it was made. In 1664 much was done in rebuilding the church, when the tower was repaired, and the upper part rebuilt. The date on the old altar now used in the Welsh Church is 1672, and the registers commence in 1558. In 1559 and 1585 reference is made in them to the plague. William Morgan, Bishop of Llandaff, the famous translator of the Bible into Welsh, was Vicar of this church, and he was also at one time Vicar of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant."



HEPBURN OF AULDHAMSTOCKS.

BY COLONEL HON. ROBERT BOYLE.



THE family of Hepburn concerning which an inquiry was published in the July number, was known as Hepburne of Auldhamstocks until towards the close of the seventeenth century, when their different properties were united and erected into the Barony of Blackcastle. No pedigree of the family is to be found in any publication. The following account of it is believed to be substantially correct.

George Hepburne, third son of Sir Adam Hepburne, of Hales, and brother of Patrick, created Lord Hales in 1456-57, was the founder of the family of Hepburn, of Whitsome, in the Sherifffdom of Berwick, and Riccartoun, Sherifffdom of Mid-Lothian. His descendant, Alexander Hepburne, usually styled of Riccartoun,

was Admiral Depute of Scotland in 1544. He seems to have owned great part of the parish of Auldhamstocks. He married Marioun Hay, and one of his younger sons was,

I. Mr. Thomas Hepburne, of Auldhamstocks, who possibly received the property from his father as his provision. It is said that there are charters of these lands in the Laing Collection, of which a calendar, now in preparation, will, it is hoped, be issued to subscribers about the end of this year; and these documents may possibly throw light on the tenure and progress of the lands.

This Mr. Thomas was an eminent man in his day. Besides owning the lands of Auldhamstocks, or some of them, he was also parson and minister of the parish of the same name from 1562 to 1576. He was "chosen and admittit be the Queen's Majestie to the office of Maister of Requestis, and gaif his ayth for due using and administratioun thairof, 17th May, 1567" (Register of Privy Council, vol. i., p. 510). He it was that was entrusted with the conveyance to a place of safety of the casket containing Queen Mary's famous letters, and from whom it was taken by force. In 1576 he was severely reprimanded and suspended from his ministerial charge by the General Assembly, apparently in consequence of his attachment to the cause of his royal mistress; but he was restored in 1580, and held the charge till his death. He was doubtless a close adherent of his kinsman and chief, James, Earl of Bothwell and Duke of Orkney; but two of his sons, George and another, seem to have been afterwards mixed up with the schemes of Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, for on April 3, 1592, they were summoned for treason along with "Margaret Dowglas, Countesse of bothuill, and Francis sumtyme Erle bothuill, her spous" (Acta Parl. Scot., vol. iii., p. 527). Mr. Thomas married Margaret Sinclair, who survived him. He died June 7, 1585. His testament, which proves his parentage, was confirmed in the Commissariat of Edinburgh, July 14, 1586. He was succeeded by his son,

II. Mr. Thomas Hepburne, of Auldhamstocks, a minister of the Church of Scotland, who had charge of Auldcamus until his father's death, when he was transferred, and thereafter he is styled "Parson of Auldhamstocks." He acquired the lands of Wollines in the barony of Auldhamstocks from his cousin, Patrick Hepburne, of Riccartoun, in 1602 (Secretary's Register, vol. ii., fol. 4). He married Margaret Hepburne, said by the late Mr. Alexander Sinclair, in a MS. note, to have been a daughter of Hepburne of Nunraw (*i.e.*, of Beinstoun, or "Whitecastell"), but no confirmation of this statement has been observed in the records. Mr. Thomas died *ante*

April 9, 1629, and was succeeded in the lands of Auldhamstocks, etc., by his son,

III. Mr. Francis Hepburne, minister of Lennell, and afterwards of Coldstream, who in 1628 alienated the lands of Wollines and others, with consent of his spouse and his father and mother, in favour of his uncle, Patrick Hepburne, apothecary, and Janet Naper, or Napier, his spouse (Particular Register of Sasines, Edinburgh, etc., vol. xiii., fol. 259). He married Issobell Cockburn, possibly a daughter of Mr. Samuel Cockburn, of Temple, by Elizabeth Douglas, a daughter of Whittinghame, and was succeeded in his lands by his son,

IV. Mr. Thomas Hepburne, who, like his grandfather and great-grandfather, was parson and minister of Auldhamstocks, to which charge he was transferred from Lennell, and admitted September 22, 1642. The lands of Wollines and others were retroceded to him by Patrick Hepburne, apothecary, burgess of Edinburgh (probably his first cousin), and he had sasine thereof on January 17, registered January 20, 1648 (General Register of Sasines, vol. lviii., fol. 10). He also acquired the lands of Dods, Burnegreen, and pertinents, lying in the barony of Thorntoun and parish of Innerwick, from William Ruthven, of Dunglas, and had sasine thereof dated June 9, registered June 26, 1656 (*Ibid.*, N. S., vol. ii., fol. 215). A curious declaration by John, Earl of Tweeddale, in favour of Mr. Thomas Hepburne, Persone of Auldhamstocks, dated June 30, 1663, is registered on the third day of the next month of July in the General Register of Sasines, N.S., vol. vi., fol. 307. The Earl, who seems to have been superior of some of the lands in question, declares for eschewing of any question or debate that may arise, that "we are content that the garden and yeard dykes in the toun of Oldhamstockis, built be the said Mr. Thomas Hepburne, shall stand as the samen are now built, unquestioned and unquarrelled." Mr. Thomas married Margaret Paterson, who survived him. She was probably daughter of Mr. John Paterson (son of — Paterson, of Dalkeith, by — Alexander, sister of William, first Earl of Stirling), and Margaret Murray (daughter of Mr. Anthony Murray, by Margaret Murray, niece to Ochertyre). By her Mr. Thomas had one son, Patrick, and eight daughters, but only four daughters survived him. He died May 9, 1671, aged about fifty-five years.

V. The four surviving daughters, Barbara, Margaret, Anna, and Isobel, were served heirs portioners to their father, and heirs portioners of provision to their brother Patrick on May 8, 1672. (Retours.)

Barbara, the eldest, was married to Thomas Murray, advocate, afterwards Sir Thomas Murray of Glendoick, Bart., one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Lord Clerk Register, who was son of Mr. Thomas Murray, advocate, and grandson of Sir John Murray, of Reidhouse. The second daughter, Margaret, was married to Patrick Hepburn, apothecary, burgess of Edinburgh, who seems to have been her father's first cousin, and who was afterwards knighted, and had a charter under the great seal of the family estates erected into the barony of Blackcastle. The old house of Dods was thereafter called Blackcastle. The third daughter, Anna, was married, contract dated April 24, 1678, to James Murray, of Philiphauch.

The four sisters executed on January 10, 1673, a deed of tailzie of all their lands, which sets forth that their father had been desirous that one of his daughters should be married to Patrick Hepburn, Apothecary, and, accordingly, this alliance had been contracted after his death; and they entailed the lands on the heirs male of the marriage, with remainder to the heirs female in succession, and the heirs of their bodies, whom failing, to the heirs whatsoever of umquhile Mr. Thomas, their father (Register of Tailzies, vol. ii., fol. 125). But there was no surviving issue of the marriage between Sir Patrick and Margaret, and accordingly on the death of the latter the estates devolved on

VI. Sir John Hepburn, *alias* Murray, second Bart., eldest lawful son of the deceased Sir Thomas Murray, of Glendoick, Bart., and Barbara Hepburne, who had sasine accordingly, proceeding on precept of Clare Constat from Chancery, on May 4, registered June 29, 1704 (Particular Register of Sasines, Edinburgh, etc., vol. lxviii., fol. 122). He had a sister, Amelia, married to Alexander Belshes (a younger son of John Belshes, of Tofts,) who acquired the estate of Invermay, Sheriffdom of Perth. Sir John died *ante* November 10, 1714, when his son,

VII. Sir Patrick Murray Hepburn, third Bart., had sasine of the lands and barony of Blackcastle and pertinents, registered November 19, 1714, proceeding on precept of Clare Constat from Chancery (General Register of Sasines, vol. cvi., fol. 282).

Down to this point the pedigree is proved from the Records, but the succeeding portion is taken from sources which, though authoritative, are not entitled to implicit acceptance.

Sir Patrick Murray Hepburn, who was designate of Balmanno and Blackcastle, was succeeded by his son,

VIII. Sir Alexander Hepburn Murray, of Balmanno and Blackcastle, fourth Bart., who died *s.p.*, and was succeeded by his sister,

VIII. Mary Hepburn Murray, who was married to her second cousin, Colonel John Belshes (grandson of Alexander Belshes, of Invermay, and Amelia Hepburn Murray mentioned above), who took the name and arms of Hepburn *jure uxoris*. She was succeeded by her son,

IX. Alexander Hepburn Murray Belshes, who died unmarried 1864, having sold Blackcastle, and entailed part of Invermay.

The representation of the family of Hepburn of Auldhursts appears to have then vested in the descendants of Emilia Belshes, sister of Colonel John Belshes mentioned above, and grand-daughter of Alexander Belshes, of Invermay, and Amelia Hepburn Murray, who was married in 1752 to her first cousin once removed, William Belshes, who is said to have made a fortune in India, and to have died 1753. She died 1807. Her great-great-grand-daughter (Harriet Williamina, only daughter of Sir John Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes, eighth Bart.), who was married 1858 to Charles 20th Lord Clinton, seems to have been heiress of line of the Hepburns of Auldhursts; and the present male representative would seem to be her cousin, Sir William Stuart-Forbes, ninth Bart. of Pitsligo.

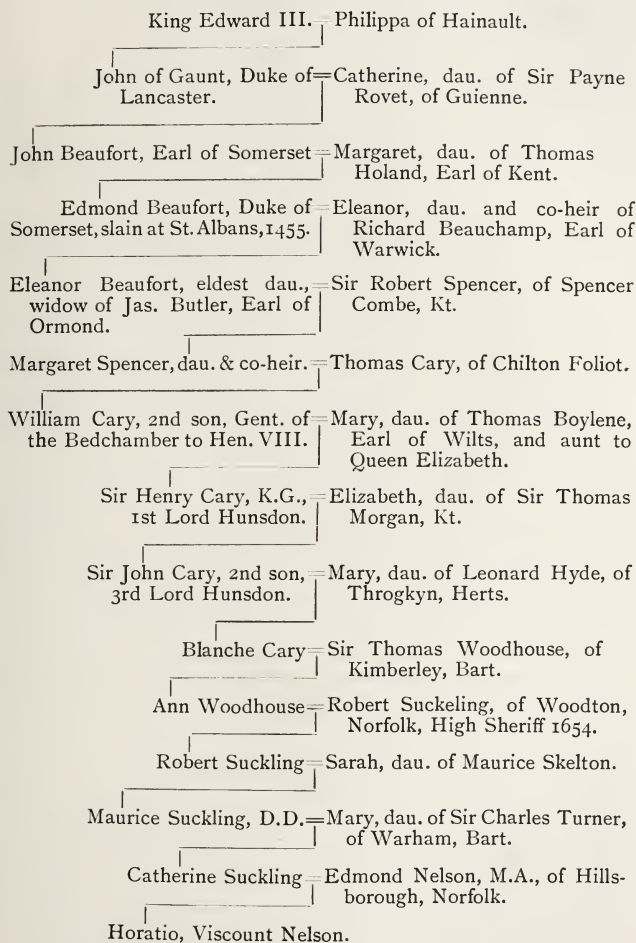
With regard to another of Mr. Swinton's queries, Patrick Hepburne of Quhytcastell was third in descent from, and heir of, Patrick Hepburne of Beinstoun, a younger son of Patrick, first Lord Hales. His father was Sir Patrick Hepburne, of Quhytcastell, and his mother was Margaret Cockburne, daughter of Sir James Cockburne, of Langtoun, by Joneta Otterburne, of Reidhall. Both father and son were sometimes designate "of Beinstoun."

Sir Patrick, who was an important personage, and seems to have been wealthy, appears to have been a natural son of Mr. John Hepburne, of Beinstoun (who was son and heir of Patrick, first of Beinstoun), but legitimated March 16, 1642 (Reg. Mag. Sig., 1513-1546, No. 2880). He was "denounced rebel, and put to the horn for not comparing to answer for his art and part in the murder of Darnley" (Calderwood's "History of the Kirk," vol. ii., p. 3). He died in the month of November, 1583 (testament confirmed in the Commissariat of Edinburgh, January 5, 1584-85).

His son Patrick was then a minor, having been born *circa* 1578. He married Helen Cockburne, daughter of John Cockburne, of Clerkington, by Helen, daughter of Sir Richard Maitland, of Lethington, and was by her ancestor of the Hepburnes styled "of Nunraw."

[The foregoing was very kindly sent us in the form of a reply to the query of Mr. Swinton. But as the family is of some importance, and the pedigree has not previously been published, we insert it as an article.—ED.]

ROYAL DESCENT OF LORD NELSON.



BARONETS v. THE NEW HONOURABLES.



N the issue of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE for October, in the "Gazette of the Month," I notice the following:

"The Queen has been pleased to direct that the children of legal life peers and of legal life peers deceased shall in future have the courtesy-title of 'honourable,' and that they shall have rank and precedence immediately after the younger children of barons and immediately before baronets."

Immediately following upon the appearance in the daily press of the announcement above chronicled, letters appeared in *The World* and *The Morning Post* protesting on the part of the baronets against the new regulation.

That the privileges of the baronetage have in recent years been wilfully and woefully disregarded by the Crown, or its advisers, few of those who have any knowledge of the facts will attempt to deny; but I am inclined to think that in this particular case the baronets have made a mistake and are protesting in error. The following letter, which appeared in *The World*, apparently only takes exception to the *children* of legal life peers:

"I see in the daily papers that in future the children of legal life peers are to be styled 'Honourable,' and to take precedence immediately after the children of barons and before all baronets. Surely this is a direct infraction of the undertaking given by James I. when he instituted the baronetage, that neither he, nor his successors, would at any time create any dignity, whatsoever mean, between the barons and the baronets. Surely it is time that the baronets as a body took some steps to protect their rights and the ancient dignity of their Order. They are a powerful body, and it rests largely with themselves whether they will calmly sit still and allow their honour to be surely but steadily discounted. I cannot think that the baronets will submit to a further infraction of the covenants of the Order without striking a blow in their defence."—*The World*.

But some baronets go so far as to assert that the creation of the life peerages of those now popularly known as the "law lords" is in itself an infringement of the Charter of the Baronetage, in which King James I. covenanted not to create any other degree, order or dignity between that of a baron and a baronet. Soon after the institution of the Order a dispute had arisen between the baronets as to whether they took precedence or not of the younger children of barons and viscounts, and it was then decided that these children of peers went first, and this decision has since remained unaltered.

The decision was declared by letters patent. These letters patent did not seek to alter the Charter of the Baronetage, but merely to declare the then existing state of things.

The point at issue is: Has the Crown by its new regulation gone back upon its ancient undertaking to the baronets? My own opinion is that it has not, and that the new regulation is, in fact (like the letters patent of King James), merely a declaration, though a strangely illogical one, of a state of things presently existing by virtue of ancient rules and regulations, and a declaration and recognition of rights which ought never to have been denied, and should have been recognised from the beginning.

In order to properly understand the position of "law lords," it will be well to recapitulate their origin:

The House of Lords is the final Court of Appeal according to the constitution of these realms, and in this lies one of the most important functions of that assembly. To carry out its legal privileges and duties it stands to reason that some, at any rate, of its members should possess high legal knowledge, ability and experience. The knowledge and grasp of law is by no means necessarily hereditary. Further, the large majority of those holding seats in the Upper House are under no necessity to earn their own living, and without this necessity and the experience it engenders, any knowledge of law which a second generation of hereditary peers might possess could be no more than the result of voluntary and perfunctory study. The necessary experience could but be wanting. So that, in order to face the need of legal talent and experience, the Crown was under the necessity of constantly creating new peers from amongst those who had obtained eminence in the legal profession. As a rule they were men advanced in years, and the duration of their legal duties in the House of Lords was seldom of any great length. At their deaths their sons—destitute of legal knowledge—sat in their fathers' seats as peers, and swelled the numbers in the House of Lords—but new peerages had to be created to bring the requisite legal knowledge again into the House. That the next generation were seldom endowed with commensurate wealth to keep up their peerages was but another difficulty.¹ So the proposal was made that the peerages necessitated by the legal functions and requirements of the House of Lords should be life peerages only.

¹ Of the ten life peers created since the Judicial Act, few, if any, have left, or will leave, fortunes sufficient to endow their successors to an extent equivalent to the fortunes usually found attached to non-legal creations.

Now, the creation of titles and dignities is a royal prerogative inseparably attached to the Crown. No one had dreamt of disputing the right of the Crown to advance any person to the rank, dignity and precedence of a baron for life. No one even now, I imagine, disputes that right, which has been frequently exercised by the Crown in times past. But until recent years no holder of a life peerage had ever sat in the House of Lords, and the right of a life peer to sit and vote had never been adjudicated upon. But upon January 16, 1856, the Crown created Sir James Parke (formerly one of the barons of the Court of Exchequer) a baron for the term of his natural life, with the title of Baron Wensleydale of Wensleydale in the North Riding of the County of York. The Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords decided that it was outside the constitution of these kingdoms for a life peer to sit and vote in the House of Lords, and they declined to admit Lord Wensleydale to sit or vote. It should be remembered in this connection that since the Act of Settlement the Sovereign here rules merely by virtue of that Act, and by no fiction of divine right or direct succession. The immediate result was the prompt issue to Lord Wensleydale of a second patent creating him Baron Wensleydale of Walton in the county palatine of Lancaster, with the usual hereditary limitation to the heirs male of his body, and Lord Wensleydale at once took his seat.

But the difficulty itself was not solved, and in the year 1876 the Appellate Jurisdiction Act was passed, which enabled the Crown to create legal life peers who should sit and vote in the House of Lords. Since the passing of the Act there have been ten such creations, of which five are at the present time in existence. The holders of these life peerages are colloquially referred to as the "law lords," and this has given rise to a popular idea (which is at the bottom of all the misconception) that a new dignity altogether has been created. This is not so, as is clearly evident from the fact that these law lords do not rank and take precedence by themselves after all the hereditary barons, but rank in amongst them *according to the dates of their patents*, e.g., Lord Watson, a life peer, ranks before very nearly one hundred other barons of more recent creation.

Now, the younger sons of viscounts and barons possess no real rank of their own, and the probabilities are that they never will. So that their place in the scale of precedence is due solely to the fact that they are but "the sons of their fathers," identically as are the children of life peers. Now, even the children of knights bachelors have their duly allotted place in the scale of precedence as "the

sons of their fathers," and of fathers with no hereditary title and of a much lower precedence than life barons; and I have never understood the utterly illogical position which previously denied any precedence whatever to the children of law lords.

The notice *has not yet been gazetted*, and it is far from certain that when it is gazetted it will follow precisely the lines of the announcement above quoted. It is utterly illogical as it at present stands, for now, by its lumping all the children of all life peers together instead of letting them rank, as do their fathers, according to the dates of the patents, it gives colour to the idea that a legal life peer is of a rank separate and apart from other barons. The greatest difficulty is, Where should the *eldest* sons rank?

The next step will probably be the concession of precedence and courtesy rank to the wives and children of bishops. But their case is not equivalent to that of legal life peers, for the theory, at any rate, was, and is, that a bishop is married to the Church, and has neither earthly wife nor children. But I cannot see that the privileges or precedence of the baronetage have been encroached upon by the new order, which does not go far enough. The new honourables are undoubtedly children of barons sitting and voting in the House of Lords. It has long been decided that such should precede baronets. The mistake has been in ever denying the precedence.

X.



THE HARDS FAMILY.

BY HAMILTON HALL.



HOUGH perhaps scarcely a full answer, your correspondent may be glad to have the following notes of the Hards family:

William Hards, of Edburton, yeoman, died in 1729; will dat. 10 Nov., 1724, pr. 3 Jan., 1729-30 (Lewes D6; 108). Contemporary with him were Matthew Hards, of Slaugham, *ob.* 1728, and John Hards, of Edburton, *ob.* 1707; these were probably near relatives.

William above mentioned left issue Edward, of whom next; William, of Kingston-Bowsey, yeoman; and John, of Edburton, yeoman; which William and John were his executors and proved his will. William appears to have been identical with William Hards, of Southwick, of whom later; and John was probably the

John Hards, "late of Edburton," dead in 1758, of whom also later. Two daughters with their husbands are also named in their father's will.

Edward Hards was of Newtimber, yeoman, in 1724. He had lands also in Henfield, Edburton, and Albourne, and in his will, dat. 3 Dec. 1765, pr. 21 Feb. 1766 (Lewes), describes himself of Hurstpierpoint, gent. His wife . . . dead in 1765, was widow of . . . Elgar, and her son, Siderick Elgar, was living and had issue living, in 1765. By her (or another wife) Edward Hards left issue five daughters: . . . *ux.* Henry Robinson; Elizabeth; Mary, *ux.* Thos. Gray; Martha, *ux.* 1. Wm. Johnson, 2. Wm. Berry; and Barbara, legatee of Rye Farm, Henfield, executrix of her father, 1766, *ux.* Wm. Borer, by whom she had issue three sons and three daughters, named in the will of Edward Hards, their grandfather.

Returning to William Hards, of Kingston-Bowsey, it seems, as before stated, that he was the same with the following:

William Hards, of Southwick, married at Falmer, 27 July, 1710, Anne, daughter of Nathaniel Webb, of a family who were copyholders of Moulscombe, in the manor of Falmer and parish of Patcham, since the reign of Edward IV., if not earlier. Anne was born 19 Aug., 1690, baptized at Patcham, and died at Shoreham, and by her William Hards had issue: Anne, baptized at Southwick, 1712, of Epsom, Surrey, *ob. innupt.*; Susannah, *ux.* John Lashmar, of Brighton; Mary, *ux.* . . . Zouch, of Poynings; and Elizabeth, subject of the query, who died, aged 97, 4 March, 1819, buried 11 March in Southwick chancel, having married at St. Stephen's, Walbrook, E.C., 11 June, 1753, Nathaniel Hall, of Southwick, gent. This William had also two sons: William, born 1711 (father of another William, sole issue, born 1751, *ob.* at Horsham (? *s.p.*) 1820); and John, baptized at Southwick 1720.

John Hards before-mentioned, son of William first-named, appears, as above, to have been the John Hards, "late of Edburton," dead in 1758, named in the will of his son William, of Wiston, who died *s.p.* 1758 (Chichester Cons. 40; 91); which William names also his brothers Edward and Francis, both of Wiston; and John, of Horsham; and his sisters Elizabeth, *ux.* . . . Golden; Mary, *ux.* John Shepherd, of Wiston; and Barbara, *ux.* . . . Haynes, of Steyning.

A former John Hards of Edburton has been mentioned as contemporary with William first-named, which John, dying in 1707, had issue, John, *ob. s.p.*, circa 1720 (will Lewes A50; 231); Thomas,

named in wills of his father and brother 1707 and 1717; and Anne, ux. Richard Phillips.

Matthew Hards, of Slaugham, who died in 1728, had issue William and John, his administrators. William, of Upper Beeding, and Matthew, his brother, both living in 1770, were probably his descendants. Of these William left issue Richard of Ardingly, John, Edward, and William, also four daughters.

It is thus evident that the surname of Hards was not a very new arrival in this part of Sussex, and the connection with Kent suggested in the query would not be other than somewhat remote. The name is of frequent occurrence from early times, not only over central Sussex, but in the eastern part of the county and on the western edge of Kent, where the counties are co-terminous. It is probably true that all these scattered branches are primarily related. Whether or not the surname is a local name, taking its origin from either of the parishes of East or West Hardres, phonetically Hards, has never been determined.



A LIST OF STRANGERS (*continued*).

BY REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

	Yeres		Yeres
Peter Vandelse and his wif	v.	Comellis Marten, and his wif	xl.
James Johnssonne and his wif	xxviiij.	Ellen Waies, widdowe ...	xl.
Garrett Artie, weaver et ux	vij.	Nicholas Johnssonne, Taylour	xxxv.
Barnes Tillman, and his wif	xxx.	Hubbert Vankell ...	xxiiij.
John Homes, Joyner ...	iiiij.	Peter Moune, and his wif	xlviij.
Barthilmew Peter, and his wif	xj.	John Deffrinde, servaunt and wif	viiij.
Edward Harrisonne, Bruer	xxxviij.	Garrett Direckssonne, and his wif	xxx.
John Anguleck ...	xj.	Richarde Giles, widdowe	xl.
Nicholas Petersonne, Joyner } and his wif ...	xxij.	Awdryan Johnssonne ...	xl.
John de Gayser and his wif	xxj.	Henry Gamporte, and his wif	xx.
John Colbeck and his wif	xxiiij.	Nicholas Gomporte, and his wif	xxx.
Arnold Johnssonne, Joyner } and his wif ...	xxx.	Hance Heywarde, Pichermaker	xx.
Harry Vysante ...	xl.	John Hance, letherseller } and tow children ...	ii.
Lambert Neff, and his wif	xxx.	Ferman Bridgman, and his wiffe and Mary his daughter ...	x.
Anne Falt, widdowe ...	xl.	Rosam Magnin, showmaker et ux.	xv.
John Bruite, Joyner, et ux	xxxv.	Adam Johnssonne, bruer et ux.	xx.
Symon Bounde, Cobler ...	xlj.	Edwarde Harmanssonne ...	xx.
Albert van Haies ...	lv.	Libert Johnssonne, and his wiffe	xxx.
Mathewe Harman, Joyner, and wif	[xxxij.	Godfrey Johnssonne ...	xvj.
John De Guelde ...	xx.	Walter Williams ...	xxx.
Mathewe Clarke, Smith ...	xv.	John Thomas Drumplayor	xxiiij.
Harry Michell, and his wife	xxiiij.	Aidowe Johnssonne, et ux.	xxx.

Peter Hake, showmaker	Yeres	John Cullen and } serv ^{ts} to Harman	Yeres
Harry Magnam	xlvj.	Arnold Michell } Conegrav	i.
James Johnsonne, showmaker	xxx.	Nicholas Cornelius, servaunt to one	
John Cuenteman, and his wif	v.	Richardson	dim.
John Clark, Chamler and his wif	xxx.	Harman Overs, servaunt with Jo.	
Mathewe Cromeback and his wif	xxx.	Crinsyn	ii.
Rombold Sus and his wif	xxvi.	James Christinan, servaunt to W ^m Laud	[iii.]
Joseph Estridge and his wif	xii.	Jo. Benton and } servauntes with }	vi.
Richarde Dartman	xxv.	W ^m Van Burryt } one Traffoy }	
John Godfrey, cobbler	xxx.	Peter Jespers	iii. wekies
John Lambert	xl.	Garret Francis	iii.
William Cure, Fremasonne	xxv.	Cornelis Barnalde	iii.
Arnolde De Bolonia, and his wif	viii.	John Skott... ..	dim. an.
Tirrey de la Hay and his wif	v.	Albert Johnsonne... ..	qrt. an.
John Pumer (?) and his wif	xl.	Peter Symons and his wif	v.
Benney Clarke, joyner and his wif	v.	John Baptist and his wif...	new come
Water Depinrape, and his wif	vi.	Polle Vandegowt	ii.
John Petit and his wif	xvi.	Henry Martyn	i.
James Smith, Showmaker et ux.	xx.	Jo. van Hole	qtr.
Julian de Laplanck and his wif	[vi. wikes]	John Mawham, serv ^t with W ^m Rook	i.
Harman Willems and his wif	xx.	Rooke's wif, and her ii. children	—
Symon Blott, glover and his wif	ix.	Peter Hansone, servaunte to Rowland	
Ranold Tysone, weaver and his wif	vi.	James	ii.
John Stampory	xx.	Symon Clement, servaunt with Peter	
Garrett Cleve	xxx.	Henber	v.
Conray Blanckstonne	xxiiij.	Bastyan Huggins and his wif	xix.
		Leonard French his servaunte	viii.
		Jo. Poles, servaunt with Jo. Holland	
			[new come]
Garret Van Sender, serv ^t with Francis		Andrew Van Bozowe, serv ^t with Arnold	
Hill	dim. yere	Basdon	a newcomer
Peter Libick	ii.	Frederick Direcksoune, bruer	xvi. yeres
Garett Henrick, serv ^t with Francis Hill	[i.]	Peter Newhouse } servants to }	x.
Denis Vanbed, serv ^t with Arnold Harri-		John Lewes } Hary Dircson }	
son	ii.	Wessels Webeling, serv ^t to Nich ^t Web-	
Martyn Browne, serv ^t to Jobe Willem-		ling	ii.
sonne	i.	Peter Loye his servaunt...	iii.
Harman Tilman, serv ^t with Jo. Fre-		Peter Mounten his servaunt	iii.
derick	i.	John Jacobsonne, his servaunt	ii.
Michael Nidold his servaunte	iii.	Mathew Christymas his serv ^t	iii.
W ^m Van Falkinbrouk, serv ^t }		Mary Dune serv ^t with Emport Mayne	x.
to Balthazar Hatzam ... }	xxii.	George Garbidge } servauntes with }	ii.
Henry Falkins, sevaunt with Michell		Allerd Harris } Peter Cooke }	
Mathewe	i.	Godfrey Garret, hatmaker	vii.
Audrian Willinsonne to the same man	[iii.]	Garret Direckson, serv ^t with one Ed-	
John Johnsonne, sevaunt to John		ward	ii.
Clark	i.	John Harrison, serv ^t with the same	
Mathewe Lorevarte	ii.	man	i.
Cuttell van de Bowes, serv ^t to Arnold		Leonard Dewlerde, serv ^t with Cornellis	[x.]
Peterson	dim. yere	Arnold Harmansonne, ser-	
John Burgandyn	xii.	vaun ^t with John Denne,	i.
Tilman Giles, serv ^t with Arnold Giles	[iiii.]	cowper	
Jacob Cryman and } servants to Har-		Harman Johnsonne, ser-	
Thomas Johnson } man Florenson }	ii.	vaunte with Godfrey	ii.
Jo. Cloyse, serv ^t to Lambert Newhouse	i.	Dungroll	
Peter Croinback, serv ^t with Henry		Cornelis Riott Smith, ser-	
Browe	dim.	vaunt with Thomas	i. et dim.
		Taylour	
		Melser Willemsonne, his serv ^t	iii. qtrts.

	Yeres				Yeres
Musuell Gabell, his servaunte	ii.		Arnold Frank, servaunte, Hatemaker		[viii.]
Jo. Simpsonne, serv ^t with Oliff Burre	ii.		William James and his wif		xxii.
Ellen Murrowe, serv ^t with Harman Vincolyne	i.		Elyn Guerte his servaunte		iii.
Nise Petersonne, serv ^t with the same	i.		James Flounder, his servaunte		ii.
Hubberd Elinge, and his wif and vi. children	iii.		Cornelius Simpsonne, serv ^t with John Shome		i.
Henry Johnsonne, serv ^t with Derick Courte	vii.		Henry Clarke, serv ^t with Jo. Dewsbury		[iii.]
Sainctes Dericke his said servaunt	[di. yere		Abraham Varinbeek servaunt with } John Degrave		iii.]
Henry Strouse his said servaunt	xiii.		Haunce de Drosser		ii.
James Claystone his servaunte aforesaid	[vi.]		Katheryn Emeryt		xxx.
Martyn Bakers his servaunte on yere			John Bargunte, serv ^t Andrewe Gressel		[new come
Mathewe Mowser his servaunte	i.		Gouert Barninges, serv ^t to Christian Servio		qtr.
Launbert Lawrence his servaunte	v.		Tase Symons bruer		x.
Sounpto Garese, his serv ^t as aforesaid	[iiii.]		John Cornellisonne, his wif and on child		[qtr.]
Peter Crowe, serv ^{te} with James a Barke	[i.]		Frederick Marten, his wif and ii. children		i.
Mathewe Delyn, his said servaunt	di.		Henry Yong, Hatemaker and his wif		[xiii.]
Nicholas Packett, serv ^t with James Joseph	qtr. of yr.		Marry Balleser, widowe		x.
Anthony Reyman, his said servaunt	iii.		John van Busse, letherseller and his wif		[iii.]
John Potts and } serv ^{ts} to Tise } ix.			Elizabeth Widowe and her daughter		[viii.]
Cornelius Michell } Dennys } ii.			Roger Declarammersh		i.
Owxser Wheler	xl.		Henrike Rise, merchaunte		i.
Andrew Gelbate and } serv ^{ts} to } ii.			Henrike Johnsonne, Taylor		ii. et dim.
Barthillmew Johnson } Peter } x.			Godfrey Claysonne, serv ^t to Arnold Jeyles		i.
Elger Colmester } van } dim.			Lamberd Colne, his serv ^t as afore		ii.
James Toope } Duren } a qtr.			Tase Randerowe, joyner		iii.
John Simpsonne, serv ^t with Olyver Burr	[vii.]		John Prise, serv ^t to Derick Cune		vii.
Yocham Grottes his serv ^t as aforesaid	v.		John Henricksonne, serv ^t to Andr. Mollebeck		ii.
Engell Frerhericksonne, his said servaunte	ii.		Peter Hornes, his said servaunt		i.
Symon Hatten his said servaunte	ii.		Lawrence Hellyger his serv ^t		i.
Nicholas Cullyner and his wif	qtr.		Harman Gretung Joyner serv ^t } with Mannce Standbancke } dim. an.		
Peter Josse, bruer	vii.		Cornellis De Fresche serv ^t with } new		
John Androwes and his wif and on child	[x.]		Edward Robinsonne } come		
Roger Hensberry, letherdresser et uxor	[xx.]		Jacob Duren, Joyner, serv ^t with Tho. Morgan		dim.
Frederick Mathewe, his servaunte	qtr.		Cunrok van Cullen his said servaunt		iii.
James Vanskett his servaunte new come			Tilman Gisberde serv ^t to on Peter Peterson		i.
John Penke } serv ^{ts} with } ii.			Hubberd Varbeck, serv ^t to W ^m Vinsente		ii.
Henry John- } Leonard Huggens } i.			John Fraunce his servaunte as aforesaid		i.
Peter Buttsonne, serv ^t to Bonier Cowper	[vi.]		Lawrence de Puch his said servaunt		[new come
Henry Butler } servauntes to } Garrett Van } James Garet- } iii.			Henry White, serv ^t with Christopher Higgensonne		iii.
Garrett Van } Gullett } son } John van de Helrate, serv ^t with Gabriel Bettes			Derrick Clase, serv ^t to John Tawbote		[new come
John Gibsone, serv ^t to John Fletcher	[iiii.]				
John Johnsonne, serv ^t with W ^m Monday	[i.]				
John Costerd, his servaunte	v.				
John Fawes, hatemaker...	xv.				
Annes Wensett, serv ^t to Tise Rise	iii.				

- Henryke Clarke serv^t with John Atkin-
sonne i. Yeres
- Garrett Salmon, serv^t with Andrew
Commynges i.
- Gilbert Garretsonne, serv^t with }
Oliver Caudwell i.
- Ellis van Harlow, with Peter van Dellse
[iii. qrtrs.
- Arnold Sindersonne and his wiff }
Gibborne Aldersonne, sawyer } qrtr.
- John Angell Hatmaker xxxii.
- John Cornelis, serv^t with Garrett Arty ii.
- Harman Vandullybeck his servaunt
[new come
- William Sweryn, serv^t with Tillman vi.
- Mathew Direcsone his servaunte v.
- Lambert Williams serv^t with John
Homes iiiii.
- Garrett Simons & } servautes with }
John Johnstone } Barthilmew Peter } ii.
- Lawrence Vuarenden, serv^t with Angul-
lek ii.
- Barthilmewe Johnstone his servaunte
[xiii.
- Poll Arnolsonne, serv^t with Petersonne i.
- Comellyns Amesone his servaunt
[i. et dim.
- Leonerd Burgen, serv^t with }
John Degayser brushemaker } iii.
- Lawrence Petersonne, serv^t with Jo.
Colbrook ii.
- Garrett Van Gelder, serv^t with }
Arnold Johnson iii.
- John Deprett, Tincker iii.
- Barbarowe, serv^t with Anne Fatt,
widowe x.
- Frauncis Hobryttes, joyner ix.
- W^m Van Grintrin, merchaunt
[xiii. daies
- Barnes Silrinke, serv^t with Jo. Brink
- Peter De Gullyck serv^t to Jose Bevis vi.
- Peter Wage, his servaunt i.
- Leonard van Hember his servaunt
[new come
- Garrett Revell ii.
- Bastian Bowes, serv^t with James Hill i.
- Cornellys Willmsonne his servaunt iii.
- Sever Rose i.
- Frauncis Guelleck, serv^t with M. Har-
man i.
- Peter Clark, serv^t with one }
Peter Metcalf, smith } iii.
- Derick Shott & } servautes with } iii.
- Peter Cornelis } the said Smith } vi.
- George Peck v.
- John Hollsone, serv^t with Harry Mi-
hell i.
- Edwarde Johnstone, serv^t with }
Cornellis Martyn } iii.
- Henrick Howte, serv^t with Godfrey
Haies ii.
- Gilbert Johnsonne, serv^t with }
Ellyn Waies, widdow } vii.
- John Bakesley, serv^t with Marten
Johnson ii.
- Garrett Arnoldsone serv^t with Nicholas
Johnstone iii.
- Mathewe Johnsonne his serv^t ii.
- Lambert Himbretes } servaunts } new
Henrick Gruello } with Peter } come
- Morden Frend, serv^t with John Frend ii.
- William Wynne, serv^t with Direksone
[iii.
- Garett Hone, serv^t with James Mole-
beck ii.
- Garrett Johnsonne, serv^t with W^m Wil-
son ii.
- Wrinking Kangan serv^t with Nicholas
Gimporte ii.
- Harmon Yongon, his servaunte
[a yere and qrtr.
- William Jacobe, his said servaunte
[iii. qrtrs.
- Peter van Sensell, serv^t with John
Hance iii. qrtrs.
- John Marten serv^t with Bridgeman
[i. et dim.
- Henrick Johnsonne, serv^t with Bridg-
man i. et dim.
- Mary Cox, servaunte with Vosan Mag-
nam v.
- John Thompsonne, serv^t with }
Edwarde Harmansonne } viij.
- Balthezer Hubbard, serv^t with Johnson
[ij.
- Peter Baret, Joyner and his wiff ij.
- The wiff of John Stille, Victuler xx.
- Peter Lewkar, and Vanduran, }
sojornors with Robert Wal- } new
ker, Fawkeners } come
- Andryane Furbanck, showmaker xij.
- William Danksonne, serv^t with James
Johnson x.
- Water van Hynsen, his servaunt j.
- James Quarteman, and his wiff v.
- Francis Clark his serv^t }
Abraham Clarke } iii. qrtrs.
- Mary Clarke his maide }
Evert Yovan & } servautes with } iii.
- Garrett Water } Mathew Cromback } x.
- Lucas of Howtrist } servautes with } j.
- Henrick Anseld } Joseph Estridge } j.
- John Becker, serv^t with Ri. Darteman j.
- Michael Godfrey & } servaunts } xxx.
- Cornellius Johnstone } with John } iii.
- Godfrey } [qrtrs.
- John Vose, and John Willms, }
servts. with John Lambert, } iii.
- blacksmith } [qrtrs.
- Margaret Hoven, and Amy Rosier }
servts. with Arnold de Bolonia } iii.

Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which must be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

THREE GUINEAS REWARD.

WANTED Marriage Certificate of William and Dorothy Pixley. Dated 1696, or perhaps a little earlier.
23, Linden Gardens, W. F. W. PIXLEY, F.S.A.

KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.

I take the liberty of appending a few corrections to the article on "The Investiture of the Duke of York as a Knight of St. Patrick," in the last number of your journal.

Page 324, line 24. The Marquis of Waterford, K.P., died about two years ago; the present Marquis is not a Knight.

Page 324, line 31. The names of Lord Iveagh and Lord Caledon should be inserted before that of Lord Roberts.

Page 325, line 40. "Dublin Court Dress" is the same as London Court Dress. The dress referred to is apparently the "Uniform of the Vice-Regal Household."

Page 325, line 42. For "Longford" read "Langford."

Page 326, line 1. For "Stewards" read "State Steward."

Killadoon, Celbridge. H. J. B. CLEMENTS.

ELIZABETH BEST.

George Best, who married Grace Darcy, made his will 1638, in which year he died. It was witnessed by Tho. Harrison, Henry Darcy, Tho. Browine, Thomas Darcy (his brothers-in-law). His wife Grace is left sole executrix, but he only mentions one child, "sonne and heir apparent." Henry, a minor. In the entail are Henry and John, sons of Richard Best, late of Middleton, Quernhow. Among his possessions George Best mentions "my house at Rippon." Probate was granted in the Prerogative Court of York, March 12, 1638, to Grace Best, widow.

Did this Henry Best marry a daughter of Sir Thomas Danby, of Thorpe Perrons, 1670? Did he leave any children? When was he born? When did he die? are questions at present unanswered with any certainty, and they might throw a light on "Elizabeth Best, of Hornby."

THE KNIGHTS-HOSPITALERS IN ENGLAND.

DEAR SIR,

In the interesting article on "The Order of Knights-Hospitalers," by Mr. Duncombe-Jewell, in the issue for September, there is an error of importance, which I am sure he would prefer corrected. Mr. Duncombe-Jewell quotes from a "Ritual of Profession of Knights and Ladies of the S. M. and R. Order of St. John of Jerusalem." This book was written by some gentlemen whose claims to belong to the Order were not recognised by the Grand Master and Sacred Council of the Order, or by any Knights belonging to the Order. The rules laid down for admission were not the ancient rules, but quite different. The rules or statutes of to-day, 1858, or 1758, are the same. Briefly, the Order is thus divided:

1. Knights Grand Cross in religion, such as the Prince Grand Master, who have been raised from being Knights of Justice, and consequently have proved full proofs. The proofs are for Germans, Austrians, the sixteen quarters, or thirty-two quarters if it pleases the candidate. For candidates of all other nationalities, it is necessary to prove either these sixteen quarters, or to carry back the four lines of the four grandparents for 200 years from date of candidate's birth, showing,

of course, that the original ancestor was entitled to arms, and that the family has not made ignoble alliances.

2. Knights Grand Cross of Honour and Devotion, such as the Emperors of Russia, Austria, and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, etc. For these no proofs are requisite. But Mr. Duncombe-Jewell is wrong, when quoting from "Elvin," in making the Pope confer the Order. The Prince Grand Master and Sacred Council confer it; only if it is conferred on a non-Catholic, the Pope has to allow the creation by issuing a Bull of dispensation.

3. Knights Commanders, who are those Knights of Justice in religion, who may enjoy one or more of the Commanderies still existing in Germany and Austria and Italy.

4. Knights of Justice in religion, for whom the said strict proofs are imperative.

5. Knights of Honour and Devotion, not royal, for whom the said proofs are imperative; and these Knights are now by far the most numerous.

6. Knights of Magisterial Grace. This rank is rarely bestowed, and is given to those who have been great benefactors to the Order, or rendered signal service, and no proofs are required. These (very few) have no gold crown over the white enamel gold cross, and no trophy above.

7. Chaplains.

8. Chaplains Conventual.

9. Donats. These are chiefly noblemen and gentlemen who cannot prove all their sixteen quarters, or who are weak in one of the four lines remounting 200 years back, or persons who have been of much service. These wear the Cross with the top arm of the white enamel cross, gold; and the Order is worn usually as is a C.B.

10. Donats of the second class. The Donats really represent the numerous non-commissioned officers of the army and navy of the Order.

The Grand Master and Sacred Council do not admit as Knights all those who can thoroughly prove their sixteen quarters or the four lines for 200 years back; on the contrary, they are selected for nobility or distinction. For these reasons the knighthood is so much esteemed on the Continent, it being the only Order (excepting two in Spain) which compels the proofs of real nobility. The proofs quoted by Mr. Duncombe-Jewell would be considered hardly adequate for a Donat. I may add that during last century the thirty-two quarters were *de rigueur*; and I have the duplicate of those done by Sir C. Towneley, Clarenceux, for my ancestor in 1750, with thirty-two coats depicted.

The German "Johanniter" do not require proofs, but the King of Prussia confers the Order on distinguished nobles as a rule. But a German distinguishes very greatly between a "Malteser" and a "Johanniter."

The new Langue of England, of which H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is Grand Prior, is not recognised by the Prince Grand Master and Sacred Council, or by any of the Knights of the Sovereign Order of Malta, as appertaining to or being in any way connected with or descended from the Order, which is, and always has been, a "Religious Order of the Catholic Church," as well as a knightly order. The "Knights of Justice in religion" alive to-day take the same vows, and say the same office and devotions, as did my ancestor (before he became a Knight he married, and had a daughter, Lady Stourton), Sir T. Tresham, last Grand Prior of England, and those venerable men Sirs T. Dingley, M. Bowes, A. Fortescue, and D. Gruson, who were executed for refusing to renounce their religion, and the vows taken then and now by real Knights of St. John. The rules and statutes and devotions of the Order of St. John are the same as they can be read in the very numerous works on it printed during the last century, and so are the proofs required to-day. As well quote the rules of the Rev. "Father Ignatius," of Llanthony Abbey, as to the rules of the Order of St. Benedict and its dress, instead of the Abbot of Montecasino, as learn as to the Order of St. John from the book quoted by Mr. Duncombe-Jewell. The Cross of the Order, with fleur-de-lys between the limbs, and surmounted by a gold crown, as depicted p. 297, is worn by all ranks, and not only by "sovereign princes." These wear it as other Grand Crosses of Orders are worn. The *manteau à bec*, with its curious adornments, representing the Passion of our Lord, is only worn by "professed" Knights on certain feasts of the Order.—I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

A KNIGHT OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM
(commonly called "of Malta").

P.S.—The very few royal and noble ladies who possess the Cross are honorary members, and require no proofs. Mr. Duncombe-Jewell only mentions Great Ormond Street Church and Hospital; but the Knights of all nations contribute *en entr e* to the great hospital in the Holy Land.

~~~~~  
THE ROYAL ARMS IN SCOTLAND.

With reference to your note on p. 310, will you allow me to ask why the seal appended to the Royal Commission in favour of the Lyon King of Arms should still place the Scottish lion in the first and fourth quarters, if, as is stated, the royal warrant issued at the beginning of the reign settles the arms for use in Her Majesty's dominions, and supersedes everything of a previous date? I add the closing words of the Commission: "In witness whereof, We have ordered the Seal, appointed by the Treaty of the Union, to be kept and made use of, in place of the Great Seal of Scotland, to be appended hereto."

J. GEORGE BURNETT.

[Does the Treaty of Union say more than that there shall be a separate great seal for Scotland? We ask for information.—ED.]

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THE ARTICLE HEADED "THE BERESFORD GHOST."

In the last number of THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE there is an account of the apparition of John Power, Earl of Tyrone, to Lady Beresford, as given by the late Right Hon. Wm. Beresford. Now, as the supposed ghost was John Power, why is the story headed "The Beresford Ghost"? The heading is a misnomer, and the story should be entitled "The Power Ghost."

In the account given Earl John is styled "le Poer;" I find no instance in which he either used, or was called by, that form of name. In reference to his petition,¹ 1692, on the matter of the reversal of his father's attainder, he is styled "John Power, called Earl of Tyrone," and on his monument in the Protestant Church, Carrick-on-Suir, he is described as "John Power, Earl of Tyrone."

In Mr. Beresford's account the Ghost is said to have foretold that his *heirress* would marry Lady Beresford's son, but John, Earl of Tyrone, died without issue, and was succeeded in 169— by his brother James as third Earl. Earl James died in 1704, leaving an only daughter, Catherine Power, who in 1717 married Sir Marcus Beresford, son of the lady to whom Earl John is said to have appeared.

Mr. Beresford further says "that it was a strict matter of family faith to give implicit credence to the reappearance of Lord Tyrone," and that the account of it was written by Lady Betty Cobbe. On the other hand, Miss Francis Power² Cobbe (a descendant of Lady Betty's) says that "the whole Beresford family . . . regarded the story with greatest disgust." In any case the account could hardly have been written by Lady Betty, for she must have known that her mother was not the heiress of Earl John, but was the daughter and heiress of his brother, James Power, third Earl of Tyrone.

E. DE P. DE LA POER.

~~~~~  
GRAHAM, EARL OF MENTEITH.

The anonymous remarks in the *Stirling Sentinel* are hardly worth paying attention to, and if it were not that the writer professes to know the name of the *second* son of Gilbert Graham of Gartavertane, they would pass unnoticed by me. Why, however, did he not name that second son? Surely a simple thing to have done when he was about it. Gilbert Graham may have had other sons than William and Gilbert, but they are unknown to me, and I invite the writer to name any other, if he can, which I certainly doubt. I fancy the writer is one and the same as the "Scrutator" who ignominiously retired from a discussion which took place in the *Glasgow Herald* on the Duchray family. If he does not speedily produce the name he professes to know, he may safely be considered one who can only snarl and not bite, which was "Scrutator's" way. He exposes his general ignorance in a very marked manner when he calls in question that Gartenich was never *alias* Auchmore, quoting Sir Wm. Fraser, but in a perfunctory fashion. On p. 307,

<sup>1</sup> "Lords' Journal" (Irish).

<sup>2</sup> Monograph. Appendix for Part III. of a sketch entitled "Eight Centuries of a Gentle Family," 1893.



Vol. I., Sir William mentions Gardenycht, *or* Auchmore, but the writer in the *Stirling Sentinel* omitted to go on to p. 334, where the word is spelt "Garthreny." The letter *r* is missing after the *d* in the first form of the name. Still another spelling is found in the first volume of the Hist. MSS. Com. where it deals with the Menteith Charters, Alexander, Earl of Menteith, granting in favour of his brother, Henry Graham, "half of his lands of Gardrany, *alias* Auchmore," October 16, 1510.<sup>1</sup> As for my pedigree, it is time to defend it when this painfully straining, anonymous writer has attempted (or seriously attempted) to disprove it. I cannot in future take notice of anonymous remarks.

WALTER M. GRAHAM EASTON.

#### WARRINGTON ARMS.

Referring to the remarks of "F. W.," on p. 372, it may be well to mention that the bordure is intended to commemorate the family of Boteler, or Butler, titular Barons of Warrington, who bore for arms, *Azure, a bend between six covered cups, or.* The crest of this family, according to Flower's "Visitation of Lancashire," 1567 (Chetham Society, vol. lxxxi., p. 105), was *A unicorn saliant argent, armed [unguled], and crined or, tied round the neck with a scarf of the last [first?],* and since the Botelers were for many generations Lords of the Manor of Warrington, a unicorn has been chosen as the crest of the borough. The rose and garb in the flag, which the Warrington unicorn supports, are meant to symbolize the importance of Warrington Bridge as the means of communication between Lancashire and Cheshire in the middle ages.

J. P. R.

#### COLONEL ROBERT VENABLES.

Mr. Marston will find an account of Venables and a portrait in the "Chetham Miscellanies," vol. iv., published by the Chetham Society in 1872.

Romiley.

ERNEST AXON.

"De Moro" may like to know that Guillim gives "*Gules, a chevron ermine, between three dolphins naiant, imbowed argent,*" as the paternal coat-armour of Samuel Blenerhasset, of Lowdham, in the county of Suffolk, Esq.

15, Redcliffe Street, S.W.

A. B. BERRY.

I would refer your correspondent, "Mary E. Rath-Merrill," for pedigree of, and other genealogical information as to the family of *Hare*, of Homersfield, Suffolk, to the "Visitations of Suffolk," edited by Metcalfe, 1882, p. 37; also to Manning's "Lives of the Speakers of the House of Commons," p. 188; also to Page's "Supplement" to Kirby's "Suffolk Traveller," published in 1844, p. 337. As to *Merrill*, of Shenfield, Essex, to "Harleian Visitations of Essex," edited by Metcalfe, published 1878, part i., p. 450. As to *Nunn* (otherwise Noon), of Martlesham, Suffolk, to "Vis. Suffolk," as above, p. 53; also to Page's "Supplement," as above, p. 59; also to Blomefield's "History of Norfolk," under the head of Shelfanger. As to *Thurston*, of Hoxne, Suffolk, to "Vis. Suffolk," as above, p. 169. As to *Warde*, of Homersfield, to the same work, p. 173.

Ipswich.

JOHN H. JOSSELYN.

#### LAKE FAMILY.

Can any of your readers assist me in establishing the connection between the various branches of the Lake family?

The families of Lord Lake, Sir Edward Lake, first Bart., John Lake, Bishop of Chichester, the Lakes of Smarden and Taywell, in Kent, and of Castleford, in Yorkshire, would seem to belong to the same family, but I have been unable to trace the connection.

Also, who was Sir Edward Lake, LL.D., of Carnow, co. Wicklow, created Bart. 1661, mentioned in Burke's "Extinct Baronetage"?

41, Circus Road, St. John's Wood.

A. L. SWAINSON.

<sup>1</sup> The place now known as Auchmore is situated near the small loch of Macinvie, and a little to the south is the farm of Gartrenich, all in Port of Menteith parish.



SIR RICHARD STEELE, Etc.

I have a small half-length portrait of a lady (wearing a white lace cap and a large collar of the same material) painted on a thin card in water-colour, blue monochrome, except that the face and hair are tinted. It measures four and a quarter inches by four. The card is fixed to a small pine-board, and on a piece of soiled paper stuck to the back of the board is written in a bold hand: "Jane Steele, the daughter of Michael & Martha Aislabie, of Bowes, in the North Riding of the county of York, born 29th May, 1784; was married the 18th of June, 1816, to Mr. George Steele, of Dunse, Berwickshire, N. B." *Added in another hand*: "And mother of the late Sir Ric."

I should be glad of any particulars relating to the persons mentioned above, and especially to Sir Richard Steele, respecting whom I have not been able to find any information.

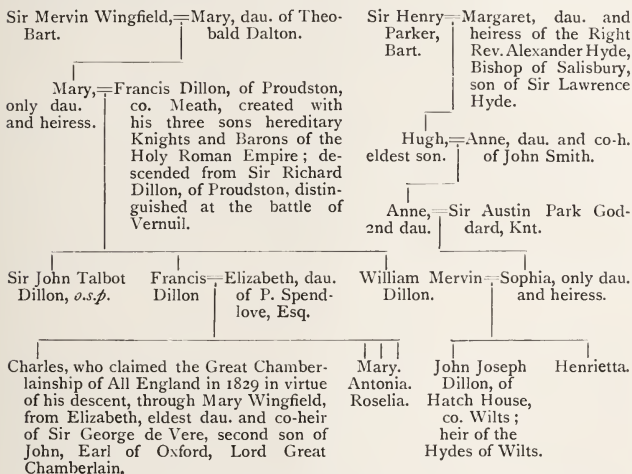
R. GARRAWAY RICE, F.S.A.

Carpenter's Hill, Pullborough, Sussex, October 9, 1897.

Wanted, information of descendants, if any, of Sir John Joseph Dillon, mentioned in the following pedigree.

Seaham, co. Durham.

L. GERALD DILLON.



In a pedigree dated 1813 there is mentioned a Richard Lewis, of Welsh Pool, and Lawrence Lane, London, who married Elizabeth, formerly Elizabeth Reynold, by whom he had four daughters—Ester, Francis, Mary, and Sarah. Mary married William Hopkins, Alderman of London; Sarah married Philip Wyatt Crowther, Comptroller of Guildhall, London. Can anyone give me any information about the descendants of Richard Lewis and of Philip Wyatt Crowther?

DAUNTSEY FAMILY.

Sir John Danvers, regicide, third son of Sir John Danvers, of Dauntsey, Wilts, married, as his second wife, 1628, Elizabeth, born 1604, daughter of Ambrose Dauntsey, and grand-daughter of Sir John Dauntsey. Dauntsey, in Wiltshire, originally belonged to the Dauntseys. How did it come into the Danvers'

possession—by marriage or by purchase? The name is spelt sometimes Dansey, Dantsey, and d'Anesey. Is there a history or full pedigree of the family? I am unable to discover.

3, Adderbrooke Place, Cambridge.

F. LEYBURN YARKER.

Can any of your readers supply me with any information about Anthony Huband (or Hubande), fourth son of Nicolas Huband, of Ipsley, co. Warwick, and Dorothy Danvers, of Calthorpe and Waterstock, co. Oxford. He is said to have married the daughter of the Rev. John Tibbotts, Rector of Inkberrow, in Worcestershire, and to have died in 1629.

Any information as to himself or his children would be peculiarly acceptable.

HUGO R. HUBAND.

Killiskeey Rectory, Ashford, co. Wicklow, *October 6, 1897.*

In the "Visitation of London" of 1634, published by Harleian Society, is the pedigree of Joscelin, of the Libertie of Saint Bartholomew the Greate, with his shield of arms of eight quarterings, the first of which, viz., azure, a circular wreath argent and sable, belled or, is ascribed to the family of Joscelin; whilst the second, viz., argent, a demi-lion sable, crowned or, is also ascribed to Joscelin. Can any of your readers tell me how it was that one and the same family bore two distinct coats of arms, both of them ascribed to the same family name? The first of the above two coats is now borne by Jocelyn (anciently spelled Josselyn), Earl of Roden, but it would seem that the second coat is no longer used. Whence was the second coat derived?

Ipswich, *October 8, 1897.*

JOHN H. JOSSELYN.

Can any of your readers give me any information about the ancestry of my great-great-grandfather William Firman, of Wiston, Suffolk, Yeoman (will proved at Bury St. Edmunds, December 10, 1746)? I have in my possession an ancient tricking in colours of a coat of arms, the drawing of which I am told is probably seventeenth-century work, and at the foot of it is written: "These Armes doe appertaine to the Antient family of Firmin of Suffolk & is thus Blazon'd. The field is Argent, a Salter engrail'd gules, on a cheife of the second a Lyon passant guardant Or." The shield is surmounted by a plain steel helmet without crest or motto.

Ipswich, *October 8, 1897.*

JOHN H. JOSSELYN.

#### BACHOPE FAMILY.

Captain James Bachope died July 6, aged 36, at Soho Street, Liverpool, and was buried July 10, 1799, at Holy Trinity Parish Church, Liverpool. In his will, dated July 6, 1799, he describes himself as "merchant and mariner." He devises to his mother, Arabella Benson, his house and messuage on the south side of Sparling Street, Liverpool, for her life, and an annuity of £40. To his wife, Hannah Bachope, all his household goods, and £100 to be paid at his death. To his executors his house, messuage and apartments situate on the west side of Soho Street and north side of Islington, Liverpool, and his house in Sparling Street to be sold, and profits to wife for her life, and after to children (three daughters). Appoints wife and friends, Isaac Millburn and James Percival, both of Liverpool, merchants, executors. Witnesses: Mary Spencer, John Barlow, and Thomas Fisher. Proved at Chester, December 3, 1799.

Wanted, any particulars of the family or ancestry of James Bachope.

Arms of Bacup, of Borough, co. Lancashire, are given in Burke's "Armory." Does this family still exist? A Captain Bachop was in the 54th Regt. of Foot during the American War, and was wounded in an expedition to the Sound under Major-General Tryon in July, 1779 (*Universal Magazine*, 1779).

133, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.

R. W. K. GODDARD.

I should be very glad of information about anyone of the names of Bowyer, Bowier, Bowyear, and Boyer, as I am writing a history of the family.

PERCY A. BOWYER.

Maskeliya, Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath, *September 14, 1897.*

CUCKFIELD CHURCH, SUSSEX.—SIR HENRY BOWYER'S  
BRASS, 1590.

Quarterly, first and fourth, Or, a bend vair cottised sable (Bowyer). Second, Azure, three spades or, handles argent (Kynpersley). Third, Or, a chevron flory counter-flory argent, between three bulls' heads erased sable (?). Wanted family of third. And first, Or, a bend vair, cottised sable (Bowyer). Quarterly, first and fourth, Argent, a bend chequy or and gules (Vaux, Clerk Controller to Henry VIII.). Second and third, Azure, a cinquefoil between three birds (? martlets), or (?). Wanted family of second and third.

PERCY A. BOWYER.

Maskeliya, Brigstock Road, Thornton Heath, *September 14, 1897.*

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Could any of your readers give me any information concerning anyone of the name of Jesson, Jeston, or Gesson, other than the Jessons of Oakwood, West Bromwich, living at any time or in any position in life? I shall feel much obliged to anyone giving such information either through your columns or addressed to Thomas Jesson, Esq., Bishops Cleeve Rectory, Cheltenham.

THOMAS JESSON, JUN.

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WANTED, information concerning the family of Kibert, Kyborne, Kyleborne, of Norfolk, Suffolk, and London; particularly Anne Kybert, born about 1701.

X. Y. Z.

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In Miss Campbell's "Memorial History of the Campbells of Melfort" it is stated, p. 44, that the grandmother of Mary, daughter of Duncan Campbell of Glenlyon, was Mary, daughter of the Earl of Dundee. Can any of your readers tell me who was the Earl of Dundee alluded to? The only "Earl" of Dundee I can trace was John Scrymgeour, who is said (*vide* Burke's Extinct Peerage) to have left no issue when he died in 1668.

I would also feel obliged to any of your readers who would give me, or tell me where I could find, a pedigree of the Campbells of Glenlyon.

Wimbledon,

J. G.

September 11, 1897.

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FEMALE DESCENTS.

This is scarcely the time to say anything calculated in any degree to depreciate the value of female descents, when we have been so recently celebrating the Jubilee of one of the best Monarchs, and that a female, we have ever had. But there is something, to say the least, genealogically deceptive in a published female descent when it occupies the place, and is regarded as that of a male one. John Smith, the son of a mechanic or labourer, makes a large fortune, and marries the daughter of Montmorency Fitzhugh with a pedigree yards long. He advertises in the *Times* that he is Fitzhugh *vice* Smith, and directs his coachmaker and silversmith to engrave his carriages and plate with Fitzhugh arms and crest, and sends the pedigree of Fitzhugh to the Genealogical publications of the day as his own. Many of the entries in Burke are female, more or less substituting male descents. This is very misleading. By such a rule all the families who claim royal descents might call themselves Tudor or Plantagenet, or any other name in the list of females. In genealogy the male descent is the rule, the female descent the exception; in publication of descents the rule should be observed and the exception, where it exists, should be stated. Physiologists may differ as to the relative physical value of male or female descent in the character of a family, but genealogists entertain a certain opinion as to the genealogical value, and in all genealogical statements are entitled to have that opinion recognised. When female descents are published it would serve better to publish them under different heads—Smith in one column, Fitzhugh in another.

Yours, etc.,

B.

## FRASER OF LOVAT.

Is there any authority for the statement in Burke's Peerage, *sub* Lovat, that Hugh, first Lord Lovat, had for wife "Violetta, dau. of Lord Glamis"? There is no mention of her in Crawford or Douglas either under Lovat or Strathmore, and Mr. Burke himself has no note of her *sub* Strathmore. Mr. Cokayne, in his new Peerage, while following the order of the earlier lords as given in Burke's Peerage, leaves out Violetta, naming no wife for the first lord. Chronologically she would be, if she ever existed, a daughter of the first Lord Glamis, whose mother was Lady Elizabeth Graham, daughter of Patrick, Earl of Strathern, by his wife, Princess Euphemia Stewart. As I follow ascertained female descents in my history and genealogy of the house of Graham, I shall be glad of any information concerning this alleged Lady Lovat, whose Christian name is not in favour of her being. Fancy names had not come into fashion in the fifteenth century. Wood's "Douglas" states that Lord Lovat was contracted in 1422 to Lady Janet Dunbar, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Moray, "but there is no evidence that this marriage actually took place; and if it did so, the Frasers of Lovat must have inherited the earldom of Moray." What is meant is that there were no children or surviving children of the marriage; and if that was so, which does not follow (as a glance at the successions to the title will show), Lord Lovat must have married again, and what I want to know is, was any subsequent wife descended from the Earl of Strathern? I have a descent from this Lord Lovat through the Mackenzies, baronets of Coul (cadet of Kintail, afterwards Earls of Seaforth), which adds to the interest I have in authenticating, if possible, his marriage with a grand-daughter of my direct ancestor, the Earl of Strathern.

W. M. GRAHAM EASTON.

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THE YORKSHIRE FAMILY OF PULLEYN, PULLEYNE, OR
PULLEINE.

I shall be glad if you can enlighten me on some points connected with the armorial bearings used by various members of this old family. In Tonge's "Visitation of 1564" the arms of the Pulleyns of Scotton (which I believe was the original stock) are given thus: First and fourth azure; on a bend between six lozenges or, each charged with an escallop of the first, five escallops sable. Second and third azure; a fesse between three martlets. (No tincts. named.)

I conclude the last device is that of the Burdets of Helyngthorpe, or Hollingthorpe; for Ralph Pulleyn of Scotton married Jennet, heiress of John Burdet, who took the veil at Ralph's death, 1459. I shall be glad if you can confirm me as to the Burdet arms. The bearings of the Killinghall Pulleines, shown in the window at Ripley Castle, which records the marriage of Frances, daughter of Sir William Ingilby, to James Pulleine, of Killinghall, were: Azure; on a bend cotised argent three escallops gules, on a chief or, three martlets of the field. These arms are now borne by the descendants of the marriage, among whom is the Rt. Rev. J. J. Pulleine, suffragan Bishop of Richmond. But James Pulleine's wife dying early, leaving him one son, John, and one daughter, Cicely, he married for his second wife Frances, the fourth child and elder daughter of Walter Pulleyn, of Scotton, by Margery, daughter of John Slingsby, of Scriven. This marriage must have occurred not later than 1557, for Tonge's "Visitation of 1564" gives the issue of it as follows: "Joshua, *William*, Samuel, Daniel, Isabel, Jane, Ursula." If I am correct in believing this is the William who was Rector of Ripley 1587-1632, and that the Rector's son Samuel, baptized 1598 at Ripley, was the Archbishop of Tuam, 1660-1666, how is it that the Archbishop's arms are not the Killinghall ones, but a sort of variation of the *Scotton* arms, *i.e.*, Azure; on a bend or, three escallops sable, between six lozenges or, each charged with an escallop sable? One can see that it might be well to distinguish between the arms of John, James Pulleine's heir, and those of his four sons of the second marriage; but Frances Pulleyn, of Scotton, was not her father's heiress, and how came an adaptation of his arms to descend to the offspring of her children? Later, another variation of the Scotton arms is seen. Anthony Pulleyne, of Timble, Fewston (1680-1728), descended from the marriage of William Pulleyne to Jane Heathfield, both of Fewston, in 1594

bore arms as follows: Purpure; on a bend between three lozenges or, two and one, each charged with an escallop sable, escallops also sable. I do not know the pedigree of this William Pulleyne, of Fewston, nor can it be gathered from the Fewston register. Both he and Archbishop Pulein used the Killinghall crest, "The pelican in her piety," that of Scotton being a colt's head erased sable, bridled or. Lastly, can you tell me anything of the French writer, born 1698, died 1776, named Germain *François Poullain* de St. Foix? The name suggests Francis Pulleyne; and there was one of this name living at Timble in 1622, and another at Sicklinghall in 1623, the latter admitted guardian, in 1632, to Francis Pulleyne, youngest son of John Pulleyne jun., of Norwood, Yorkshire. Apologizing for writing at such length,

The Wilderness, Crowborough Cross, Sussex.

CATHARINE PULLEIN.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Right Hon. Lord Justice Lindley to be Master of the Rolls in the place of Lord Esher, resigned.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Viscounty upon Lord Esher on his resignation of the office of Master of the Rolls.

The Queen has approved the appointment of the Rt. Hon. Sir Faudel Faudel-Phillips, Bart., Lord Mayor of London, to be a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

The Queen has been pleased to make the following promotion in the Royal Victorian Order: To be an Honorary Knight Commander, Admiral Baron Albert Seckendorff, C.V.O., Master of the Household to His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia, K.G.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Prince Ernest William Frederic Charles Maximilian of Hohenlohe-Langenburg to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

BALMORAL, Oct. 7.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on the Rt. Hon. Andrew McDonald, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and on John Cheyne, Esq., Q.C., Procurator of the Church of Scotland.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the following appointments to the Imperial Order of the Crown of India: Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg; Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba, consort of Maharana

Dhiraj Fateh Singh of Udaipur; Her Highness the Nawab Shamesi Jahan, Begum Sahiba of Moorshedabad; Anne Grace, Lady Havelock.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 5.

The Queen has been graciously pleased (under Clause 5 of Her Majesty's Warrant, dated April 23, 1883) to confer the Decoration of the Royal Red Cross on the undermentioned ladies, in recognition of their services in tending the sick and wounded: Mrs. Ann Ayre Hely, Miss Sarah Anne Terrot.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Distinguished Service Order in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officer on the occasion of the attack on the Political Officer's escort, at Maizar, in the Tochi Valley, on June 10, 1897: To be a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, viz.: Lieutenant C. L. S. Seton-Browne, Indian Staff Corps.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order. In recognition of their services with the Indian contingent during the operations in Mombasa, 1895-96: Captain William Cross Barratt, Indian Staff Corps; Lieutenant Thomas Edwin Scott, Indian Staff Corps. In recognition of his services against Bawarume, a marauding native chief, on the frontier between Sierra Leone and Liberia, 1896: Captain Edward Charles D'Heillemer Fairtlough, 4th Battalion the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, employed with the Sierra Leone Frontier Police.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S MEDALS.

Viscount Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief, has issued a Special Army Order stating that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to institute a grant of medals to be called "Queen Victoria's Medals," as a special reward to cadets who distinguished themselves during their course of study at the Royal Military Academy and the Royal Military College. The medals will be

awarded as follows: (a) At the Royal Military Academy at the end of each term a "Queen Victoria Medal" to the cadet who, on completing his course, has obtained the highest total marks in military engineering, military topography, artillery, tactics, riding, and gymnastics; (b) at the Royal Military College at the end of each term a "Queen Victoria Medal" to the cadet who passes out first in the list at the final examination.

Deaths.

Erratum.—For Marquess of Conyngham (p. 381) read Marquess Conyngham.

PEERS.

Rt. Hon. Charles Andrew Vanneck, third Baron Huntingfield (Sept. 21), is succeeded by his son, Colonel Hon. Joshua Charles Vanneck.

PEERESS.

Rt. Hon. Margaret Littleton, Baroness Hatherton (Oct. 15), widow of the second Baron Hatherton.

BARONETS.

Sir John William Powlett Campbell-Orde, third Baronet (Oct. 12), is succeeded by his son, Arthur John Campbell-Orde, Esq. Sir Henry Lushington, third Baronet (Sept. 26), is succeeded by his son, Henry Lushington, Esq. Sir Charles Mordaunt, tenth Baronet (Oct. 15), is succeeded by his son, Osbert L'Estrange Mordaunt, Esq.

KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (Oct. 4). Major-General Sir James Mansfield Nuttall, K.C.B. (Oct. 12). Sir William Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G. (Sept. 19). Sir Peter le Page Renouf. Sir John Gilbert, R.A., P.R.W.S. (Oct. 5). Major-General Robert Byng Patricia Price Campbell, C.B. (Oct. 13). Colonel John Robert Collins, C.B. (Oct. 8). Sister Mary Helen Ellis, Member of the Order of the Royal Red Cross (Oct. 18).

DAMES.

Dame Jane Mary Synge (Oct. 10), widow of Sir Robert Synge, Bart. Dame Charlotte Clark (Oct. 7), wife of Sir John Forbes Clark, Bart. Dame Elizabeth Huntly Muir (Oct. 17), wife of Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I.

BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

Hon. Herbert Bowes-Lyon (April 14). Hon. Arthur William Harris (Oct. 15). Hon. Barry Somerset Maxwell (Sept. 20).

Colonel Hon. Charles Powys (Oct. 16). Hon. Arthur James Dudley Stuart St. Aubyn (Sept. 30). Lady Jane Spedding. Hon. Elianore Mary Rice Trevor (Oct. 12). Dora (Oct. 3), wife of Hon. Edwin Ponsonby. Hon. Victoria Emily Anne Maria Hunter (Oct. 18).

OTHERS.

Rt. Hon. Judge Warren. Rev. the Baron de Paravicini (Sept. 26). George David Erskine (Sept. 12), son of late Very Rev. and Hon. Henry David Erskine, Dean of Ripon, and the late Lady Harriet Erskine. Henry Allen Bathurst (Oct. 17), son of late Lieutenant-General Sir James Bathurst, K.C.B., and Lady Caroline Bathurst. Arthur Samuel Pellew (Oct. 9), son of the late Rev. and Hon. Edward Pellew. Richard Calthorpe Whitmore Ryder (Oct. 6), son of Hon. and Rt. Rev. Henry Ryder, late Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. Amelia Maria Eliza (Oct. 2), daughter of late Arthur Hill Montgomery and Lady M. Montgomery. Elizabeth (Oct. 22), daughter of late Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, Bart. Rev. Robert Duncan Travers (Oct. 4), son of late Admiral Sir Eaton Stannard Travers, K.H. William Alcock Whitbeck Parke (Oct. 7), only son of late General Sir William Parke, K.C.B. George Marrable, son of late Sir Thomas Marrable. Captain Montague Henry Burton Raby, R.A. (Sept. 21), son of Rear-Admiral Raby, C.B., V.C. Captain William Edward Tomkins, son of Lieutenant-General W. P. Tomkins, C.I.E. Sophia (Oct. 1), wife of General Pipon, C.B. Edward Cowell Mulkern (Oct. 13), grandson of General Sir William Toone, K.C.B. Major William Bannatyne Graham (Oct. 1), grandson of late Sir Robert Graham, Bart., of Esk. Very Rev. J. F. Montgomery, Dean of Edinburgh, grandson of Sir James Montgomery, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland.

By the Way.

We are very pleased to be able to state that a number of baronets have arranged to meet privately in London early next month, on the invitation of a prominent member of the Order, to discuss questions affecting the baronetage, after which a circular will be submitted to every baronet, recommending the lines on which a representative committee shall be formed. That there are many abuses in the baronetage needing correction is well known, and everyone must wish the reformers well in their efforts. At the same time there are privileges belonging to the Order which seem likely (unless efforts are taken to the contrary) to soon lapse through desuetude. These should be carefully looked into, but we trust the new committee will bear in mind the causes through which the old committee came to grief half a century ago, and busy themselves with the means ready to their hands concerning privileges which exist rather than striving for new and impossible concessions.

We publish in this number the royal descent of Viscount Nelson through the Suckling family. This we give as the first of what we hope will be a lengthy series of Royal descents. We shall be glad to publish, and thus place permanently upon record, any such royal descents as may be sent up to us for this purpose. Preference will be given to those embracing the greatest number of names of living people, and to such as have not hitherto been published. We shall be glad to receive them in *paragraph* form, similar to the pedigree of the Eccles family in our last number.

The death is announced of the Rev. Samuel Wesley, an aged minister, who for many years acted as chaplain to the Wesleyan troops stationed at the Hounslow garrison. The deceased minister is said to have been a most interesting and unique personality, bearing a striking facial resemblance to the well-known founder of Methodism. He was a descendant of John Wesley, A.M., one of the preachers who had been accepted by Oliver Cromwell's triers, and one of the notable 2,000 clergymen expelled in 1662. The deceased gentleman had several of the natural characteristics of the Epworth Wesleys, and was the only descendant of that remarkable family in modern days remaining in the British Methodist ministry. He died at Raunds in his eighty-first year.

The memory of Sir Francis Drake is kept green at Plymouth by an annual commemoration called the Fishing Feast. One of Drake's services to the ancient western borough, of which he was at one time mayor, was the provision of a water supply brought from Burrator, in Dartmoor. Thither the mayor and corporation of Plymouth, with invited guests, annually repair, and, after pledging the "pious memory" of Drake in a cup of pure water taken from the "leat," drink a further toast, the loving cup being this time filled with wine, which runs as follows: "May the descendants of him who brought us water never want wine!" The ceremonial was observed a day or two ago,

when the party had the opportunity of inspecting the works for the construction of an extensive reservoir—the third largest in the kingdom—which is to continue Drake's work by supplying "Greater Plymouth" with water. Unfortunately, there are no direct descendants of Sir Francis.

On "Obiit Sunday" Bishop Barry preached a special sermon at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, and Canon Dalton read a list of the Royal founders, and other benefactors of the chapel. This included a brief but interesting account of the origin of the Castle, the additions made from time to time by various monarchs, the erection and endowment of St. George's, and the institution of the Knights of the Garter.

At Blenheim Palace on October 20, the Duke of Marlborough presented to the Mayor, Mr. A. C. Miles, as representing the Corporation of Woodstock, a handsome gold mayoral chain and badge. The ceremony took place in the long library. The chain bore the following inscription: "Presented by Charles Richard John, ninth Duke of Marlborough, to the borough of Woodstock, in commemoration of the sixty years' reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, June, 1897. Audley Charles Miles, Mayor." The badge bears the arms of the Marlborough family and the borough of Woodstock.

An interesting figure at the demonstration in honour of Sir William Wallace was the presence of Major H. R. Wallace, of Cloncaird, an Ayrshire laird who claims to be a representative of the male line of the family from which Wallace sprung, and had presented Wallace's sword to the custodian of the Wallace monument.

October 16 is the date on which the annual "Lion Sermon" has to be preached at the Church of St. Katharine Cree, Leadenhall Street. This is the 251st occasion on which the sermon has been preached, it being in 1646 that Sir John Gaye, Lord Mayor of London, while travelling in Asia, found himself face to face with a lion, and prayed to God for protection, with the happy result that when he rose from his knees he saw the lion walking away. To show his gratitude for his deliverance, Sir John, on his return to London, set aside a fund for distribution to the poor on each anniversary of that event, including a sum of £1 for the clergyman of St. Katharine Cree, on condition that he preached a sermon in commemoration of the incident. Sir John left £200 to the church for these purposes. The clergyman gets £1, the clerk 2s. 6d., the sexton 1s., and £8 16s. 6d. is distributed among necessitous parishioners. There are still descendants of Sir John Gaye in existence, and a pedigree of the family hangs in the vestry of St. Katharine Cree Church.

Domestic servants did not have such an easy time of it 300 years ago, judging from the following orders for the household servants of that witty epigrammatic Court favourite, Sir John Harington. They were first devised in 1566: "That no servant bee absent from praier at morning or evening, without a lawful excuse, to be alledged within one day after, upon paine to forfeit for every time 2d. That none swear any othe, uppon paine for every othe 1d. That no man leave any doore open that he findeth shut, without

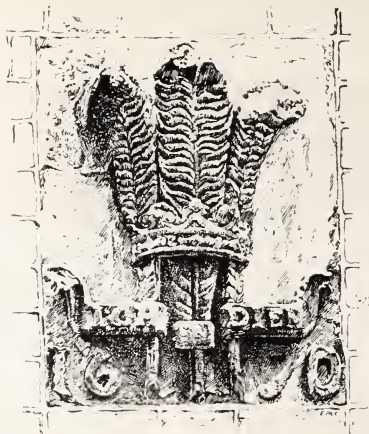
theare bee cause, upon paine for every tyme 1d. That none of the men be in bed from our Lady Day to Michaelmas after six of the clock in the morning ; nor out of his bed after ten of the clock at night ; nor, from Michaelmas till our Lady Day, in bed after seven in the morning ; nor out after nine at night, without reasonable cause, on paine of 2d. That no man's bed be unmade, nor fire or candle-box uncleane after eight of the clock in the morning, on paine of 1d. That no man teach any of the children any unhonest speeche, or baudie word, or othe, on paine of 4d. That no man waite at the table without a trencher in his hand, except it be uppon some good cause, on paine of 1d. That no man appointed to waite at my table be absent that meale without reasonable cause, on paine of 1d. If any man breake a glasse, hee shall aunswer the price therof out of his wages ; and, if it bee not known who breake it, the buttler shall pay for it, on pain of 2d. The table must bee covered halfe an houer before 11 at dinner and six at supper, or before, on paine of 2d. That meate bee readie at 11 or before at dinner, and six or before at supper, on pain of 6d. That none be absent without leave or good cause on paine of 4d. That no man strike his fellow on paine of losse of service ; nor revile, or threaten, or provoke another to strike, on paine of 12d. That no man come to the kitchen without reasonable cause on paine of 1d., and the cook likewyse to forfeit 1d. That none toy with the maids, on paine of 4d. That no man weare foule shirt on Sunday, nor broken hose or shooes, or dublett without buttons, on paine of 1d. That when any strainger goeth hence the chamber be drest up againe within four hours after on paine of 1d. That the hall bee made cleane every day, by eight in the winter and seaven in the sommer, on paine of him that should do it to forfeit 1d. That the court-gate bee shutt each meale, and not opened during dinner and supper without just cause, on pain the porter to forfeit for every time 1d. That all stayrs in the house and other rooms that neede shall require, bee made cleane on Fryday after dinner, on pain of forfeiture of every on whome it shall belong unto, 3d. All which sommes shalbe duly paide each quarter-day out of their wages, and bestowed on the poore, or other godley use."

We are pleased to see that further prosecutions are on foot for the illegal use of armorial bearings. The Salvation Army are to be the next victims, but their device is scarcely heraldic. There is a ridiculous regulation laid down by the Inland Revenue Authorities at Somerset House, that no prosecutions are to be enforced for the use of arms for trade purposes without a licence. It is somewhat of an anomaly that a gentleman is taxed for exhibiting and using the sign and proof of his gentility, whilst a tradesman to whom it does not belong may use it for nothing. The Royal Mersey Yacht Club have been fined for the use of the club burgee on their notepaper.

Pearson's Magazine has some rather amusing remarks concerning the British Flag. "Of course, every Englishman thrills with pride at the thought of the 'flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze,' but if

you ask him to describe the said flag he will be sadly puzzled. He may say that he refers to the British flag, but neither he nor anyone else can say with certainty what is the British flag. Is it the red, the white, or the blue ensign? Or is it the Royal Standard or the Union Jack? Of these five flags one ought to be the British flag, to the exclusion of all others, but which one shall it be? The average foreigner, who is accustomed to see the red ensign displayed on British merchant vessels, thinks that it is the British flag, but it is simply the flag of the merchant navy. Possibly the Union Jack, which is a sort of shorthand epitome of the red, white, and blue ensigns, has a better right than the other flags to be called the flag of England, but it would be difficult to prove that it alone is the British flag. As far as the Royal Standard, with its collection of fabulous animals, musical instruments, and other emblems, is concerned, it is a coat of arms rather than a flag. Certainly it cannot with the least propriety be called the British flag. Why should we not celebrate this Jubilee year by providing the British Empire with an indisputable flag? Other nations have no difficulty in knowing what their flag is. The Frenchman will tell you that his flag is the Tricolour; and the American will tell you that the only flag of the Great Republic is the Stars and Stripes. We alone cannot tell what our flag is. Suppose that we pass a law declaring that henceforth the red ensign shall be the lawful and only British flag. It is the flag of Britain's dominion over the sea, and the flag that welcomes the wandering Englishman in every seaport of the world. Moreover, it is a beautiful flag, and its scarlet splendour is far more impressive than are the many coloured flags of the numerous nations that are content with nothing less than three different colours. It is time that the reproach was taken away from us that it is a wise Englishman who knows his own flag; and there could be no better time than the present for promoting the red ensign to the position of the flag of the British Empire." It certainly is strange to think of the ignorance which exists concerning the National Flag. Probably not one in a thousand could depict it rightly, and we question if one in twenty thousand could "blazon" it aright. When it comes to a matter of choice, we ourselves prefer the white ensign. By the way, is there a Welsh Cross? If so, what? But we are not the only muddled nation. There was a good deal of uncertainty about the old French Flag.

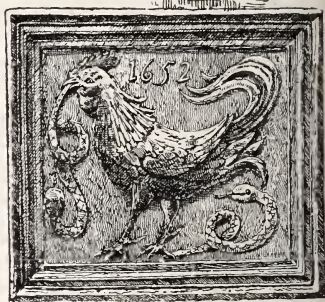
We are requested to draw attention to an advertisement in our pages of a book, "*Armorial Families*," by Mr. A. C. Fox-Davies. It is, we think, pretty generally known by now that this book distinguishes arms borne by legal authority duly proved and recorded from arms for which such guarantee is not forthcoming. The editor of the book points out that it is impossible to suppose such a book can be complete, and he consequently is very desirous that his attention should be drawn to arms which do not appear for which due authority has been established. The third edition is now under revision, and Mr. Fox-Davies will be pleased to send prospectuses, specimen pages, or information forms to be filled up, to any address. Of course, no charge is made for the insertion of the particulars.



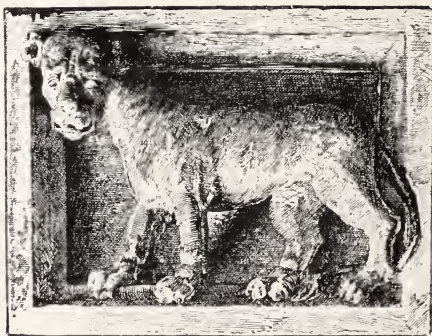
FROM 63, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.



FORMERLY AT THE BOAR'S HEAD IN
EASTCHEAP.



FROM 16, CHURCH STREET, CHELSEA.



AT 28, BUDGE ROW.

LONDON SIGNS (*see page 478*).



The Genealogical Magazine.

DECEMBER, 1897.

THE BARONETAGE AND THE NEW COMMITTEE.



IN view of the recent newspaper correspondence concerning the Baronetage, and of the fact that vigorous efforts are now on foot to form a "Committee of Privileges" for the Baronetage, it may be of interest to show the original intentions of the Crown concerning that dignity, and to point out how very different has been the result.

It cannot be denied that it was the intention of King James I. to create a sixth order of hereditary nobility, and to raise up an hereditary dignity, which, whilst lacking the legislative functions of the Peerage, and taking precedence thereafter, should, nevertheless, enjoy all the other established privileges of high hereditary nobility.

It is, of course, well known that the three original orders of Baronets were erected for the purposes of the colonization of Ulster and Nova Scotia. Baronets are of England, of Ireland, of Scotland, or Nova Scotia, of Great Britain, and of the United Kingdom.

There had been minor Barons, sometimes styled Baronets, previously. Probably from these originated the idea of the Baronetage, though there is little in common between them. The old Baronets, at one time numerous, particularly in Ireland, had long ceased to

sit in Parliament; they had never been properly admitted as belonging to the Peerage, and, save perhaps in a few cases in Ireland, the dignity had not been regularly hereditary—in fact, by Stuart times the title was to all intents and purposes no longer known. But there were Knights Banneret; and in spite of many assertions to the contrary, Knights Banneret and Baronets ancient or modern had nothing whatever in common. Though phonetically so similar, even the derivation of the names was different. Knights Bannerets were so created by the King at the head of his army drawn up in order of battle under the royal standard displayed after a victory. The Knight was commanded, "*Advances toy Banneret*," the points of the long pennon were then cut off, and the pennon or banneret became a banner. It was the highest honour possible to be conferred, and by warriors was then prized as the Victoria Cross is now. If another English sovereign ever again leads his army in person into battle, there is no reason why the honour should not be again bestowed. That Knights Banneret were sometimes created Baronets, and that some sat in Parliament, has caused much confusion between the two dignities.

It is said that King James I. was influenced in reviving the rank of Baronet and in making it hereditary by the discovery by Sir Robert Cotton of Letters Patent of 13 Edward III. conferring the dignity of Baronet on William de la Pole and his heirs, in return for a sum of money of which the King and his army stood greatly in need.

Consequently, the King established the order by Letters Patent under the Great Seal in 1611. Now, in past times, particularly in the case of the previous Committee of Privileges, various claims were put forward "by analogy" with the various ranks of the Peerage, many of the privileges of which exist by virtue of no special warrant. But it should be borne in mind that no degree in the Peerage was created by charter as was the Baronetage, but the various dignities and degrees in the House of Lords have rather been evolved from a succession of circumstances, or were called into being merely by the fact of that particular rank having been conferred on individuals. But the existence of the charter erecting the order places Baronets upon a definite footing, inasmuch as it is to be supposed that the said charter recites the privileges which it was intended to convey and confer.

There was never any secret made of the fact that the dignity was bestowed in return for a payment of money. Each Baronet was required to pay £1,200 for fees of honour, and for maintaining thirty

soldiers in Ireland for three years at the rate of eightpence per day per man, "the wages of one whole year to be paid into our receipts upon the passing of the Patent"; and "every such person as shall be admitted do enter into sufficient bond and recognizance, to our use, for the payment of that portion which shall be remaining after the first payment is made."

But, as can readily be imagined, to many minds the idea of the open purchase of a title was somewhat uncongenial, and King James saw clearly that it was necessary to impose such regulations and conditions that the dignity should be confined to the ranks of gentlemen of good position and estate, that it should have a lustre and dignity of its own, and should be, and be considered, an honour. Consequently, in the Charter of the Dignity, the King engages:

(1) That the number of Baronets should not exceed 200, and that when any of these Baronetcies became extinct, others should not be created in their room, but that the number should diminish, to the greater honour of those that remained.

[However, a commission afterwards issued to fill up the vacancies and create others, and the Crown thereby revoked its engagement, and the number is now unlimited.]

(2) King James I. covenanted for himself, his heirs and successors, not to create any other degree, order, or dignity between that of a Baron and a Baronet. It is often asserted (*a*) that the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, empowering the sovereign to create Lords of Appeal in Ordinary as Life Peers, is an infringement of this undertaking of the Crown; and (*b*) that the new order, whereby the sons of these Life Barons are to have the courtesy title of "Honourable," and to rank after the younger sons of Barons and before Baronets, is also an infringement. With regard to the former, (*a*) this is clearly an error, for the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, colloquially referred to as "Legal Life Peers" or "Law Lords," are Barons. They are created Barons in their Patents, and they rank amongst the hereditary Barons, according to the dates of their Patents. With regard to the latter, (*b*) the notice has not yet been gazetted, and until the precise terms and facts are published it is impossible to speak definitely. If it be eventually found that, on the strength of their being children of men who sit or have sat in the House of Lords as Barons, they are allowed to rank—as their fathers do amongst the Barons themselves—according to the dates of their father's Patents among the other children of Barons, and the gazette notice, whenever it appears, simply states "that the children of Life Peers and of Life Peers deceased shall have and enjoy the same

style, dignity, and precedence which they would enjoy or would have enjoyed in the lifetimes of their fathers if their Peerages had been hereditary," the new concession cannot be said in any way to be an infringement. If, on the other hand, the notice when gazetted is found to be worded in the form in which it has been made public, thereby ranking all the children of all Life Peers together after all the children of hereditary Peers, the warrant will be utterly illogical, and it will be difficult to logically prove that a new "dignity," at any rate, has not been created between the degrees of Baron and Baronet. We dealt with this subject in our last issue, but it should not be forgotten that in the Patents of Precedency (to rank as children of a Peer), which are so frequently issued, no actual mention is ever made of the courtesy title of Honourable. It will be an absolutely new departure to gazette a courtesy title. In fact, by its being gazetted, it would seem to cease to be a courtesy title.

(3) King James covenanted on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors, upon request being made, to knight all such Baronets as were not Knights, as well in the future and in the then present time (this effectually disposes of the contention put forward by many Baronets that they are knights merely by virtue of being Baronets, and also explains why so many of the early Baronets are found styled "Knight and Baronet"), and also covenanted for himself, his heirs and successors, that upon request being made and notice given to the Lord Chamberlain, that upon attaining the age of twenty-one years the eldest son or heir male apparent should also be knighted in the lifetime of his father. This undertaking was also formerly inserted in a clause of the Patent.

George IV. very much objected to this, and on December 19, 1827, issued orders that the clause should be omitted from all Patents of Baronetcies issued after that date, which instruction has been since followed. The privilege of Knighthood continued to be conferred down to recent years upon the eldest sons of Baronets under Patents issued before the date of the order; but for many years past all possible difficulties have been put in the way of those claiming. Within the last few months the Lord Chamberlain has sent a point-blank refusal to submit to her Majesty a claim made by the eldest son of an undoubted Baronet, whose patent contains the clause in question, and whose descent and right to the title are proved and properly recorded. I believe the ground on which this decision is based is that it is held to be an utter impossibility for one sovereign to fetter or control the royal prerogative of any of his successors, and that any attempt to do so is invalid.

The King also granted the following privileges :

(4) That Baronets should rank next after the younger sons of Barons, taking precedence of all Knights as well of the Bath as of Knights Bachelors, except those of the Garter and Knights Banneret created by the King or Prince of Wales under the Royal Banner in open war.

When Sir Robert Cotton suggested to King James "that his Majesty should make a degree of honour hereditary, as Baronets, next under Barons," the Earl of Northampton, one of the King's Ministers, objected to the proposal on the ground that it would impair the position of the younger sons of the higher ranks of the Peerage. Lord Northampton's objection was overruled by the King, who was terribly in want of the money which the new order would bring into the Treasury. But the thorny problem of precedence took a very acute form before the new dignity was six months old. Then, as now, a Baronets' Committee was formed. It consisted of Sir Moyle Finch, Sir William Twisenden, Sir John Wentworth, and Sir Robert Cotton. The Baronets claimed that they were entitled, according to the terms of their Patents, to precedence before the younger sons of Barons. The claim was heard by the Lords of the Council, and the Baronets sustained a crushing defeat. A chronicler of the time writes : "It was told them that howsoever the words of theyre patent might seeme to carry a contrairie construction, yet yt never was the King's intention, which he will shortly declare by proclamation ; whereupon, they being not satisfied, but still urging the words and validity of their patent, and how in that consideration they had paid theyre monie, yt was aunswered by the Lord Treasurer that yf any of them misliked his bargain he should have his monie againe."

Nothing daunted, the Baronets went direct to the King, who "defended his act very stiffly, and stood upon these terms, that *in ambiguis ejus est interpretare cujus est condere*, and he had never intention to given them precedence before noblemen's sons." However, the Baronets insisted that they were entitled to rank, as the ancient Baronets, in front of the Barons' sons ; and they argued their case to such a length, that at last the King declared, "Though I am a kinge of men, yet I am no kinge of tyme, for I growe olde with this." The record continues : "Whereupon Mr. Fynche with greate boldnes undertooke to prove muche, but did nothinge. And cominge to the pointe to prove the bannerets, my Lord Privy Seale stooode upp, and sayed, 'Mr. Fynche, doe you thinke yt reason that an honour reserved only for the best deserving gent in

the filde shoulde be inherited by a childe in the cradle?’ and referred that reason to the censure of his princely wisdome. But Mr. Fynche proceeded with suche confidence, as that he besoughte the Kinge, that albeyt he would not gyve the baronets that place yet that he woulde not for their sake soe farre prejudice bannerets as to declare their place to be after the younger sonnes of barons. Wherat his Majestie with a scornfull indignation replied, ‘I marvaile whate this fellowe meanes, that woulde seeme to knowe whate I intende, not onely againste what I have sayed, but againste what I may saye,’ and thereupon was pleased to tell this tale: that there were two advocats of soe contrary factions, as whatsoever the one sayed the other ever contradicted, in so much that once one of them being asleepe, and suddenlie his oppinion beinge demanded, his answer was, ‘I am againste whate the other sayed,’ and being answered that the other had not yet spoken, he sayed, ‘Why then I am against that which he shall saye,’ and upon further lyke absurdities of Mr. Fynche’s speache his Majestie sayed, ‘Why doe you not as well intreate me nott to put tayles to all the baronets because some of them are Kentish men, or hornes on their heads to make them strange monsters?’ And by this tyme Mr. Fynche, perceavinge his error, was silent.”

(5) That Baronets should prefix “Sir” to their Christian names, and that the word “Baronet” should follow the surname, and that their wives should have the dignity of Lady, Madam, or Dame, according to the manner of speaking. The King also gave the wives and daughters of Baronets precedence amongst women as the Baronets and their sons had amongst men.

(6) The King gave to Baronets of England, for their greater distinction and honour, the right to bear on their paternal coats-of-arms the arms of Ulster, viz., a sinister hand erect, open and coupéd at the wrist gules, in a field argent, either in an inescutcheon or canton at pleasure.

(7) The King gave to Baronets place near the Royal Standard in the King’s army.

(8) The King decided “that the Baronets and the heires male of their bodies shall have two assistants of the body to support the Pall, a principall mourner and foure assistants to him at their funerals, *being the meane betwixt a Baron and a Knight.*”

The intentions of the King with regard to the position he wished the Baronetage to assume are indicated by these words, and also by the fact that the Patent of a Baronetcy is almost identical with that of a Baron; and are also evidenced by the following extract from

the Royal Decree of King James under Letters Patent, deciding the point of precedence above referred to, where it is definitely stated that if any further questions should arise, "such doubts and questions shall be decided and determined by and according to such usual rules, customs and laws for place, precedence, privilege, and other matters concerning them as other degrees of dignity hereditary are ordained and adjudged." As there were no hereditary dignities outside the Peerage then admitted, the intention is plainly apparent.

(To be continued.)



THE NELSON PEDIGREE.



N Burke's "Peerage" the Nelson pedigree begins as follows: "The family of Nelson appears to have been of ancient settlement in the co. of Lancaster. Their seat at Maudesley, where they held lands by military service, is now in possession of the Riddells of Northumberland, to whom it came by female descent; some notice of them will be found in the pedigree of Earl Nelson, in Sir Richard Hoare's 'History of South Wilts,' under the head of Parish of Downton, p. 50. There is little doubt that the immediate ancestry of William Nelson [see later (p. 451).—ED.], living *temp.* Elizabeth and Edward VI., came out of Lancashire in the suite of Dr. James Stanley, Warden of Manchester, youngest son of Thomas Stanley, 1st Earl of Derby, which Dr. James Stanley was elected Bishop of Ely, 22nd Henry VII., and settled in Norfolk, where the See of Ely had considerable property. The arms of Nelson of Maudesley were borne by the Norfolk Nelsons, as may be seen in old books and papers formerly belonging to the Rev. Edmund Nelson, of Burnham Thorpe." But if reference be made to "The Hundred of Launditch in the County of Norfolk," by G. A. Carthew, F.S.A., M.A., p. 350, Part III., this idea is somewhat upset. Mr. Carthew writes: "A pedigree of this family is contained in Sir R. Colt Hoare's 'History of Wiltshire,' compiled by Mr. Matcham. He derives them from a family of the name of Maudesley in Lancashire, of whom William Nelson, who bore the same arms (he says) was living at Scaring before 1596. I confess I am doubtful on this point, as the Nelson family was at that time resident in the adjoining parish of Wend-

ling, and I do not find the name in Scaring before 1664, in which year Edmund Nelson purchased an estate in the latter parish, and occurs first in the Parish Register there in 1672."

The following is the complete genealogy of the Nelson family, as far as it is at present capable of substantiation. But we feel confident there must be many isolated details available which probably different readers of *THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE* can supply, and we ask their co-operation in our endeavour to amplify the following pedigree.

EDMUND NELSON, buried at Scaring 1711; married Mary . . . (who was buried there 1724), and had issue two daughters (Mary, baptized at Scaring 1672, and Amy, baptized there 1673) and a son,

EDMUND NELSON of Scaring, buried there January 2, 1724. He married at Scaring, 1688, Mary, daughter of Benjamin Lane (gent.). She was buried at the same place January 12, 1746. Of this marriage there was issue four sons and two daus.:

- (1) Edmund, of whom presently.
- (2) James Nelson, baptized at Scaring June 22, 1675; married, 1702, Judith, dau. of Rev. T. Brett.
- (3) John Nelson, baptized at Scaring 1692.
- (4) Benjamin Nelson, baptized at Scaring 1694; married Elizabeth Rix.

(1) and (2) Judith, baptized 1695, and Mary, baptized 1699.

The eldest son,

EDMUND NELSON, of East Dereham, grocer, was baptized at Scaring January 6, 1689, and died 1740. He married Mary (died 1769), dau. of James Aylmer, of East Dereham, currier, and had issue three sons and three daus., viz.:

- (1) Edmund Nelson, of whom presently.
- (2) James Nelson, of Dereham, mercer, baptized December 17, 1697; died 1769.
- (3) John Nelson, of Dereham, ironmonger and butter factor, died s.p.l.
- (1) Mary, married James Smyth, Esq., of Dereham, afterwards of West Bradenham Hall.
- (2) Judith, married John Ward, of Dereham, brewer.
- (3) Frances, married W. Donne, of Dereham, surgeon.

The eldest son,

EDMUND NELSON, of Dereham, gentleman, afterwards of Hunstanton, died 1790, and was buried at Dereham. He married, 1746, Anne (who was buried at Hoo), dau. of Mathew Holcot, gent., and had issue four sons, namely:

- (1) Matthew, of whom presently.
- (2) James Nelson, of Sparham, farmer.
- (3) Thomas Nelson, of East Dereham, died 1805.
- (4) John Nelson, of Limehouse.

The eldest son,

MATTHEW NELSON, of Holme, died January 23, 1813; will dated September 28, 1812; proved February 25, 1813 (P.P.C.). He married (? as his first wife) Orby, dau. of John Browne, of Dereham, gent., the last of that family, and had issue two sons:

- (1) THE REV. JOHN NELSON, of Winterton (marriage settlement dated July 4, 1817), Eliza Gudgeon, of Shipdam;
- and (2) Mathew Thurlowe Nelson, living February 25, 1813.

Now, the exact relationship between the foregoing family and the proved ancestors of Viscount Nelson is not known or established. Burke goes on to say:

"The above-mentioned William Nelson [see William Nelson mentioned in previous extract (p. 449) from Burke.—ED.] living *temp.* Elizabeth and Edward VI., was father of Thomas Nelson, of Scaring, Norfolk, b. there about 1590, whose son Edmund, also b. at Scaring, 1625, was father of

"William Nelson, of Dunham Parva, Norfolk, b. at Scaring 1654; m. Mary, dau. of Thomas Shene, of Dunham Parva.

But the undoubted pedigree must begin with:

WILLIAM NELSON, of Dunham Parva, who died January 27, 1713. He married Mary, dau. of Thomas Shene, of the same place, and by her (who died January 2, 1731), he had issue three sons:

- I. Thomas Nelson, of Sporle, baptized at Scaring July 19, 1683; died April 22, 1762, aged 70, and was buried at Sporle. He married, first, Dorothy, dau. of Thomas Prettyman, of Sporle, gent. She died 1711, aged 32, and was buried at Sporle. He married, secondly, February 1, 1714, Barbara Overman, of Burnham Deepdale, who died May 12, 1725, and is buried at Sporle. He married, thirdly, Dinah, dau. of . . . Willis, of Burnham Overy. She died 1754, and is buried at Sporle. By his second marriage he had issue five sons and two daus.:

- (1) Thomas Nelson, died unm. 1749.
- (2) William Nelson.
- (3) Rev. Edmund Nelson, M.A., clerk, Rector of Congham, youngest son, born 1725; died 1795.

He married Elizabeth Foster Rose (died 1779; is buried at Congham), of Hillington, widow of Rev. Mr. Squire, and had issue :

(a) Rev. James Nelson, Rector of Congham.

(b) Charles Nelson, Post-Captain R.N.

- (4) Bartholomew Nelson, married Dorothy, widow of . . . Foster, Rector of Congham, and had issue, two sons, (1) Bartholomew, died at sea, (2) Edmund, died young, and two daus.: (1) Charlotte, who married, firstly, Edward Pearce [1774, bond for marriage license between Edward Pearce, dyer, bachelor, and Charlotte Nelson, of St. Stephen's, Norwich, with consent of Bartholomew Nelson, her father, of King's Lynn, gent.], and, secondly, William Lucas of Burgh; (2) Bridget, unm. 1781.

(5) John, died an infant.

(1) and (2) Mary and Barbara, both died unmarried, and were buried at Sporle.

II. Rev. Edmund Nelson, of whom later.

III. William Nelson, of Curds Hall, baptized at Scaring February 18, 1685; died January 29, 1773, and is buried at Little Dunham. He married, firstly, Mary, dau. of . . . Lothbury, of Suffolk, and, secondly, the widow of . . . Stanford. By his first wife he had three daus. (of whom Elizabeth m. . . . Bale and had issue, and Mary m. . . . Protheroe) and one son :

Rev. William Nelson, of Curds Hall, Rector of Hillington and Hillingay, died *circa* 1782. He married Mary, dau. of . . . Newton (who remarried 1789, Rev. Benjamin Young), and had three daus. :

(1) Mary, m. John Drozier.

(2) Susan, m. firstly, Major Benezet, R.A., and secondly, Captain Wilson.

(3) Ellen, m. Captain Jackson.

The second son, the REV. EDMUND NELSON, M.A., clerk, was born at Dunham, November 4, 1693; was Vicar of Sporle, Rector of East Bradenham, afterwards of Hilborough. He married, 1717, at St. Botolph Church, Aldersgate, London, Mary, dau. of John Bland, a baker, of Cambridge. She died July 4, 1789, aged 91, and was buried at Hillborough. He had issue :

1. Thomas, died an infant, and is buried at Cambridge.

2. Edmund.
3. John, died unmarried.
1. Mary, born June 4, died 1800.
2. Alice, married, 1760, to the Rev. Robert Rolfe, Rector of Hilborough; her grandson was Robert Monsey, Lord Cranworth.
3. Thomasine, married to John Goulty, shoemaker, of Norwich.
4. Martha, died an infant, buried at East Bradenham.

(To be continued.)



THE LOUDOUN FAMILY.

BY ALFRED C. JONAS, F.R.H.S., ETC.



THE Loudoun family is a very old one; it has enrolled among its members persons of high principle and loyal patriotism, and their memories and actions are preserved in the history of Ayrshire, and in the pages of our nation's records.

Loudoun Castle is a magnificent one, standing as it does on a gentle slope of the bank of the river Irvine, embossed among woods; one of its towers is thought to have been erected in the twelfth century. The origin of the name Loudoun is obscure, some writers holding that it is derived from the hill in the parish called Loudoun, from the word "low," a fire, "dun," a hill; while others seek its origin from the Gaelic "Lod-dan,"¹ marshy ground, from the fact that the river Irvine at one period flooded the low grounds. There are not many important historical events connected with the parish. Readers of "Blind Harry's Metrical History of Wallace" will remember the scene of one of Wallace's exploits near Loudoun Hill; certainly it has been the centre of some warlike actions, and the Roman camp, though on the opposite side of the river, is beneath its shadow. The shouts of Bruce's victorious followers, in 1307, must have resounded from the rocks when the Earl of Pembroke was defeated, and the Covenanters, under Hamilton, etc., fought Claverhouse near this spot.

In the days of David I. of Scotland, one Lambrinus owned the

¹ "Parish of Loudoun," by Norman Macleod.

barony of Loudoun. David was a man of great valour, generosity, and piety, and there are those who believe, with some reason, that he compiled the system of Scottish laws called "*Regium Majestatem*." We may therefore suppose that Lambrinus was a man worthy of the position of Baron of Loudoun. It was at the death of David that Malcolm gave over to England Northumberland and Cumberland, which fact caused his nobles to oblige him to declare war against Henry, the result being Malcolm afterwards held Cumberland as a fief of England, and Northumberland became Henry's.¹ Had it not been for the pusillanimity of Malcolm, these counties might to this day have formed part of Scotland. James de Loudoun, son of Lambrinus, we know had a charter from Richard de Mowille, about the year 1189. This James's daughter married Sir Reginald de Craufurd, and by her had two sons; Hugh de Craufurd Loudoun, the eldest, was Sheriff of Ayr, his name appearing in a charter by the High Stewart, of a donation to Paisley Abbey in 1226. The Craufurds of Craufurdland are descended from the second son. The great-grand-daughter of Sir Reginald was mother of Sir William Wallace; the last-mentioned Hugh had a son also named Hugh, Sheriff of Ayr, who is mentioned in a charter dated 1246. He was followed by his son, Sir Reginald Craufurd of Loudoun, and was one of those who supported the claim of Bruce against Baliol. By his wife Cecilia he had two sons. Reginald, who succeeded him, was a strong upholder of his country's independence, and he died in its defence in 1305. His daughter Susanne married Sir Duncan Campbell, who thus became the first Campbell of Loudoun. He was son of Sir Donald Campbell, one of the ancestors of the Argyle family. Sir Duncan was followed by his son Andrew. At the expiry of the peace between England and Scotland, in 1345, King David, during Edward's absence in France, prepared to invade England, and with an army of 60,000 entered Cumberland, the monks of which compounded for their property by the payment of £1,000. It is recorded that at this time David valued the life of an Englishman at threepence. Andrew followed King David into England, and fought at the Battle of Durham, where he was taken prisoner and kept till 1357. His son, Sir Hugh, was one of those who met King James I. at Durham, and Sir Hugh's son George was one of the twelve hostages for the ransom of the King. Sir John Campbell, who succeeded, accompanied Margaret (daughter of King James) to France, on her marriage with the Dauphin. Sir George Campbell succeeded his brother. He held a charter of the

¹ Balfour's "*History of Scotland*," London, 1770.

sheriffship of Ayr from James II., dated 1450. His son, also named George, next held the title, and was twice married, first to a daughter of Lord Kennedy, and at her death to one of the co-heiresses of Auchinleck. By the latter marriage his only daughter's second marriage to John Cunninghame of Caprington linked these two families. The son by George Campbell's first marriage, Hugh, succeeded to the title, and having married a daughter of Sir Hugh Wallace of Craigie (the "*History of Rowallane*" says of Carnell), one of his daughters, Isabel, married Mungo Mure of Rowallane, and so connected this ancient family, whose ancestor, Sir Gilchrist, is said to have distinguished himself at the Battle of Largs, in 1262.

Rowallane Castle may have been, and probably was, the birthplace of Elizabeth Mure, first wife of Robert II., King of Scotland, the descendants of whom filled the throne of Scotland and Great Britain. Sir Hugh died in 1508, being followed by his son Hugh, who was twice married, and his son Matthew, by the first marriage, became Sir Matthew Campbell. He took an active part in the Reformation, but was essentially loyal, for he fought for Queen Mary at Langside, where he was made prisoner. His second son, Matthew, made his home in Lavonia, and took the name of Loudoun; he was the ancestor of the Austrian Field-Marshal Lauhdon, or Loudoun. Sir Matthew's eldest son, Hugh, the tenth Campbell of Loudoun, was created Lord Campbell of Loudoun in 1601.

Hugh was much disliked by Frederick the Great, who constantly referred to him as "the — red-headed Scotsman." He was twice married, and died in 1622. Margaret Campbell, Baroness of Loudoun, succeeded her grandfather, being married to Sir John Campbell of Lawers (Breadalbane family), and who was in 1633 created Earl of Loudoun. He was possessed of great decision, and took considerable interest in the events of his time. He was one of those sent to arrange a pacification with Charles I. at Berwick; was made Chancellor in 1642, and was a leading character during part of Charles II.'s reign. His letters to the King in 1650 are specimens of his diplomacy and clear judgment; while his "Trewe narrative of the procedour and artificall wayes taken by the pretended Parliament of the Commonwealth of England . . . for obtaining the consent of Scotland to be incorporated and unyted to ther usurped Commonwealth" is a document which, perhaps more than any extant, throws light on the methods adopted to gain the end then aimed at.

The Earl was buried in the vault at Loudoun Kirk, where, about forty-five years ago, his face beneath the coffin-lid could be seen in almost perfect preservation. When rambling in the neighbourhood of "Loudoun's bonnie woods and braes," the writer has often stopped at the old church, and, on his hands and knees, looked through the small iron grating, nearly level with the ground, peering into the darkness, made visible by the dim light which struggled through the bars, and with mingled emotions of curiosity and awe has tried to count the coffins, apparently placed in a row, but which then showed blanks, where some had wholly decayed, while others could be clearly discerned, together with all that remained of the crumbling ashes of a few of the good and great of past centuries, it seemed to the writer less desecration to view them thus than enter the vault sacred to the departed. James, the second Earl of Loudoun, married Lady Montgomerie, daughter of the Earl of Eglintoun, whose son, Sir James, was a General, and fell fighting at the head of his regiment at the Battle of Fontenoy; he was married to Lady Jean Boyle, eldest daughter of the first Earl of Glasgow. Hugh, the third Earl of Loudoun, was a Privy Councillor in 1697, and one of the Commissioners for the Treaty of Union in 1705. He was married to the only daughter of the Earl of Stair, a lady possessed of rare powers of mind, and who was greatly loved; she lived to the ripe age of ninety-nine years, and died in 1779. John, fourth Earl, greatly distinguished himself as a soldier in the Rebellion, 1745; he raised a regiment, and fought under Sir John Cope. He was Governor of Virginia, Commander-in-Chief in America, and fought as well in Portugal. He died, unmarried, in 1782. There was a portrait of him, in Highland costume, in Loudoun Castle. His cousin, James Mure Campbell, fifth Earl (son of Sir James Lawers), succeeded him; he was married to Flora, daughter of Macleod of Razay; they had one child, Flora Mure Campbell, who, in 1804, married Francis Rowdon, then Earl of Moira, who was afterwards created Marquis of Hastings. It was this Marquis who so eminently distinguished himself in a public and private capacity. He was possessed of a warm and generous heart, full of sympathy and cheerfulness, of a perfectly-refined manner, beloved by all with whom he came in contact. As a soldier, he was present at twenty-one engagements in America. At Bunker's Hill, seven were all that escaped unhurt of his company; and on this occasion General Burgoyne said: "Lord Rowdon has this day stamped his fame for life." The perilous and desperate enterprise he personally conducted to relieve the army of the Duke of York in Holland "is stamped as

one of the most extraordinary marches recorded in military history." In 1813 he was made Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of India. He found that country in a critical and dangerous position, and left it in a prosperous condition ; and all this was not accomplished by military alone, but combined with moral tactics and a genuine religious inspiration. Shortly after his marriage it was rumoured Hastings had been ordered abroad, and on this occasion the "sweet singer," Tannahill, composed the song "Loudoun's Bonnie Woods and Braes." Few songs were more popular in its day, but latterly it seems to have been associated in the minds of most with the former magnificence of the castle and its surroundings rather than with the separation of the Marquis from his wife.

George Augustus Francis, on the death of his father in 1836, became the second Marquis. He married the Baroness Grey de Ruthvyn, and died in 1844, aged thirty-six. His sister, Sophia Frederica Christina, married in 1845 the Marquis of Bute ; the ceremony took place at Loudoun Castle, which had hardly recovered from the sadness that followed the recent deaths of Lady Flora Hastings and her mother.

The eldest son of the second Marquis, Paulyn-Reginal-Serlo Rawdon Hastings, succeeded as third Marquis, but died unmarried in 1851, in his nineteenth year. His brother, Henry Weysford Charles Plantagenet Rawdon Hastings, became fourth Marquis of Hastings and ninth Earl of Loudoun ; he was born in 1842. At his death, his sister, Lady Edith Maud, became Countess of Loudoun ; she was married in 1853 to Charles Frederick Clifton, and, on inheriting the estate of Sir Abney Hastings, assumed the name and arms of Abney Hastings. By this marriage there were four sons and two daughters, and on the death of the Countess in 1874 the eldest son, Lord Mauchline, succeeded to the earldom.

I have very briefly referred to the connection of Loudoun with the Covenanters. I will conclude these brief notes with an anecdote of James, second Earl of Loudoun, then Lord Mauchline. He was, with his father, exempted from Cromwell's amnesty, and, flying for his very life, took refuge in the outbuildings of a farmhouse on the estate ; he was disguised in the dress of a labourer, but was traced by some soldiers, his recognition being certain, the farmer, with wonderful presence of mind and cunning, struck Lord Mauchline, saying : "You lazy loon ! why dae you no get to your wark ?" This stratagem in presence of the dragoons, who never for a moment

thought the tenant would dare to behave in such a manner to his landlord, saved the Earl, who soon fled to Holland, and there died.



LANE OF BENTLEY (NOW OF KING'S BROMLEY), CO. STAFFORD (*continued*).

By H. MURRAY LANE (*Chester Herald*).



JOHN NEWTON LANE, Esq., of King's Bromley (who was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Stafford), died October 13, 1869, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Colonel John Henry Bagot Lane, who had been educated at Eton, and taken his degree at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1851. Having raised a detachment of a hundred men, chiefly from the King's Own Staffordshire Militia, he served as an officer in the Coldstream Guards during the Crimean War, and retired from the army with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1867.

On January 28, 1864, he married Susan Anne, eldest daughter and co-heir of Henry William Vincent, of Lily Hill, co. Berks, by Elizabeth Anne, his wife, daughter of Colonel George Callander, of Craigforth, co. Stirling.¹ Mr. Vincent was grandson of Sir Francis Vincent, of Stoke d'Abernon, co. Surrey, and would have succeeded to the title had he survived his cousin, the tenth baronet.

Colonel Lane died at Lily Hill on March 22, 1886, having had three sons and four daughters—viz.:

- (1) John Henry Hervey Vincent Lane, born October 30, 1867, of whom presently.
- (2) Arthur Edward Cecil Lane, born August 28, 1871.
- (3) George Alfred Osborne Lane, Second Lieutenant Coldstream Guards, born July 10, 1875.
- (1) Agnes Mary Jane, born October 21, 1864, died March 13, 1871.

¹ Mrs. Vincent's brother, James Henry Callander, of Craigforth and Ardkinlas, co. Argyle, by his first wife, the Hon. Jane Plumer Erskine, daughter of David Montague, Lord Erskine, was father of Jane Sevilla, who married, January 12, 1869, Lord Archibald Campbell, second son of his Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.G. and K.T.

- (2) Florence Louisa Jane, born December 17, 1865, married at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, August 3, 1886, the Hon. Frederick William Anson, fourth son of Thomas George, Earl of Lichfield, by the Lady Harriet Georgina Louisa Hamilton, eldest daughter of James, Duke of Abercorn, K.G. They have three sons and two daughters—viz.: (1) Ernald Henry Anson, born June 28, 1893; (2) Frederick Anson, and (3) Arthur Anson, twins, born March 3, 1896. (1) Helen Frances, born June 7, 1892; (2) Sibyl Florence, born September 24, 1894.
- (3) Constance Jane, born April 27, 1869.
- (4) Lilian Emily Isabel Jane, born December 9, 1878.

JOHN HENRY HERVEY VINCENT LANE, Esq., who succeeded his father in the estate and manor of King's Bromley, holds a commission in the 1st King's Own Staffordshire Militia, and is a Justice of the Peace for the county of Stafford. He is the lineal descendant, heir male, and representative of Sir Reginald de Lona, of Halton, co. Chester, *temp.* King Henry II., and of COLONEL JOHN LANE, of Bentley, who, together with his sister JANE (afterwards Lady Fisher), and other members of the family, was so instrumental in saving the life of King Charles II. after the battle of Worcester.

Having now traced the history of the Lane family from the Norman era to the present day, we will conclude with a brief glance at the junior branch of the house, descended from Thomas Lane, the second son of John Lane (the last), of Bentley, who was born September 30, 1754.

As has been already mentioned, Mr. Thomas Lane married his cousin Barbara, eldest daughter of Thomas Fowler, of Pendeford, Esq.¹ By her he had four surviving sons and one surviving daughter. The daughter, Sarah, who was born May 31, 1790, married, February 14, 1812, William Cotton, Esq., of Walwood House, co. Essex, one of the directors of the Bank of England, and Governor in the years 1842-1844,² who was born September 12, 1786, and died December 1, 1866. His widow survived him until December 22, 1872. She had four sons and three daughters.

¹ Her uncle, Charles Fowler, Esq., of Shrewsbury, left an only daughter, Frances Fowler, who married, September 6, 1804, Samuel Allsopp, Esq., of Burton-on-Trent, whose third son, Henry, was created a Baronet May 7, 1880, and raised to the peerage as Lord Hindlip, of Hindlip, co. Worcester, February 16, 1886. He died April 3, 1887. His grandson, Charles Allsopp, born September 22, 1877, is the present peer.

² His elder brother, Joseph Cotton, Esq., had married in 1807 the daughter of Colonel William Lane, Governor of St. Helena, as has been already mentioned.

The eldest son, the Rev. William Charles Cotton, who was born January 3, 1813, became Vicar of Frodsham, in Cheshire, and died, unmarried, June 22, 1879. His next brother, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Cotton (born May 20, 1821), was made a Lord Justice of Appeal and a Privy Councillor. He died February 22, 1892, leaving issue by his wife Clemence Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Streatfield, of Chart's Edge, co. Kent, who had predeceased him May 12, 1891. The eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Cotton—Sarah—married, July 14, 1846, Sir Henry Wentworth Acland, Bart., Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford, third son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., of Killerton, co. Devon. She died October 25, 1878, having had seven sons and one daughter. Her eldest son, Captain William Alison Dyke Acland, R.N. (born December 18, 1847), married, July 7, 1887, the Hon. Emily Anna, eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, etc., and Viscountess Hambledon. His younger brother, Alfred Dyke Acland, Esq. (born August 19, 1858), married, July 30, 1885, the Hon. Beatrice Danvers, third daughter of the said Right Hon. William Henry Smith, M.P., and Viscountess Hambledon.

Mr. Thomas Lane, who shared the estate of King's Bromley, co. Stafford, conjointly with his elder brother John, was appointed Clerk of the Goldsmiths' Company in the City of London. His country residence was at Leyton Grange, in Essex, where he died January 10, 1824, his wife having predeceased him on July 15, 1823.

His eldest surviving son, Thomas Goldsmith Fowler Lane, was born November 5, 1786, and died *s.p.* April 10, 1819, having married Rebecca (born August 1, 1793), daughter of John Howell, Esq., of Penrheol, co. Carmarthen, and widow of Captain John Napier, R.N. She married thirdly Hugh Massy Ryves, Esq., and died November 28, 1844, having had two sons and one daughter by her third marriage.

The second (and ultimately eldest) surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. Lane, of Leyton Grange, John Lane, Esq., was born June 6, 1788, and succeeded his father at the Grange and also as Clerk of the Goldsmiths' Company. He married first, August 19, 1817, Jane, second daughter of the Rev. John Williams, Vicar of Marston Magna, co. Somerset, and Prebendary of Wells, grandson of Sydenham Williams, Esq., of Herringston, co. Dorset. By her he had an only child, Mary Jane, born June 10, 1818. She married June 12, 1839, John Salt, Esq., of Lombard Street, banker, who died January 12, 1865, leaving issue. Mr. John Lane married

secondly, January 17, 1825, Elizabeth, only surviving daughter and heir of William Carter, Esq., who died June 17, 1852, and by whom he had four sons and six daughters. Mr. Lane, of Leyton Grange, died January 16, 1852.

His eldest son, Newton John Lane, of Elmhurst Hall, co. Stafford, was born November 25, 1828, and died February 5, 1869, having married, October 26, 1854, Marianne Emily, only daughter of Henry Martin Blair, Esq. (who married secondly, August 20, 1872, her cousin, Alexander John Clark, Esq., and died September 9, 1872), by whom he had one son and two daughters—viz.: Arthur Lister Newton Lane, born September 28, 1858, and died June 18, 1867. (1) Minnie Florence Newton, married first, July 12, 1874, to Cecil Mark Fulford, Esq., third son of Major William Fulford, R.A., son of Baldwin Fulford, of Fulford, co. Devon, Esq., by whom she had one son and two daughters—viz.: Cecil William Lane Fulford, born September 4, and died October 4, 1879. 1. Muriel Florence, born April 20, 1877. 2. Sybil Mary, born November 27, 1880. Mr. Cecil Fulford died May 8, 1881, and his widow married secondly, June 15, 1882, Henry de la Poer Beresford Heywood, Esq., eldest son of Thomas Heywood, Esq., of Hatley St. George, co. Worcester. By her second marriage, Mrs. de la Poer Beresford Heywood has two sons and two daughters—viz.: (1) Marcus Beresford Heywood, born November 26, 1886; (2) Vere Newton Beresford Heywood, born March 30, 1890. (1) Olive Frances Emily, born June 25, 1891; (2) Margaret Joan, born August 20, 1892. Mrs. de la Poer Beresford Heywood is the heir-general and representative of Mr. Thomas Lane, of Leyton Grange and King's Bromley, the second son of John Lane, Esq. (the last), of Bentley.

Mr. Newton John Lane's second and youngest daughter, Menina Mary Newton, died August 20, 1864, when quite a child.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH LISTER LANE, ESQ., the second son of Mr. John Lane, of Leyton Grange, was born December 7, 1835. He is the heir male of Thomas Lane, Esq., of Leyton Grange and King's Bromley, aforesaid, and head of the second or junior branch of the family.

Charles Leveson Lane, the third son, was born March 21, 1839. He entered the Indian Navy in 1854, and was appointed flag-midshipman to Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Leake. He served through the Persian Campaign 1856-57, and was present at the bombardment and capture of Mohammra. He retired from the Indian Navy in 1860, and was gazetted a cornet in the Royal Dragoons, from whence he exchanged as lieutenant into the Royal Fusiliers. He married,

May 29, 1860, Fanny Henrietta Katherine, second daughter of Henry Manning, Esq., by whom he has had five sons and one daughter. The eldest son, Charles Chester Leveson Lane, born January 22, 1862, is married and has issue.

The fourth and youngest son of Mr. John Lane, of Leyton Grange, Harry Thomas Fowler Lane, was born July 3, 1842, and died unmarried April 2, 1871.

By his second marriage Mr. John Lane had six daughters, viz. :

1. Elizabeth Mary, born January 13, 1830, and baptized at St. John Zachary in the City of London, February 17 following; married, January 9, 1850, William Fowler Mountford Copeland, Esq., son of William Taylor Copeland, Esq., M.P.

2. Adelaide Lucy, born January 16, and died July 21, 1831.

3. Florence, born December 4, 1833, died unmarried December 31, 1851.

4. Ada Barbara, born July 7, 1837, and baptized at St. John Zachary, August 6 following. She married, June 10, 1861, Arthur Vendigaid Davies Berrington, Esq., of Pant-y-goitre, co. Monmouth, born March 30, 1833, by whom she has had one son, John Spencer Davies Berrington, born April 21, 1878, and five daughters.

5. Amelia Sarah Lucy, born March 9, 1840, and baptized at St. John Zachary, May 20 following. She married first, April 4, 1861, George Temple, Esq. (son of William Temple, Esq., of Bishopstrow, co. Wilts), who was born June 4, 1834, and died December 16, 1868, by whom she had three sons and one daughter. She married secondly, January 4, 1872, the Rev. Aylmer Anthony Astley, sixth and youngest son of Sir Francis Dugdale Astley, Bart., of Eversley, co. Wilts, by whom she has one surviving daughter, Margaret Violet Dorothea. Mrs. Aylmer Astley's eldest surviving son by her first marriage is the present Grenville Newton Temple, Esq., of Bishopstrow.

6. Alice Julia, born July 5, 1843, and baptized at St. John Zachary, November 30 following. She married, September 3, 1864, Captain George Nicholl James Bradford, 8th (King's) Regiment, who was born December 27, 1839, and died December 11, 1896, leaving issue. She died October 1, 1893.

The two younger sons of Mr. Thomas Lane, of Leyton Grange and King's Bromley, were: Charles, born February 2, 1793, and Richard, born October 2, 1794. With an account of their marriages and issue, this family history will conclude in the next number.

(To be continued.)

THE LORDS AND MARQUISES OF RAINEVAL
IN PICARDY.

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.



THE Lords of Raineval¹ derived their title from the small village of that name in Picardy, about midway between Amiens and Montdidier. Under the old régime it was in the *Diocèse et intendance* of Amiens, *élection* of Montdidier, and *parlement* of Paris, but nowadays it is in the Department of the Somme, canton of Ailly-sur-Noye and arrondissement of Montdidier. Besides the village of this name the seigneurie or lordship comprised the communes of Louvrechy, Coutoire and Sauvilliers. The old Castle of Raineval was burnt down by the Jacquerie in 1358, but it was rebuilt and considerably enlarged by the Aillys, who shortly afterwards acquired it by marriage. Under the latter lords of this family it appears to have been much neglected, they residing principally at their Castle of Picquigny, and afterwards at that of Chaulnes, but it was again restored and added to by Henry de Massue, first Marquis of Ruvigny and Raineval. The Massues, however, lost it shortly after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and it then passed through a succession of families, never once passing to the third generation, until 1878, when it was pulled down. Though not a very picturesque building outside, some of the interior carving was considered very fine, that of the roof of the grand hall being especially handsome.

The origin of the title is lost in obscurity, but all writers agree that it was one of the oldest and most illustrious in Picardy. The genealogies of the family given in le Père Anselme, "La Chenaye du Bois, Haudicquer de Blancourt," and other writers, only commence about 1300, but the researches of de Beauvillé prove the title to be of very much older date, and show that the original surname of the Rainevals treated of by the above named writers was de Préaux or des Préaux (de Pratellis), and that they did not finally adopt that of

¹ This account of the Rainevals must only be regarded as tentative. The writer has been engaged for some time in collecting materials for a History of the Title of Raineval, but his labours are very far from finished. The great mass of MSS. at the Bibliothèque Nationale is still almost untouched, and he would have hesitated to accept at this stage of his work the courteous invitation of the editor of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, were it not that the researches already made considerably alter the existing genealogies.

Raineval until about 1350. This family, which had acquired princely rank at the end of the fourteenth century,¹ failed in 1406, when the lordship passed by marriage to the d'Aillys, who became one of the most powerful families in Picardy, and twice intermarried with the blood-royal of France. They in turn becoming extinct in the male line, the Massues succeeded as descendants of Helen d'Ailly. But there appears to have been an earlier family of Raineval, which became extinct probably in 1198. Of this family no pedigree has been preserved, and very little authentic is known about them, and it is only when we reach the Préauxs that we can speak with any certainty as to the succession of seigneurs. Le Carpentier² says that the Rainevals were descended from the House of Hangest, but gives no particulars. The arms of the two families were the same, differently tinctured, and in 1273, John de Préaux, seigneur de Bernâtre, sold the fief of Hangest en Santerre, the same from which the lords of Hangest took their title, to his brother Raoul de Préaux, seigneur de Raineval,³ but beyond this I have been unable to trace any connection. Tradition speaks of a seigneur de Raineval in the reign of Hugh Capet (A.D. 987-996), but the first of whom there is any authentic record is

1. *House of Raineval, circa 1060-1198.*

I. [Aubert (?)], Lord of Raineval in Picardy, living about the years 1060 and 1096, when his son

II. [Raymond (?)] (*de Raineval*), Lord of Raineval, then only Sire de Raineval, was among those nobles of Picardy and Artois who took the cross at Abbeville, joined the first Crusade⁴ under the banner of Godfroy de Bouillon, and is said to have been present at the capture of Jerusalem on July 15, 1099. In memory of this journey to the Holy Land,⁵ the Rainevals adopted for their arms a cross charged with five silver shells. He was very probably father of

III. [Raoul I. (?)] (*de Raineval*), third Lord of Raineval, father or brother of the succeeding

IV. [Aubert I. (?)] (*de Raineval*), fourth Lord of Raineval, living about the middle of the eleventh century; probably father of

1. Raoul II., seigneur de Raineval.

¹ Monstrelet's "Chronicle." In the list of princes and nobles who fell at the Battle of Agincourt, Valerun, Lord of Raineval, Count of Fauquemberghe, is included among the princes.

² Le Carpentier, "Histoire de Cambray et du Cambrésis," 1664, t. ii., p. 656.

³ De Beauvillé, "Recueil de documents inédits concernant la Picardie."

⁴ Roger, "La Noblesse de France aux Croisades," p. 187. ⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 57.

2. Jean de Raineval, took the cross and joined the third crusade, 1188-1195.¹ He is named with thirteen other chevaliers of Picardy and Artois in a deed of Raoul, Count of Soissons, dated Acre, August, 1191.² He may have been the father of

- (1) Baldwin de Raineval, at the sixth crusade, 1220-48.³

- (2) Robert de Raineval, at the seventh crusade in 1248-1258,⁴ possibly father of

- i. Stephen de Raineval, who "donna l'an 1275" to the Abbey of St. Aubert, "300 livres pour acheter quelques terres ou heritages du consentement de sa femme, Matilda de Saveuse, et de ses enfants."⁵

- (i.) Stephen de Raineval.

- (ii.) Guy de Raineval, Canon of St. Aubert.

- (iii.) Rietrude de Raineval, nun at Premy.

3. Gilles de Raineval, Canon of St. Aubert.

V. Raoul II. (*de Raineval*), fifth Lord of Raineval, chevalier, died A.D. 1198, and was interred in the Abbey of St. Aubert, near Cambray,⁶ "où il legata 500 livres et son meilleur cheval."⁷ He appears to have been the last seigneur of the old family. He was probably the father of Beatrice [*de Raineval*], the wife of John de Préaux, his successor.

2. House of Préaux, afterwards Raineval, 1198-1406.

VI. John I. (*de Préaux*) is the next lord of Raineval whom we find. He is styled "Jean de Préaux, chevalier, seigneur de Raineval, de Pierrepont, Coutoire, Thory, Louvrechy, La Neuville, Fignières et de Boussicourt" in the roll of the "seigneurs de la Châtellenie de Montdidier qui prêtèrent serment au Roi"⁸ Philip Augustus in 1199. He appears to have been a brother of the Sir Raoul de Préaux who distinguished himself at the battle of Bouvines, and son of Simon de Préaux, seigneur de Pierrepont,⁹ who had an agreement with the inhabitants of that commune in 1183.¹⁰ Simon de

¹ Roger, "La Noblesse de France aux Croisades," p. 215.

² *Ibid.*, p. 103.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 243.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 261. Chartre d'Acre, 1250.

⁵ Le Carpentier, t. ii., p. 926.

⁶ The principal abbey of the Cambresis. It was a little to the east of Cambray.

⁷ Le Carpentier, t. ii., p. 926.

⁸ De Beauville, vol. iv., p. xxiii. "Histoire de Montdidier," vol. i., p. 493.

⁹ "Histoire de Montdidier," vol. i., p. 103.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. i., p. 507.

Préaux was possibly identical with his contemporary and namesake Sir Simon de Préaux, a younger son of Osbert or Aubert, lord of Préaux,¹ near Rouen in Normandy, by his wife Matilda, daughter of Hameline Plantagenet, Earl Warenne, in which case he would have been brother to John, Lord of Préaux, a favourite minister of Richard Cœur de Lion and John, and to Sir William de Préaux, who saved the life of Richard in the Holy Land. John de Préaux was dead before 1204, and was buried in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity of Beaupré, in the Abbey at Achy, behind the high altar.² Two tombs are still to be seen there, under an archway contrived in the wall. Both are in good preservation. On the right is the husband, armed as a knight, and on his shield are the Raineval arms, a cross, charged with five shells.³ To the left of him is his wife, but there is no inscription. By his wife Beatrice [de Raineval] he had issue:

1. Regnault de Préaux, his successor.

2. Raoul de Préaux III., successor to his brother.

VII. Regnault (*de Préaux*), seventh Lord of Raineval, d'Esclainvilliers and Louvrechy, is named in "une lettres en parchemin donnée de l'évesque d'Amiens, dactée de l'an mil ii^c et quatre, par la quelle appert que Regnault de Préaulx, seigneur de Rayneval et d'Esclainvilliers, a donné aux frères de Notre Dame de Broistel cinq muis de grains, moietié blé et moietié avaine, mesure de Montdidier, à prendre sur sa terre d'Esclainvilliers."⁴ He appears to have died shortly afterwards, and was succeeded by his brother.

VIII. Raoul III. (*de Préaux*), chevalier, Lord of Raineval, Pierrepont, Thory, and Louvrechy. He gave in September, 1208, a donation⁵ for the founding of a chapel to the Virgin at Raineval, the following being the "titre de la foundation":

"Ricardus [de Gerberoy], Dei gratia Ambianensis episcopus, omnibus Christi fidelibus quibus presens scriptum videri contigerit, salutem in Domino Notum vobis facimus quod ad nostram accedens presentiam vir nobilis Radulphus de Pratellis, coram nobis in perpetuum instituit assensu uxoris suæ et heredum suorum, pro anima sua et antecessorum suorum, capellaniam unam apud Raineval, in municipio suo, in honore Dei et beate Virginis Marie; et capellano

¹ No pedigree of the Préauxs exists. Their arms were, gules an eagle displayed or. In the "Noblesse Contemporaine" of M. A. Bachelin-Deflorenne, 1875, we find a modern family of Depréaux (or de Préaux), "originally of Picardy," but there are no records in Picardy of any family of this name.

² MSS. of Dom. Grenier, Bib. Nat.

³ He had doubtless adopted the Raineval arms on his marriage.

⁴ De Beauville, vol. iii., p. 258.

⁵ *Ibid.*, vol. iii., p. 299.

ibidem servituro assignavit sex modios frumenti et dimidium modium pisorum in grangia sua de Raineval ad mensuram ejusdem ville, infra festum Omnium Sanctorum annuatim recipiendos. Concessit eidem capellano idem Radulphus centum solidos quos de censibus suis de Raineval recipiet capellanus, in festo videlicet Omnium Sanctorum L solidos, in Penticoste L solidos, et in Natale Domini X capones.

"Statutum est autem inter nos et predictum militem de personatu quod si prenominatam capellaniam vacare contigerit, ipsi militi licebit nobis presentare infra mensem personam idoneam servituram ibidem; capellania vero post spatium mensis vacante, nobis eam cui voluerimus assignare licebit, absque sepedicti Radulphi contradictione. Cum autem hoc ordinatum sit et statutum de assensu parochialis presbiteri, huic carte pro ipso duximus inserendum quod quicumque sit capellanus eidem presbitero fidelitatem faciet quod omnia que ad jus parochiale pertinent reddit ei, et jus suum parochiale per omnia conservabit illerum. Et hec igitur sicut superius distincta sunt approbantes et pio favore prosequentes, hujus eleemosine largitionem et devotam predicti militis institutionem litteris annotatam in eyrographum dividi et pontificalis sigilli auctoritate fecimus roborari, et ad majorem cautelam sigillum profati militis cum nostro apponi. Actum anno Verbi Incarnati M^oCC^oVIII^o, mense septembri."

Two years later we find by "une lettres donné¹ de" Philippus, Dei gratia Francorum rex "dactu de l'an mil ii^e et dix" that "Walterus, dominus Morolii [Moroeul] et Matidus, uxor ejus" sold to "Radulfo, domino de Raineval et heredibus suis" 303 "journeulx de bos en fons de terre, séans entre Moroeul et Louvrechy, moiennant la somme de cinq cens livres paris." Further, we learn from the text of the donation made by John II. of Raineval, to the Abbey of Briostel,² September, 1258, "Je Gillebers, abbes de Sainté Marie di Briostel et tous ly convens de l'Eglise de Sainté Marie de Briostel faisons savoir à tous chaus qui sont et qui à venir sont, Ke Mesire Jehan de Prayaus, chevalier, seigneur de Rayneval, pour Dieu et pour l'ame de son pere et pour l'ame de lui, et pour l'ame de medame Bitris, sa femme. . . . Et le valut del surplus descoses devant dictes qui doivent estre acatées de ces dismes, ly dis Jehans le nous a donné en pitauche pour faire il lieu devant nommé le obit monseigneur Raoul de Praéaus, sen perè, et le sien, et l'ame dame Béatrix, se femme," that he was the father of

¹ De Beauville, vol. iii., p. 307.

² At Lannoy, Department of the Oise.

1. John II., Lord of Raineval, his successor.
2. William de Préaux, Lord de Fignièrès, who died on May 13, 1273, and was interred in the parish church of Fignièrès,¹ where his tomb, with a long inscription on it, is still to be seen. His descendant,
 - (1) Marie de Fignièrès, Lady of Fignièrès and Boussicourt, married Robert IV. of La Tournelle, and was living May 8, 1339.

Raoul III. was dead before the year 1240, and was succeeded by his son,

IX. John II. (*de Préaux*), ninth Lord of Raineval, Louvrechy, and Thory, and fifth Lord of Pierrepont, chevalier, eldest son and heir of the above. Is first mentioned in "lettres en parchemin donnée de Anseau de Plaissée, chevalier, seigneur de Gaucourt, en daicte de l'an degracu mil II^eXL, au moys de mars, faisant mencion de certain accord fait entre lui et monseigneur Jehan de Préaux seigneur de Rayneval et de Pierrepont, pour raison dudit pré et ryvière estant entre Gaucourt et Pierrepont, par lequel il est dit que ledit pré et ryvière appartiendront audit seigneur de Raineval."² In September, 1258, he made a donation to the Abbey of Briostel³ "des dismes qui lui appartenaien à Montdidier et à Louvrechy, à condition que le revenu servira; à payer le pain à chanter de l'abbaye a célébrer des messes à Rayneval, à Pierrepont, à Louvrechy et à Thory; à payer le vin et le cise nécessaires pour les messes de l'abbaye, et, en outre à acheter quarante cottes de gros drap et quarante paires de souliers qui seront distribuées chaque année, aux pauvres aux Rayneval." He died before July, 1273, and was buried before the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, in the Abbey at Achy. His tomb is much decayed, but the following inscription is still visible:

✠ Cy. Gist Noble. Homme. Jehan. Depraiavs. Chevalier
Seigneur. de. Rayneval.

Ce. Fvt. lvi. Qui. Donna. a. Lannoy. MCCLVIII. les. dimes. de. Montdidier
et. de. Lovvrechy.

Raoul. son. fils. Ratifa. Cette. Donation. en. MCCLXXXIII.
Il. movrot. avssi. m. MCCLXXXV.

By his wife Beatrice he had issue,

1. Raoul IV., Sire de Raineval.
2. John de Préaux, Lord of Bernâtre. In April, 1273, he sold

¹ "Histoire de Montdidier," vol. iii., p. 307.

² *Ibid.*, vol. iii., p. 312.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. iv., p. 55.

his fief of Hangest en Santerre to his brother, Raoul I.¹ He was doubtless the founder of the line of Raineval-Bernâtre, of which I have been unable to find any pedigree. It ended with,

Raoul de Raineval, Lord of Nampont, Viscount of Bernâtre, whose only daughter and heiress,

Mahaud de Raineval, Lady of the Viscounty of Bernâtre, married in 1360 John de Boubers - Abbeville, chevalier, Lord of Thune, who, says St. Allais, became *jure uxoris* Viscount of Bernâtre, and took the surname and arms of Raineval, "d'or, à la croix de sable, chargée de cinq coquilles d'argent; et en cœur de l'ecusson de France, comme faisaient les grands officiers de la couronne." Their descendant, Charles Francis, Viscount of Bernâtre, dying without issue in 1801, his cousin and successor, Amadéus Charles Marié, "quetta le noms et arms de Reinneval-Bernâtre, qu'il portait pour reprendre celui d'Abbeville."

3. Marie de Raineval, married John de Mauquenchy, Lord of Blainville, and, dying "le lendemain de la Fête de Saint André," 1270, was buried in the parish church of Blainville.²

X. Raoul IV. (*de Préaux*), tenth Lord of Raineval, etc., and sixth Lord of Pierrepont, chevalier, eldest son and heir of the above. In 1273 he confirmed his father's donation to the Abbey of Briostel, and was one of the nobles who followed King Philip III. in his disastrous expedition to Aragon to avenge the Sicilian vespers, in 1283-4. He died in the month of December, 1285, and was buried in the Abbey at Achy, where the following inscription still exists:

✠ Cy. Gist Messire Raoul. des Praisaus.
Chevalier. et. Sire. de Rayneval.

Qvi. Prepassa. av. Revenir. Darragonne
En. lan. de. Grace Nostre. Seigneur.
MCCLXXXV. ov. mois de Decembre.

Raoul married N. de Nanteuil, sister of Thibaut de Nanteuil, Bishop of Beauvais, Count and Peer of France, by whom he had issue,

¹ "Histoire de Montdidier," vol. iv., p. 59.

² "Nobiliare Universel," par V. de St. Allais, vol. viii., p. 158 *et seq.*

1. John III., Sire de Raineval, his successor.
2. Beatrice, living in 1326, wife of — de Saucy de Baucey, chevalier.
3. Isabella, who was married in 1306 to Eustache de Conflans, Lord of Mareuil, to whom, in January of this year, the Lord of Raineval promised to hand over the lands in Vermandois and Flanders which they had inherited from their uncle, the Bishop of Beauvais, and which had been left to his sister by their father, Raoul IV.

It is with this Raoul that all the existing pedigrees of Raineval commence. He is called in them Raoul I., although, singularly enough, they give his son and successor his right numeral, calling him correctly John III., thus showing that he had predecessors.

(To be continued.)



LITTLECOTE.

(Reprinted from the St. James's Gazette.)



ABOUT three miles north-west of Hungerford stands one of the most perfect specimens of a Tudor house to be found in England. Littlecote is interesting in many ways, apart from its architectural pretensions. The house stands in a finely wooded park, and nestles at the foot of the high downs, where the Kennet flows softly through the valley, yielding such baskets of trout as are not found everywhere; and it has the additional charm of having escaped the hand of the repairer and modernizer, having been inhabited since the Darrells built it in the last days of the fifteenth century. Early in the fifteenth century the heiress of the Colstons—then the owners of Littlecote—married William Darell, son of Sir William Darell, of Sesay, Yorkshire, and it remained in their family until 1589, when Sir John Popham, who was Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, became its master. At the end of the great hall the Chief Justice's chair, built in a combination of triangles, still remains, and one of the most perfect collections of buff-leather jerkins worn by the troopers of the Popham Horse; and the suit of armour worn by Colonel Alexander Popham, their leader, decorate its walls. The Pophams of those days were sturdy Roundheads, and opposed the King most bitterly. Colonel Alexander Popham was one of the

Council of State in 1650, and a member of the Protector's House of Lords. He made his peace, however, with Charles II., and the wily monarch paid him a visit at his house, which had once been the stronghold of opposition to his royal father. Littlecote again played an important part in the struggle between James II. and William III. Macaulay tells us how the Commissioners met at Littlecote, and William slept in King William's Room after the meeting. On that day, after they dined at Littlecote, "a splendid assembly had been invited to meet them. The old hall was crowded with peers, and Generals Halifax, Burnet, Nottingham, Shrewsbury, and Oxford were among those who sat round the old table and feasted, or intrigued, or listened, or dallied with the crisis. Halifax seized the opportunity, with his dexterous diplomacy, of extracting from Burnet all he knew and thought. 'How, if the King went away?' whispered Halifax. 'There is nothing so much to be wished,' whispered the Bishop, apprehending his meaning." The Commissioners went away without any settlement, and the King soon fled.

The Painted Room is unusually interesting, for the walls are entirely covered by pictures, said to have been painted by a Dutch officer and other prisoners who were confined at Littlecote during the Commonwealth. During the Dutch war, when Van Tromp, De Ruyter, and De Witt were met by Blake and Monk, a number of prisoners were taken by the English, and sent to provincial towns. One hundred were sent to Newbury, and the mayor petitioned Parliament that the town might be paid for their keep, upon which they were at once removed to Littlecote. Many of the pictures represent scenes from "*Don Quixote*," and some have been painted out, being more realistic than refined. The family papers in the Painted Room at Littlecote, which have never been published, possess a value hardly to be exaggerated, and it is to be hoped that some day they may be given to the world; and the Law Library of Chief Justice Popham and his books of reference, with his marginal notes, are truly curious. The Long Gallery is a beautiful room, 110 feet long, with a most interesting collection of family pictures, and over it is the dormitory, supposed to have been the quarters of the Littlecote garrison during the Civil Wars. The chapel, which is an interesting example of the arrangement of such a structure, was undoubtedly altered during the seventeenth century. The pulpit, as in all Presbyterian places of worship, occupies the place of the altar, and may we not almost believe that from it Bishop Burnet preached to the Commissioners.

There is a ghostly legend connected with the house, which has lasted in all its fulness for over three hundred years. Sir Walter Scott believed in the story, and gives it a prominent place in his notes on "Rokeby." The tale goes that at a late hour one winter's evening a woman residing in the town of Newbury, some fourteen miles distant from Littlecote, was aroused by two men, who told her that her services were required at once. They made two conditions—that she should be blind-folded, and when her mission was accomplished she should return as she went, and be absolutely silent as to what she saw. She complied, and was placed in a carriage, which, after travelling for some time, stopped suddenly, and she was hurried into what seemed to be a large house, and taken upstairs into a small room where a bright fire was burning, and out of which opened another apartment. In the inner room she found her patient—a lady, beautiful, and of gentle birth, in the pangs of childbirth. The nurse was the only woman with her, the other occupants of the room being men. After some time a male child was born, which was torn from the mother, in spite of her cries and entreaties, by one of the ruffians, and, to the horror of the nurse, was thrown on the fire, where in a very few minutes it expired. In spite of her prayers to spare it, she was bid to hold her peace and go on with her work. After tending to the bereaved mother, whose grief and agitation were heartrending to witness, she was told that she was no longer required, and the handkerchief was again tied over her eyes, and she was hurried into the post-chaise and driven home in the dim light of a winter's morning. Horrified by all she had witnessed, and being absolutely ignorant of where she had been taken to, she determined to break her promise of silence; and having contrived during her watch by the poor woman's bedside to cut a small piece of material out of the curtain of the bed, which she hid in the neck of her gown, she had some clue to the mystery. She at once gave information to the authorities of what had occurred, and circumstances having aroused suspicion that the tragedy had taken place at Littlecote, the house was searched. The woman had disappeared, and all trace of the crime, save the stains of blood on the wood floor before the fire and a hole cut in the curtain of a bed, into which the piece cut out by the nurse fitted exactly. "Wild Darell," a brother of the last owner and a notoriously bad character, was arrested and tried for murder, and, spite of overwhelming evidence against him, was acquitted by Chief Justice Popham. Such is the universally accepted story of the part Chief Justice Popham played. In reality, however, Darell was tried and found

guilty and condemned to death, but Aubrey, in his account of the trial, says: "Sir John Popham gave sentence according to law, but, being a great person and a favourite, he procured a *noli prosequi*." It was always believed that Darell promised Popham to leave Littlecote to him on his death if he escaped; and, curiously enough, on the sudden death of the former shortly after, while out hunting, the place passed under his will to the Chief Justice and his descendants. The story of the tragedy has survived all these centuries, and Littlecote, the haunted room, and the blood-stained floor are matters of the keenest and most eager interest still. The vicissitudes which follow old families, and other causes, have kept the tradition alive, and the letting of the house and the absence of its present owner lends colour to the idea that a curse—the consequence of Darell's crime—still hangs over it. Whether it be so or not will remain always one of the unsolved mysteries of the locality. The house, with its picturesqueness, has an air of sadness, and the wooded downs which rise rapidly in front of it throw their shadow across its threshold and rob it of sunshine and light, while the still air of the autumn day and the breeze which moves the trees, scattering their leaves of gold and red all around them, speak only of a past and never of a future.



COCKADES.



HERE is no subject under the sun concerning which so many mistakes are made. According to an ancient joke, one lady asked another: "Why is your father using a cockade?" "Oh, pa's just joined the Army and Navy Stores!" And many people seem to think that a cockade means nothing at all beyond the fact of a certain amount of social eminence. There is no real law upon the matter, which is simply governed by long established custom and usage. According thereto, there are three kinds of English cockades in use at the moment—the royal, the military, and the naval. There is no such thing as a "civil service cockade." The royal cockade can be easily recognised. It is quite circular. It is in shape much like a double dahlia, and is worn so that half of it is seen above the top of the hat. It is also larger than other cockades, and projects outwards very much more.

The military cockade is the one most usually seen; it consists of

a small circular projection, from the top of which issues a fan-shaped ornament. It is worn so that the fan-shaped ornament projects above the top of the hat. The third shape—the naval cockade—has no fan, and is oval in shape. It is worn at the side, so that no part of it projects above the top of the hat. The military cockade is worn by the servants of those holding military commissions—viz., officers in the army, militia, and volunteers, and by Lord-Lieutenants, Commissioners of Lieutenancy, Deputy-Lieutenants, and High Sheriffs. The naval cockade is worn by the servants of naval officers. Civilians and ladies have no right at all to any cockade unless coming within the above descriptions.

The black cockade of Hanover came into use in this country with the Hanoverians, though in the days when hats were worn which required fastening up at the side, the cockade was worn by the officers themselves. The Jacobites, in their intense objection to everything Hanoverian, started the white cockade, which was worn by the officers who took part in the Jacobite risings; but the “white cockade” never had an analogous usage to the black cockade of Hanover. It is possible it may in the future, for we hear of one gentleman belonging to the Order of the White Rose who is industriously saving up to start an equipage in order that in literal truth he may “mount the white cockade.”



ROYAL DESCENT OF ISSUE OF MARRIAGE OF SIR ROBERT BELL, KNT., WITH MARY, DAUGHTER OF SIR ANTHONY CHESTER, KNT. AND BART., TRACED DOWN TO PERSONS LIVING IN 1897.

BY JOHN HENRY JOSSELYN.



EDWARD I., King of England, by his marriage with Princess Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III., King of Castile, had

1. Princess Joan, of Acre, who married, April 30, 1290, Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and had by him
2. Elizabeth de Clare, whose first husband was John de Burgh, her second Theobald Lord de Verdun, and her third Roger Lord D'Amory, which last died in rebellion in 1322.

Elizabeth Baroness D'Amory died November 4, 1360. Her only child by her third husband was

3. Elizabeth D'Amory, who by her marriage with John Lord Bardolf, which John died in 1363, had

4. William Lord Bardolf, who died in 1386, and who by his marriage with Agnes, daughter of Michael Lord Poynings, had

5. Cecilia, or Cicely, Bardolf, who married Sir Brian Stapylton, Knt., of Ingham, Norfolk, a grandson of Sir Miles Stapylton, which Sir Miles fought under the banner of Edward III. at Crecy, and was one of the Founder Knights of the Order of the Garter. The son and heir of Sir Brian by this marriage was

6. Sir Miles Stapylton, Knt., of Ingham, who died October 1, 1466. His daughter and co-heir by his wife Katharine, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas de la Pole, Knt., son of Michael, Earl of Suffolk, was

7. Elizabeth Stapylton, who married thrice, viz.: first, Sir William Calthorpe, Knt., of Burnham and of Ingham, *jure ux.*, who died in 1494; secondly, Sir John Fortescue, Knt., of Punsborne, Herts, who died July 28, 1500; and thirdly, Sir Edward Howard, K.G., Lord High Admiral of England. She died in 1509; her daughter by her first husband was

8. Anne Calthorpe, who by her marriage with Sir Robert Drury, Knt., of Hawstead, Suffolk, M.P. for Suffolk and Speaker of the House of Commons 1496, which Sir Robert died in 1535, had

9. Elizabeth Drury, who married Sir Philip Boteler, Knt., of Watton Woodhall, Knight of the Body to Henry VIII., which Sir Philip died March 28, 1545, and his wife December 11, 1574. Their son and heir was

10. Sir John Boteler, of Watton Woodhall and Pulverbatch, born August 26, 1514-15; M.P. for Herts in 1554; married Grizel, daughter of Sir William Roche, Knt., of Lamer, Herts; buried at Watton March 6, 1571-72; and his widow buried there February 26, 1581-82. The second surviving son of their marriage was

11. Sir Henry Boteler, Knt., of Hatfield, Woodhall, and Brantfield, Herts; Sheriff of Herts in 1602; knighted in May, 1603; died January 20, 1608-9; buried at High Gobion; will proved May 15, 1609. By his marriage with his first wife, Catherine, widow of Hugh Pope, daughter of Robert Waller, which marriage took place at Watton, July 25, 1563, he had

12. Elizabeth Boteler, born 1566, married October 24, 1589, Sir Anthony Chester, Knt. and Bart., of Chicheley, Bucks, who died

December 2, 1635; will proved December 9, 1635. The eldest daughter of this marriage was

13. Mary Chester, baptized at Chicheley, August 23, 1590, married Sir Robert Bell, Knt., of Beaupré Hall, in Outwell, Norfolk, son and heir of Sir Edmund Bell, Knt., which Sir Edmund was eldest son and heir of Sir Robert Bell, Knt., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer and Speaker of the Commons in 14 Elizabeth. Sir Robert, the husband of Mary, was M.P. for Norfolk in 1626, and was buried at Outwell October 31, 1639; his widow was buried at the same place September 10, 1656. The sixth son of their marriage (the five elder sons having all died *s.p.*) was

14. Francis Bell (heir of his eldest brother Edmund), of Beaupré Hall, baptized March 5, 1626-27; buried November 4, 1680; will proved February 5, 1680-1. The elder son, Beaupré Bell, died unm., and the three daus. died, one unm. and the other two without issue. But the second son of Francis Bell by his marriage with Dorothy, daughter of Lawrence Oxburgh, of Emneth, Cambs, was

15. Philip Bell, baptized at Outwell in 1676, was of Wallington Hall, Norfolk, which estate was devised to him by will of his uncle, Philip Bell. He married, at Elm, Cambs, June 15, 1698, Anne, daughter of Sir Algernon Peyton, Bart., of Doddington, Isle of Ely, and died in 1746. The only son of his marriage was

16. Henry Bell, of Wallington Hall, born in 1702; married in 1738, Catherine, daughter of John Warmoll, of Boyland Hall, Norfolk; died in 1753, and was buried at South Runcton, Norfolk. He had by his marriage two sons, of whom the elder was

17. Henry Bell, of Wallington Hall, born in 1748; married, in 1773, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Scarlet Browne, of Lynn, Norfolk; died September 20, 1820. His eldest son was

18. Scarlet Browne Bell, born October 25, 1774, Captain 8th Bombay Native Infantry; died at Bombay, 1806; married, in India, Frances, daughter of Francis Brodie, Barrister-at-law, and had

19. (a) Frederic Browne Bell, born August 29, 1804; died at Downham Market, Norfolk, February 19, 1863. By his wife Eliza, daughter of Harry Browne, of Diss, Norfolk, his children living in 1897 are

John Frederic Bell, born September 19, 1838, governor of H. M. Prison at Norwich.

Edmund Beaupré Bell, born June 21, 1841.

Mary Anne Louisa, wife of George William Davern.

Catherine Matilda Bell.

(b) Elizabeth Bell, born in 1807; married at Lynn, in 1831,

George Josselyn of Ipswich, afterwards of Sproughton, Suffolk. She died December 14, 1881, and was buried at Sproughton. Her children living in 1897 are

John Henry Josselyn, of Ipswich, born December 17, 1834.

Frederic Josselyn, of South Kensington, born August 19, 1842.

James Edward Josselyn, Col. Royal Artillery, born July 6, 1844.

George Francis Josselyn, of Ipswich, born March 17, 1846.

Elizabeth, widow of Thomas William Salmon.

Mary Anne Josselyn and Rose Josselyn.

The line of the Rev. Philip Bell, Vicar of Stow Bardolph, and Rector of Wimbotsham, Norfolk, the second son of Henry Bell (*vide* 16) is now represented by his grandson, Rev. William Maxey Allen, Vicar of Shouldham.



THE BURIAL-PLACE OF RICHARD CARREC, THE DESCENDANT OF THEADOR, PRINCE OF SOUTH WALES.

BY W. J. SIMPSON, M.R.S.A.I.



T. AUGUSTINE'S Chapel-of-Ease is situated in the northern angle of the ground once connected with a much more ancient Augustinian edifice in the city of Londonderry. The modern structure was built at the expense of the Bishop of Derry in 1768 (Bishop Barnard). In the year 1873, while some excavations were in progress, many ancient monuments were brought to light, amongst others one of great interest to genealogists. A slab of white marble was discovered with the left-hand upper corner broken off, but in the year 1883 the missing portion was found built into the old wall of the graveyard which surrounded the church. The entire stone, which has been carefully repaired, is now preserved in the vestibule. It bears the following inscription :

"Richard Carrec sonne of Robert Carrec sonne of Evan c., sonne of Grvffyth, sonne of Evan Carrec, sonne of John Carrec Esq¹

¹ I would suggest that it was intended to insert the word "to" between the words "Esq." and "the King." If this old stone speaks truly, the lineal descendant of a prince of South Wales sleeps his last sleep within the "Maiden City."

the King Henry the 4, sonne of David sonne of Ivan, sonne of David sonne of Trahayarn sonne of Madoc sonne of Rees Gloff sonne of the Lord Rees, sonne of Grvffth sonne of Rees sonne of Theador, Prince of South Wales."



TAVERN SIGNS.



EW or old, there is scarcely a doubt that the large proportion of these signs owe their origin to heraldry, and have some heraldic significance. It is a fascinating occupation finding out the arms and families to which this or that sign was originally due, and Mr. Philip Norman must have spent many a happy hour in putting together his book, "*London Signs and Inscriptions*,"¹ a new issue of which has just left the hands of the publisher. It is by no means confined to tavern signs, but deals impartially with London signs of any description. One chapter Mr. Norman specially heads "*Various Crests and Coats-of-Arms*," but three-parts of the book might well be included in this heading. But before we turn to signs of an actual heraldic origin, we may notice that Mr. Norman has apparently found a very plausible origin for The Boy in Panyer Alley, so well known from the oft-quoted lines beneath it :

"When ye have sought the Citty round
Yet still this is the highest ground."

Stow, writing in 1598, says that Panyer Alley was "so called of such a sign," and to confirm his statement a "Panyer" in Paternoster Row appears in a list of taverns of about the year 1430, which has recently been discovered amongst the documents of the Brewers' Company, the landlord, John Ives, having been a member of that Company.

Concerning another sign of a boy, now placed on a pedestal in the wall of the Fortune of War public-house at Pie Corner, an old engraving of it had the inscription : "This boy is in Memory Put up for the late Fire of London, occasioned by the Sin of Gluttony, 1666." Burn tells us that its propriety was on one occasion thus supported by a Nonconformist preacher on the anniversary of the fire. He asserted that the calamity could not have been occasioned

¹ "*London Signs and Inscriptions*," by Philip Norman, F.S.A. With many illustrations. With an introduction by Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A., author of "*London, Past and Present*," etc. London : Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row. ,

by the sin of blasphemy, for in that case it would have begun in Billingsgate; nor lewdness, for then Drury Lane would have been first on fire; nor lying, for then the flames had reached them from Westminster Hall. "No, my beloved, it was occasioned by the sin of gluttony; for it began at Pudding Lane and ended at Pie Corner."

In the Guildhall Museum there is a sign—a stone bas-relief—of The Three Kings, which was brought from Bucklersbury. The number of inns having this sign, and also the sign of the Three Crowns, shows what a hold the sacred legend, handed down from a remote past, continued to have on the popular imagination. It was an appropriate sign for inns because, on account of their fabled journey, the three kings were looked upon as the patron saints of travellers. But it is also said to have been the sign of mercers, because they imported fine linen from Cologne. As to this, the following extract from one of the Harleian MSS. is interesting:

"Collin (Cologne), the city which then at that time of day florished much and afforded rayre commodetes, and these mercha'ts that vsually traded to that citey set vp their singes ouer ther dores of ther Houses, the three Kinges of Collin, with the Armes of that Citye, which was the Three Crouens of the former kings in memorye of them, and by those singes the people knew in what wares they deld in."

We are told that early in the fourth century the bodies of these three kings were discovered and moved to Constantinople by the pious Empress Helena. Thence they found their way to Milan. After the taking of Milan by the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, in the year 1162, the precious relics were granted to Reinaldus, Archbishop of Cologne, who brought them to that city, which proved to be their final resting-place. Cologne, proud of the honour, adopted as her arms, argent, on a chief gules, three royal crowns or. In all probability this is the real origin of the well-known Leche coat-of-arms, rather than the improbable legend which will be found repeated in Burke's "Armory" and elsewhere. In this connection it is also curious to notice the arms of the town of Hull in Yorkshire (namely, azure, three ducal coronets in pale or). The origin is said to be due to a company of Merchant Adventurers, who, likening themselves to the three merchant kings of the East, assumed the three crowns as a device for the seal of the company, and this design was subsequently adopted by the town.

Mr. Norman discusses an heraldic point of some considerable interest, namely, the Crescent. He quotes from "*Hudibras*" the lines:

“ Tell me but what’s the natural cause
Why on a sign no painter draws
The full moon ever, but the half?”

As a matter of fact, heraldry provides a special term “ in her plenitude ” for the full moon, though we can call to mind no instance of its use. But there is no doubt that the Crusades account for a large number of the crescents which so frequently occur in English armory. Those who went to one of the Crusades were keen enough to adopt some sign to show that they had taken a part in the Wars of the Crescent and the Cross, hence many of the crosses, the escallops, the Saracens’ heads, and the crescents. And those who never went to the Holy Land were by no means averse to assume these honoured emblems, and thereby endeavour to induce others to believe that they, or their ancestors, had taken a part in the wars in the Holy Land. Humbug in matters armorial was as rife then as now. Mr. Norman calls attention, whilst dealing with the crescent, to the Half Moon sign which projects over No. 36, Holywell Street, on the south side. This is the last still *in situ* of this class of London house-signs. The material is of wood, boldly carved and gilt, and with the conventional face in the centre.

The bear appears to have been by no means an uncommon sign; several are mentioned. An interesting sculptured sign of a bear, chained and muzzled, was dug up in 1882, when No. 47, Cheapside, was being rebuilt. The present Beer Lane was, in Stow’s time, called Beare Lane. From a writ, dated at Windsor, October 30, in the 30th year of Henry III., it appears that the sheriffs of London were commanded to provide a muzzle, an iron chain, and a cord for the King’s white bear in the Tower of London, and to use him to catch fish in the water of the Thames; and six years afterwards, namely, in 1252, the sheriffs were commanded to supply fourpence per diem for the maintenance of the King’s white bear and his keeper in the Tower. Burnet tells us that, on May 29, 1542, the French Ambassadors, after they had supped with the Duke of Somerset, went to the Thames and saw the bear hunted in the river. Mr. Norman goes on to tell us that Anne, daughter of the Earl of Warwick and consort of Richard III., adopted the white bear as a badge. Surely, though, this must have had some connection with the bear and the ragged staff of the King Maker! One of the signs now in the Guildhall, and of which we reproduce an illustration, was taken from the Boar’s Head in Eastcheap. The way in which it is

modelled is, of course, very similar to the heraldic boar's head couped close.

One of the commonest London sculptured signs is that of a maiden's head, which usually denotes property belonging to the Mercers' Company. A very good specimen, dated 1668, is to be seen above the first-floor window of No. 6, Ironmonger Lane. The arms of the Mercers' Company, granted in 1568, and confirmed in 1634, are "gules, a demi-virgin, with her hair dishevelled, crowned, issuing out of and within an orle of clouds all proper." One may presume from the date that they were chosen in honour of Queen Elizabeth. Strype says: "When any of this Company is chosen Mayor, or makes one of the triumph of the day, wherein he goes to Westminster to be sworn, a most beautiful virgin is carried through the streets in a chariot, with all the glory and majesty possible, with her hair all dishevelled about her shoulders, to represent the maiden-head which the Company give for their arms, and this lady is plentifully gratified for her pains, besides the gift of all the rich attire she wears."

Centuries before the great fire, carved shields of arms were doubtless common in London on public buildings and the houses of great people, as decorations, and as guides to the great unlettered class. In those days a man's arms and badges were as well known as his name. Sometimes, at any rate in the earlier days, these arms were not carved in stone, but painted and hung out, as we learn from the evidence of the poet Chaucer in the Scrope and Grosvenor dispute. He says that in walking up Friday Street, he once saw a sign hung out with arms painted and put there by a knight of the county of Chester called Sir Robert Grosvenor, and that was the first time he ever heard of Sir Robert Grosvenor, or his ancestors, or anyone bearing the name of Grosvenor.

We have simply chosen a few extracts and details from the book to show how the whole volume is full of most interesting genealogical and heraldic lore. That Mr. Norman has brought to bear on his subject a vast store of information, great knowledge, and the infinite capacity for taking pains in his researches, is very evident. We can heartily recommend the volume to all our readers, for the low price (3s. 6d.) at which it is issued places it within the reach of everyone.



A LIST OF STRANGERS (*continued*).

BY REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

	Veres		Veres
Nicholas Deblowe, servaunte with Delahaly	v.	Eterne Devill, servt. with John Delaune	[xxv.
Elizabeth, William and Mary Wirkes } servts. with Walter Depugrape }	iiij.	Symone Piersie, tincker ...	xxxv.
Derrike Crose, servt. with James Smith	[iiij.	Symon Bonbarow, servt. with Roland Michell	iiij.
Ricke Goson & } servts. with Har- } Walter Frank } man Willms. }	xiiij.	James Meder & { servts. with } John Russell } Nich ^o Oke } ij.	
Peter Fleminges } servauntes with } Margaret Cabas } Reynold Tason }	i.	John Symons servt. with Christopher Riall	i.
Lathery Gilbert and her 11 daughters	v.	Mersket Lardamowes, servt. with Benny Clark	v.
Alys Tabbensone widdowe	l.	Rowland Bigon & { servts. with } Rowland Saffroy { Leonard }	iii. qrts.
Widdowe Evers	xl.	Olyver Denny and Giles Busshort } servts. to John Petit }	j.
Margarett Syll widdowe ...	iii.		
Garrett Garrett and Helen Garrett } Children to Betris Garrett }	iiij.	<i>Scottes, denisons.</i>	
Harman Johnsone cobler, servt. with } Thomas Haies }	v.	John Clark waterman ...	xl.
Barthilmewe Skrewtes, servt. with Garretsonne	ij.	John Wilsonne Marrener	xxxij.
Nicholas Kendal, showmaker	xxvij.	William Browne, bruer ...	j.
Edward Miller, servt. with John Partridge	j.	Thomas Richardsonne ...	xv.
Andrew Wheler, servt. to John Johnsone	xx.	Christyan Robinsonne ...	iiij.
Robart Walter, serv ^t to John Johnsone		David Conighame and his wife	xl.
Andryan Cornelis, serv ^t with John Der- rington	new come	<i>Scottes, no denisons.</i>	
	<i>Frenchmen, denisons.</i>	Ellen Bennett	iiij.
		Robert Coningham servaunte with } David Coningham }	iiij.
		Summa vj ^c xxxix.	
		Totalis MLXIX.	
		LANGBORNE WARDE.	
		<i>Italions, no denizens.</i>	
Gyles Flower	xxx.	Baptiste Federigo, merchaunt hathe } bene of contynuanee in London }	13
Marten Dawsey, Shipwright	xxx.	Barthelmewe Frederigo ...	6
Widdowe Hamlet, hatmaker	xxiiij.	Elen Maria Widdowe ...	14
Andw Denoise tincker ...	xx.	Christopher de Mount, millener	10
Anthony Delayter, Hatmaker	xiiij.	Dare Palis... ..	14
Phillip Denoise, tincker ...	xxvij.	John Peter and } Incenot servauntes }	3
John Delaunce, hatmaker	xxv.	Jacobina, wife to Fraunces de la Fares	5
John Gardehogges, a thicker	xliij.	Francisco Lucatello ...	16
John Tybbold Dyer	xl.	Baptiste Fortune, marchante	10
Rowland Michell, a thicker of cappes	[xx.	Thomas Fortune, marchante	15
Nicholas Oke, and Marye his wif	vj.	Lawrence Gualterott ...	4
Christopher Fiall Tincker	l.	Beta Furnaria	2
Leonard Detorter, blacksmith, and wife	[xl.	James Spinola, marchante	6
Gillam Frauncis, serv ^t to Ric. Bowman	[xx.	Ascanio Spinola his servante	dim.
Thomas Grene and Jacket his wif	xx.	Augustyne Graffina ...	1
James Bountayne, Joiner and wif	xxxix.	Peter Prano, servaunte ...	14
Gillam Mobert, turnour ...	xxxvij.	James Maryan	25
John Clark, combmaker and his wife	xl.	Ambrose Pavia	12
Widdowe Laister	v.	Bartholmewe Talefere	17
	<i>French, no denisons.</i>	Dominick Pissoni, marchante	24
Nicholas Furney, servaunt with Anth. Delaister	x.		

<i>Italians, denizens.</i>	Yeres		Yeres
Gabriell Brangier... ..	20	Peter Mall... ..	—
Clement Morando Cutler and } Fraunces his wife	7	Nicholas Van Hance and Marye his wife	7
Marke Bos, milener	20	Katheryn Cla and John Dixe his ser- vauntes	7
Raphaell Gettye, Tailor	20	Arnolde Taunt and Arnovell	17
Benedick Spinola, merchante	27	Arnolde, servaunt	1
Gaspyn Sonhall, Physician	18	David Bruntinge, servaunte	17
Anthony Brusquett, Broker	30	Gertrude, a wenche	dim.
Summa xxix.		Godfrey Renovettes, servante	7
		Garrett Crayne	5
		George Dyssell	2
		Garrett Tune	3
		Nicholas de Fraunces and Verselyn	7
		Barmerd Mathewe	30
		Godfrey Johnson	30
		John Garryson	30
		Harman Worthall	1
		Cornelis Neway, servante	6
		<i>Dutchmen, denizens.</i>	
Mychaell Barnarde	3	John Veryne	16
Augustyne Tanser	3	Symon de Stark and Margaret his wife	[12
James Van de Veron, servaunte	4	Peter True and Mary his wife	6
Idrop Hust, servaunte	3 months	James, A Pole and Alice his wif	25
Jacob Temere	6 months	Jasper van Delan, and his wife and a childe	10
Katheryne Cendecelye	1	Derick Albert	50
Mawdelyn Danielles her servaunte	1	Michael Gardyner	50
Henry Smythe	8	Harmonde Baker... ..	23
Christopher Hickes	7 months	Nicholas Leonarde and Nichola his wife	7
Jerome de la Palle, servaunte	5	Derick Henrickson and Mawdelyn } his wife and five children	7
John Bryne, servaunte	4	Lewes Tyrrey and Margaret his wife	7
Elwyn de Hance servante	6	Henry Sevans and Margaret his wife	8
Elizabeth Condathye servaunte	4	John Hulse	8
Christian Fuldre, servaunte	6	Henry Lambert and Gertrude his wife	[30
Agnes Francis	20	Crispian de Hore and Agnes his wife	20
George Porte, servaunte... ..	3	Henry Latche	20
Henry Leycock, and Johan his wife	7	Steven Johnson	20
Johan Leycock and } his servantes } 7		Joyce Gualter	20
Maryan Leycock		Henry Salte	20
Peter Brewer, servante	2	Summa Cj.	
John Dardayne, servante	1 dim.		
Elizabeth Fares	5		
Barbara de Jourden	4		
Tonetts Enpran servaunte	4		
Harman Keighe	3		
Barnerde Cremers his servante	2		
Pedro Backes, servante	3		
Peter Samonde, merchante } kepinge a warehouse at } Grenesbury Key, and } another at Galley Key }	14 yeres		
Mary his maide	7 yeres		
Raphael van de Pyte, Post, } and Jacobyn his wife }	8 daies		
Signiers and Mayken his servauntes	[8 daies		
Nyskins and Lyskins M ^r Harvies maides	[4 moneth		
William Grevenough and } Katheryne his wife }	5 yeres		
Christian his servante	8		
John Wattewo, merchante	9		
Frauncis Clayer	2		
The wife of Thomas Pacye	34		
John Whelike servante	4		
William Harryson servaunte	1½		
Ventorye Dorye and Christian his wife	[20		

Spanyarges, denizens.

Fraunces de la Fares	
Baptista Sambitoris, merchaunte	5
Celybrande de Lonze, capitayne	25
Summa iii.	

Portyngales, no denizons.

Fraunces de Costi, Broker	4
Emanuel Henricus Broker	5
Anthony Fagotys... ..	6
Summa iii.	

Scottysheman.

Peter Sterne, servante	2
Summa pat.	

Frenchemen, no denizens.

Maryan Fronte	50
Gloade Painter and his wife	50
Mother Byllett	30
Lygett a maid servaunte	8
Peter Dousant	2
James Johnson, servaunte	16
Charles Abraham	3 daies

Frenchemen, denizens.

Stephen de Cruce and Mary his wife	28
John Nevell	20

Summa xi.

The totall of this warde cxlviii.

LYMSTRETE WARDE.

Florentyne, denyzon.

Damyant Doffi, marchante	29 yeres
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Florentyne, no denyzon.

Fraunces Syneball, his servante	4 yeres
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Douchmen, no denizens.

Elizabeth the wif of Mr. } John Fitzwilliams and a } lately come mayden servant with her }	
Levia the wife of John White, Draper —	
Also one Paulus, a marchant	[lately come

Godfrey Lambright, marchant	20 yeres
Adryan Archyn, servante	16 yeres
William Vorspreke servaunte	2 yeres

Douchmen, denizen.

Cornelys James	20 yeres
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Italyon.

Laurence Coniare, servaunt lately come	
The totall of this warde xj.	

CORNEHYLL WARDE.

Douchmen, denyzens.

John Rattleman	20 yeres
John Johnson	12 yeres

Douchmen, no denizens.

Katheryne Southwarth, } widowe havinge five } 2 monethes children borne in Ant- } werpe }	
Anthony Course, servaunte	2 yeres
Christopher Bryer, servaunte	1 yere
Pawle Harbex, servante ...	di. yere
Olyver Markes, servaunte	1 yere

Frenchemen, denizen.

Mychaell Myller	21 yeres
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Frenchemen, no denizen.

Nicholas Ulter, servaunte	1 yere
Summa of this warde xliii.	

Yeres

DOWGATE WARDE.

Duchemen.

Reynold Busse and his wyfe	16 yeres
John Cremer	20 yeres
Godfrey Derickson	50 yeres
Elizabeth his wife	23 yeres
Hubberd Franklyn	12 yeres
Henry Arnolde	27 yeres
Henry Robertes and Sythe his wife	[16 yeres

One Wicker and a Boye—serv ^{ts} to	
Keynolde Busse	1 yere
William Calles	20 yeres
Ursley Swayne, widowe ...	20 yeres
Peter Good	30 yeres
Peter Kechyn	13 yeres
Mathewe Sansey and Agnes his wif	[50 yeres

Richerd Shornebacke, servaunte	[2 yeres
John Johnson, servaunte...	3 yeres
John Vagulike, servaunte	14 yeres

Douchmen, no denizens.

Jacobe Wheler, servaunte	Yeres 14
Emery, wife of Lawrens Doudenage, }	
Italion, Mary and Pallen, her }	1
children	
Segar Renars, his servaunte	8
Snellingborne, servaunte	1
Richerd Imell, servaunte	9
Olyver Johnson, servante	3
Palles Mores, and Sanekyn his wife	8
Jacobe Perser, servante ...	1
Lambert Roplott, servante	9 months
Bartholmewe Hayes	30
Summa xxxiii.	

Spanyardes, no denizens.

Anthony Guarras	30
Baneum Layr, servaunte...	16
Damian Dalla, servaunte	10
John Delerande, servaunte	6
Isabell, the wife of the said Damian	10

Portingale, no denizen.

Lawrence Doudanage	24
Totalis of this warde xxxix.	

CREPLEGATE WARDE.

Douchmen, denizens.

Thomas Fulkerston and his wif	xl.
Arnolde Harman	20
James Busse	—
Francys Hony and Judithe his wif	4
John Williamson and his three children	[34
Nicholas Richardson	40
John Holtman	10
Jerome Lambrice and his wife	30

	Yeres		
John La Mote	38	Agnes his wife	
Margarett his wife ...	43	John Orteson	
Katheryne Bowlyn, widowe	53	Ellyn his wife	
John Tyse, Coper ...	20	Suzan and Sara his daughters	
<i>Douchemen, no denizens.</i>		Jacobe his servante	
Doctor Julioes Boye, servante	10	Moykyn his maide	
Philippe Doddes, wife ...	"	Peter	} Children of John La Mote
Her two children...	"	Paule	
Their maide	"	Agnes	
Richerd Cotton's wife ...	"	John	
One childe of hers ...	"	Katheryn	
A doucheman servante to Weston		Jocomyn his servante	
Joynour	10	Olyefe de Best	
John Cornelis, servante ...	1	Lewes his wife	
Noye Jepert, servante ...	3 wekes	George Mownen her brother	
Jacob van Bosse, servante newly come		Adrian his sonne	
Jacob Vanderhoven, servante	8	Christian de Lyon, widowe	
Marshall Curtes, servante 2 monethes		William Pouer, worker of Tapestrye	
John Manners, servante, & his 2 children	2 monethes	Peter Arlesson	
A servante of Francis Honyes	4	James Clarice	
John Edwardes	20	Katheryne his wife	
His servaunt and two children	"	Eliza his sonne	
Bartholmewe Harryson, servante	1	Jane his daughter	
Henry Harryson, servante	2	Jakes his servante	
Nicholas Richardson's sonne	—	Abygell his daughter	
Josye Fermaken, servante	8	Amon Mutton	
William Pelse, servante ...	2	Johan his wief	
Anne Garrett, and her two daughters	4	Mary their daughter	
Baptist van Kenderick & his wife	2	Haunce van Tene	
Their childe	2	Abell Brysaw	
Hans and Hester their two servantes	2	John Vann's	
Inglam servaunte... ..	1	Thomas and Henry his sonnes	
Harman Searles	—	Harman Harryson	
John Collyer	—	Nicholas Brignmore	
Mary his wife	—	John Melon and his wife	
Mary his mother	—	John Orynvelvet	
John his sonne	—	Christian Salome	
Abigall his daughter		Aran de Mone	
Peter his sonne		Michael Falconer	
Orian Obler, his servante		Three yonge children	
Abraham Salomon, his servante		Peter Putte servante ...	6 yeres
Mary his wife		Michael Collins, servaunte	15 yeres
Owen Ankan		Thomas, Margaret and Katheryne,	
Johan his wife		children of John Tyse, Coper	
Orno his sonne		George Towaye, tailor ...	18 yeres
Jewes Orley his servante		Peter, Cicely, and Robert and his children	
John Balby		<i>Duchmen, no denizens.</i>	
Jacomyn his wife		Assuerus Henmenkellis, merchante	
Piero his sonne			[9 monchetes
Frauncis Begeyne		Ede his wife	} 9 monchetes
Guillio de Millio de Cane		Margaret his daughter	
Claryce his wife		Esias his man servante	
Elizabeth his daughter		Elizabeth his maide	
Abraham his sonne		Peter Cowboute, Joyner	
Daniell Rimye		Katheryne his wife	
Rowland Breke		Abraham his sone and	} 1 yere
Lyskyn		Lyskyn his maide	
John		Arnolde Farnanboam, arris worker	
Arnolde Cock			[2 yeres

REVIEWS.

The Olivers of Cloghanodfoy and their Descendants, compiled by Major-General J. R. Oliver, C.M.G., R.A. (privately printed). We congratulate the author upon his book, which is a pattern many might follow. Its excellent arrangement, and the clear and unassuming manner in which are recorded the facts which go to make up the history of the family, leave no doubt of the value of the General's contribution to genealogy.

Pedigree of the Magennis (Guinness) family of New Zealand, and of Dublin, compiled by Richard Linn, F.R.S.A.I., Christchurch, New Zealand (Caygill and MacLaren), 1897. This small volume is ridiculous and utterly untrustworthy.

The Sandwiths of Helmsley, co. York, a Short Preliminary Pedigree, by "L.S." (London: Phillimore and Co.). We are sorry that space forbids our giving greater prominence to a notice of this book, for it merits one's good word. It makes no pretence to being more than a collection of family notes, but these could not easily have been put together in clearer or more reliable form. It deduces the Sandwith family from George Sandwith of Oswaldkirk, co. York, living in 1525. The author asks for any additions or corrections, which may be forwarded to the care of the publishers.

The Fields of Soverby, near Halifax, England, and of Flushing, New York, by Osgood Field (privately printed). A copy of this book has been sent to us. It seems to deal most exhaustively and carefully with all evidence and facts connected with the family. In binding and get-up expense has not been spared, and the book is one of the most handsome private family histories we have lately seen. The volume contains some number of elaborate pedigrees, and is illustrated.

The Bibliography of American Heraldry, by Mortimer Delano (New York). Though only a miniature volume, it has its value, for it is the first American book of its kind. It appears to be carefully got up, but a bibliography of American genealogy is also wanted, and we recommend Mr. Delano to go somewhat further afield than the limits of his first attempt.

Famous Houses of Bath and their Occupants, by J. F. Meehan (Bath: B. and J. F. Meehan), price 6d. One cannot help wondering what possible return at the price there can be to the author for the immense amount of labour which the little volume must have caused him. The names of houses, with their occupants, and the names of the visitors and the houses they stayed at, are all arranged in one alphabetical list. That the work has been thoroughly done is very evident, for we can hardly think of any celebrity of the early part of this century whose name does not figure in the list.

Royal Houses of Great Britain, A.D. 494 to A.D. 1897. Chart and explanatory pamphlet, by J. K. Bathurst (London: Comparative Synoptical Chart Company, Limited). The chart is arranged on a decidedly novel system. We may like it when we get used to it, but it puzzles us sadly at present.

Right Rev. William Dickson, D.D., Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, by F. J. Biggar, M.R.I.A., F.R.S.A. (illustrated) (privately printed). This is a reprint from the pages of the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, and is a most interesting account of the life and family of the Bishop. The illustrations, which include portraits, arms, facsimiles of signatures, etc., are singularly good.

Ecclesiastical Memorials of the Lovett Family, by R. J. Arden Lovett (privately printed, but a few copies are for sale at 21s. by Jacksons, High Street, Leighton Buzzard). The Lovett family is ancient and historic, and the author dedicates his volume to the memory of his father, Robert Lovett, thirty-first representative of the Lovett family, descended in an unbroken male line from William Lovett, created Master of the Wolf-hounds by William the Conqueror. The courage, strength and conjugal affection of the above-mentioned William Lovett gave rise to the curious nursery rhyme still preserved in the family:

May my child be as stout,
May my child be as strong,
And my boy love as long,
As Willy of Normandy.

A short introduction briefly outlines the descent of the family, but the book primarily consists of records and copies of the various monuments of the Lovett family. The whole book is beautifully printed and produced.

The Registers of Stratford-on-Avon, co. Warwick. Baptisms, 1558-1652. Transcribed by Richard Savage (privately printed, and issued to subscribers by the Parish Register Society). In continuation of the admirable articles on the Shakespeare family which have been recently running in our pages, we are pleased to call attention to this important and valuable publication by the Parish Register Society. The title-page is a reproduction or sketch of the ancient and original cover of the first or oldest volume. The particular interest in the Registers of Stratford-on-Avon centres in the entries of the baptism and burial of William Shakespeare. The form of the entry of his baptism appears on page 9 of this volume as follows: "April 26. Gulielmus filius Johannes Shaksperc." The entry of his burial will appear in a later volume. The printing of these Registers is undoubtedly the crowning work undertaken in connection with the study of the life and times of the poet. The late Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, whose name is so well known in connection with Shakespearean matters, wrote, in 1887, concerning this work: "A publication of the Stratford Register would be a work of high value, about the most important Shakespearean job that there is left to be done in the whole country." That the printing and publication (being, as they are, under the supervision of the capable hon. sec. of the Society, Mr. E. A. Fry) leave nothing to be desired goes without saying. Our only criticism would be that whilst the number of Registers to be printed by the Society depends so largely upon the funds available, the paper and print strike us as being needlessly good. Doubtless, however, the Society are well advised.

Records and Record Searching, by Walter Rye (London: George Allen). We know no book which we would prefer to recommend to genealogists rather than this one, a new edition of which has been lately issued, revised and considerably extended. The book takes the form of a thorough description of the various classes of records, and gives details of where they are to be met with, what parts have been printed, and what books should be consulted concerning them. Occasionally Mr. Rye, like others who are thorough experts at their subjects, presupposes a certain amount of elementary knowledge on the part of his readers, which he can take our word for it does not exist amongst the greater number who dabble in the subject; but to those who really take up genealogy as a pursuit, the volume is invaluable.



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which must be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

TRESHAM BEARINGS.

Referring to the frontispiece in the November issue, it is worth consideration whether Tresham of Rashton might not claim the extra quarterings as coheirs to Parr, on failure of heirs male to the Marquis of Northampton.

True, the Marquis had sons, but they were most unfairly rendered invalid in 1551-52. Can they now be traced? A. H.

DAUNTSEY FAMILY.

Sir John Danvers of Culworth, near Banbury, married Anne Stradling of Dauntsey, thus acquiring that land; their grandson, another Sir John, obtained Danby in Yorkshire, with his wife Elizabeth, coheir to Nevil of Latimer.

More of Dauntsey may be found in Hoare's "Wiltshire," and I would respectfully advise Mr. Yarker to obtain a copy of Marshall's "Genealogist's Guide," which is invaluable to amateur inquirers. A. HALL.

CAMPBELLS OF GLENLYON.

There is a full account in "The Lairds of Glenlyon," by Duncan Campbell, Perth, 1886. This book was printed for Sir Donald Currie for private circulation. There is a copy in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland at Edinburgh, and I am pretty certain that it will also be found in that of the British Museum.

A. W. G. B.

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HARDS FAMILY.

In the November number of "The Genealogical Magazine" I see mention is made of Siderick Elgar. The following entries, culled from the registers of Edburton, may be of interest:

July 12, 1746. Ann y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Siderick Elgar & Elizabeth his wife was baptised.

July 20, 1746. Ann Elgar was buried.

July 6, 1747. Elizabeth y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Siderick & Elizabeth Elgar baptised.

Aug. 5, 1747. Elizabeth Elgar (an infant) was buried.

1749. Baptized Hannah, daughter of Siderick & Elizabeth Elgar July y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> and buried y<sup>e</sup> 7th.

1749. Elizabeth, daughter of Siderick Elgar & Elizabeth his wife was baptized Oct. 20th.

1749. Elizabeth, wife of Siderick Elgar was buried Nov. y<sup>e</sup> 4th.

From the registers it appears that Siderick Elgar was churchwarden in 1756.

In the churchyard, on the south side of the church, is the following inscription, on an upright stone:

"Here lieth the body of Elizabeth, wife of Siderick Elgar & Dau<sup>r</sup> of Capt. Tho. Reveit, of Newshoreham, who dep<sup>t</sup> this life y<sup>e</sup> 31 Oct., 1750. Aged 32 years. On y<sup>e</sup> other side of this stone lieth three infant Dau<sup>rs</sup> Anne, Elizabeth & Hannah."

Close to this is another stone with this inscription:

"Elizabeth Elgar, daughter of Siderick & Elizabeth Elgar. Born Sept. 21, 1730. Died June 10th, 1833."

MONTAGUE C. OWEN.

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COLONIAL BISHOPS.

In your number for October a correspondent inquires the correct title of an Anglican and Colonial bishop. While it may be difficult to say what is strictly correct, it may be well to note what is customary. In the old province of Canada, which was constituted in 1840, just about the time of the creation of the first bishopric here, and continued to 1867, Anglican bishops were styled in Acts of Parliament and official documents "The Lord Bishop of," etc. Since Confederation—that is, since 1867—the same mode has been followed in the Provincial Legislature of Ontario. I think the custom is universal in Canada to address the archbishops and bishops in conversation and in letters in the same manner as is used in England, the general understanding being that such manner of address is appropriate to the office all the world over, quite irrespective of any local condition, such as that of sitting in the House of Lords in England. Roman Catholic bishops are styled in Acts of Parliament of the old province of Canada and present province of Ontario "The Roman Catholic Bishop of," etc., but in ordinary conversation and letters they are styled by people of their own communion, and many, if not most others, in the same manner as the Anglican bishops.

I do not venture to speak for the other provinces of Canada, but I am under the impression that the custom of their Legislatures has been similar to ours in this province. There is no established Church in Canada.

What warrant is there for the assumption that archbishops and bishops are styled with the customary term of respect because they are, or may be, members of the House of Lords, and what about the equivalent terms of respect which are used in other countries—France and Italy, for example?

CANADIAN.

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ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

With regard to the Order of British India, there is mentioned in the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1893, p. 1234, the "Ordre militaire pour les indigènes des Indes Orientales britannique, fondé en 1842 par le gouvernement-général des Indes Orientales en commémoration de la guerre contre l'Afghanistan et le Sindh." The same order is often mentioned in Lord Roberts' "Forty-one Years in India," as well as the Order of Merit, which appears to correspond with the Victoria Cross.  
14, Crescent Road, Beckenham. C. W. PREVITE ORTON.

THE OFFICE OF HIGH CONSTABLE.

In reply to the letter of your correspondent, Mr. D. M. Richards, of Aberdare, contained in your September number, I beg to say that the Court Leet of Chatham (Kent) still retains the right of appointing a high constable; but such right has not been exercised for the last seven or eight years, since the incorporation of this borough; but until then a high constable was chosen annually and sworn in. I may mention that I was high constable of Chatham in the year 1880.

The Court Leet of Gillingham and Isle of Grain (Kent) still appoint a high constable annually, and the office has been held by residents holding the best social positions in the hundred. I may remark that these two hundreds (Chatham and Gillingham) adjoin.

These two offices—*i.e.*, high constables of Chatham and Gillingham—were retained (like the two cases referred to by your correspondent) in the year 1869 on petition to the Kent Quarter Sessions, under the Acts mentioned in your correspondent's letter.

I have been steward of the Gillingham Court Leet, etc., for many years, having succeeded my late worthy father, and he having likewise succeeded his father in the office, so that together we have held such office for nearly ninety years.

Chatham, October 13, 1897.

A. F. W. STEPHENS.

SHAKESPEARE'S FAMILY, "AËTION," p. 380.

Mr. A. Hall's opinions are always worthy of consideration, but his arguments on this occasion have not convinced me that Drayton is "Aëtion." It is true that "Colin Clout's come home again" was written in 1591, as is stated in the dedication. But as it did not appear until 1595, Spenser might very well have added the four lines concerning Aëtion "last, but not least," of the poetic "shepherds." Drayton and Shakespeare run so nearly parallel in their dates that no decision can be based upon precedence in time. Drayton had published no poem before "Venus and Adonis" except the suppressed "Harmonie of the Church," a metrical rendering of some Scriptural passages. In the *same year* as Shakespeare brought out "Venus and Adonis" Drayton published "Idea," "The Shepherd's Garland," and "The Legend of Piers Gaveston." In the *same year* as Shakespeare's "Rape of Lucrece," Drayton published "Matilda," "Endymion and Phoebe," and "Idea's Mirror." That Drayton's "Matilda" appeared *after* Shakespeare's poem is proved by a reference in it:

"Lucrece, of whom proud Rome hath boasted long,  
Lately revived to live another age."

Drayton's "Heroical Epistles" did not appear until after "Colin Clout." However friendly Spenser might be with Drayton, he had too fine a sense of poetry to have placed him above Shakespeare, even in 1595. Other references in "Colin Clout" fit Drayton better than this contested passage, as it seems to me, at least. But everyone has a right to his own opinion.

But Mr. Hall is to blame when in the second paragraph of his letter he says: "Further, Spenser, in his 'Tears of the Muses,' refers to 'pleasant Willy,' as silent temporarily; this, again, is mistaken for Shakespeare," etc. These words would certainly lead readers to suppose I had fallen into this mistake, which at no time and on no occasion I have done. "Pleasant Willy" was the pastoral name for Sir Philip Sidney, as may be seen by his epitaph in Davison's "Poetic Rhapsody":

"Willy is dead, that wont to leade  
Our flocks and us in mirth and shepherd's glee."



In the sentence noted Mr. Hall confuses passages referring to different writers in suggesting that "pleasant Willy" was "silent temporarily." He was *dead*. It was another "gentle spirit" who then had retired from literary life. C. C. STOPES.

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 Could any reader tell me the parentage of a certain John Maynard, a merchant of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, born 1676. He married Dorothea Daniel, of Colchester, and had a numerous family.

75, Old Broad Street.

A. S. BLACKETT.

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 Can any of your readers inform me whether rolls containing the names of the soldiers of Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt are in existence, and if so, whether they have been published.

Any information relating thereto will be acceptable.

W. S.

#### ~~~~~ THE ROSES OF CULLISSE, ROSS-SHIRE.

Can any of your readers give me information regarding the descendants, if any, of James Rose, son of Hugh Rose, last of Cullisse? He was born November 5, 1783. Wanted also information regarding the descendants of his uncle, James Rose, of Islington, London, whose eldest son was the late Sir George Rose, Master in Chancery. Another son, James, was a merchant at Palermo (whose daughter Sophia married Frederick Green, Esq., Gloucester Place, Hyde Park). A third son was William, whose widow, Mrs. Martha Rose, was, in 1888, living at The Chase, Farquhar Road, Upper Norwood. A daughter of James Rose of Islington married a Mr. Barraud, Grosvenor Square; another daughter married a Captain Thomson?

Any information regarding the family would be gratefully acknowledged. R.

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 Can any of your readers inform me who was the wife of Henry Percy, son of Sir Thomas Percy, by his wife —, elder dau. and co-heir of David Strabolgie, Earl of Athol? Sir Thomas Percy was the second son of Henry, 4th Baron Percy, afterwards Earl of Northumberland, who married Margaret, dau. of Ralph Nevill, Lord Nevill of Raby.

The Barracks, Devizes.

C. E. DE LA POER BERESFORD.

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 Can any of your readers afford me information regarding the Bigger family prior to the middle of the seventeenth century. About 1640 some members of the family settled in the North of Ireland, coming from the border counties of Scotland it is believed, Nithsdale being the particular place named. F. J. B.

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 Would Mr. Murray Lane kindly give me readings of the coats of De Plessetis and De Wrotham, mentioned on p. 348. Collinson calls the former De Placetis, and says the latter's seal was "a bend charged with three leopards' faces," which I have always taken to be the origin of the Wrothe coat. F. W.

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 I see on p. 375 of the October number a query about Dodwell, of Sevenhampton, Glos. Atkins, in an appendix, says: "Edward Croupes, arms, query, 'arg. six mascles gu.' died seized of Brockhampton 35 Edw. III." It now belongs to Sir W. Dodwell. In his plates he gives the name as Dodwell and Dodeswell, as well as Dodwell of Dowdswell; but the arms are the same, viz., "arg. on a fess gu. three roses query of the field." I should be glad to know if these are correct. Authorities do not give them. Possibly, Pert, whose arms seem to be "arg. on a bend gu. three mascles of the 1st," filled the gap between Croupes and Dodwell. F. W.

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 Could any readers kindly furnish me with the pedigree of Wilson of Merton, Surrey, and afterwards of Diddington, co. Norfolk. Robert Wilson was of these places, and died *circa* 1660. He was ancestor of the Wilsons, Lords Berners. I am told that there is a pedigree of the Wilson family in Manning and Bray's "History of Surrey," and should feel much indebted for a copy of it. W. D.

Can any of your readers inform me who Charles Carus-Wilson married, and if he left any issue? Born in 1796, he was a barrister and son of William Wilson Carus-Wilson, of Casterton Hall, Westmorland. H. C. W.

Can any of your readers oblige me with date of death and burial, and also age, of the Rev. James Horne, of St. Michael Pater Noster Royal, College Hill, London, who is supposed to have died in 1792. Any information *re* the above will very greatly oblige.

5, Devonshire Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

H. J. ROBSON.

I enclose a table showing some curious intermarriages between the families of Jesson and Chattock. It would be interesting to know if any of your readers can produce any parallel case of intermarriage between two families. You will observe that a Mary Jesson married a John Chattock and had three children. Each of these children married, and each had a son. These sons were, of course, cousins to one another and grandsons of Mary Jesson. This Mary Jesson had a brother, Thomas Jesson, who, *inter alios*, had three daughters. These three daughters were, therefore, nieces to Mary Jesson. The curious part is this: Matthias Chattock married Mary Jesson (the younger), Thomas Farmer married Sarah Jesson, and Richard Chattock married Rebecca Jesson. That is to say, three men, first cousins to one another, married three sisters who were first cousins to their husband's parents. *The three males were a generation younger than the three females whom they married.* One would think there must be some mistake; but the explanation seems to be that Thomas Jesson was the youngest of a large family, and Mary Jesson, probably (though the date of her birth is not known) the eldest. A glance at the enclosed table will show the relationship between the two families much more clearly than words. I should think the case is almost unique, but perhaps some of your readers know of similar instances of intermarriage. For myself, I can only say with Lennox in "Macbeth": "My young remembrance cannot parallel a fellow to it."

THOMAS JESSON, jun.

Bishop's Cleeve Rectory, Cheltenham, October 11, 1897.

Thomas Chattock=Elizabeth Stone.

John Jesson=Elizabeth Brett.

John Chattock,=Mary Jesson.
d. 1723.

Thomas Jesson,=Mary Chambers.
d. 1766.

John Chattock,=Mary Astley, d. 1771.
Elizabeth Chattock.
John Farmer.

Thomas Chattock,=Ann Pratenton, d. 1794.

1. Mary Jesson, m. Matthias Chattock.
2. Sarah Jesson, m. Thomas Farmer.
3. Rebecca Jesson, m. Richard Chattock.

Matthias=Mary Chattock. Jesson.

Thomas=Sarah Farmer. Jesson, d. 1763.

Richard=Rebecca Chattock, Jesson. d. 1822.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

NOVEMBER 11.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granting the dignity of a Viscount of the said United Kingdom unto the Right Honourable William Baliol, Baron Esher, late Master of the Rolls, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Esher, of Esher, in the county of Surrey.

It is announced that the Queen has granted a patent of remainder to Lord Burton's peerage to his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Baillie, of Dochfour, and her heirs male.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.T., to be a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, in the room of the late Marquis of Northampton.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL
AND ST. GEORGE, OCTOBER 25.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint his Majesty Menelek II., Emperor of Ethiopia, to be an honorary member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

WHITEHALL, OCTOBER 22.

The Queen has been pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 22nd instant, to grant the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom unto Thomas Wardlaw Taylor, Esq., Q.C., Chief Justice of the Province of Manitoba, in the Dominion of Canada.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Mr. Justice Bigham, Mr. Justice Darling, and Mr. Justice Channell.

WAR OFFICE, NOVEMBER 9.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the Decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon the undermentioned lady (under Clause 5 of her Majesty's warrant, dated April 23, 1883), in recognition of her services in tending the sick and wounded—Sister Mary Elizabeth Joseph.

WHITEHALL, NOVEMBER 1.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great

Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for granting unto the Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, M.A., the place and dignity of a Canon of the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul, in London, void by the promotion of the Right Reverend George Forrest Browne, D.D., late Canon thereof, to the See of Bristol.

WHITEHALL, NOVEMBER 9.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nominating the Reverend Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, M.A., Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, in the city of London, to be Suffragan Bishop of Stepney, in the Diocese of London, in the room of the Right Reverend George Forrest Browne, D.D., promoted to the See of Bristol.

OCTOBER 29.

The Queen has been pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date the 29th instant, to appoint the Right Reverend George Rodney Eden, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of Dover, to the Bishopric of Wakefield, void by death of the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor William Walsham How, late Bishop thereof.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting unto the Right Reverend William Walsh, D.D., Bishop of Mauritius, the Canonry and Archdeaconry in the Cathedral and Metropolitan Church of Canterbury, void by the promotion of the Right Reverend George Rodney Eden, D.D., to the See of Wakefield.

CROWN OFFICE, OCTOBER 25.

The Queen has been pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal to appoint the Right Honourable Sir Nathaniel Lindley, Knt., to be Keeper or Master of the Rolls and Records of the Chancery of England; and the Honourable Sir Richard Henn Collins, Knt., one of the Justices of her Majesty's High Court of Justice, to be a Lord Justice of Appeal.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. John Charles Bigham, Q.C., to be one of the Justices of her Majesty's High Court of Justice.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Charles John Darling, Q.C., to be one of the Justices of her Majesty's High Court of Justice.

The Queen has been pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal to appoint the Honourable Sir Roland Lomax Bowdler Vaughan Williams, Knt., one of the Justices of her Majesty's High Court of Justice, to be a Lord Justice of Appeal; and Arthur Moseley Channell, Esq., one of her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, to be one of the Justices of her Majesty's High Court of Justice.

The Queen has been pleased by several Letters Patent under the Great Seal to grant to the Right Honourable Lord Esher, late Master of the Rolls, an annuity of £3,750 for life; and to the Right Honourable Lord Ludlow, late one of the Lords Justices of Appeal, an annuity of £3,500 for life.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers, whose claims have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, for their conspicuous bravery during the operations on the North-West Frontier of India, as recorded against their names:

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bellew Adams, Indian Staff Corps, and Lieutenant Alexander Edward, Viscount Fincastle, 16th Lancers.

During the fighting at Nawa Kili, in Upper Swat, on August 17, 1897, Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams proceeded, with Lieutenants H. L. S. MacLean and Viscount Fincastle, and five men of the Guides, under a very heavy and close fire, to the rescue of Lieutenant R. T. Greaves, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was lying disabled by a bullet wound and surrounded by the enemy's swordsmen. In bringing him under cover he (Lieutenant Greaves) was struck by a bullet and killed. Lieutenant MacLean was mortally wounded, while the horses of Lieutenant-Colonel Adams and Lieutenant Viscount Fincastle were shot, as well as two troop horses.

Lieutenant Edmond William Costello, Indian Staff Corps.

On the night of July 26, 1897, at the Malakand, Lieutenant Costello went out from the hospital enclosure and, with the assistance of two Sepoys, brought in a wounded Lance-Havildar, who was lying 60 yards away in the open on the football ground. This ground was at the time overrun with swordsmen and swept by a heavy fire both from the enemy and our own men, who were holding the sapper lines.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant Hector Lachlan Stewart MacLean, Indian Staff Corps, on account of his gallant conduct as recorded above, would have been recommended to her Majesty for the Victoria Cross had he survived.

The Queen has approved of a medal being granted to the forces which took part in the Expeditions to Egbon, Bida, and Ilorin, or formed the garrisons of Fort Goldie and Lokoja, between January 6 and February 25 last. The medal will be of the same design as that issued for operations on the West Coast of Africa, with a clasp inscribed "Niger, 1897." The clasp only will be granted to those already possessing the medal.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Dr. Philip Demech her permission to accept and wear the Insignia of Chevalier of the Order of Orange-Nassau. The Queen Regent of the Netherlands, in the name of her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, conferred the decoration upon him in recognition of his services while employed as Dutch delegate on the Egyptian "Conseil Sanitaire, Maritime et Quarantenaire."

The Queen has been pleased to grant her permission and authority to Mr. James S. Smith to accept and wear the Insignia of the Order of the White Elephant of the Fourth Class. This decoration was conferred on him by the King of Siam in recognition of services as section engineer in the Royal Siamese Railway Department.

The Queen has been pleased to grant her permission and authority to Mr. Henry Cripps Matheson to accept and wear the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Double Dragon, Third Division, First Class, which the Emperor of China conferred on him for services in North Formosa.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 15, 1897.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto James Herbert Fellowes, of Englefield House, in the County of Berks, Esquire, her Royal License and Authority that he may, in compliance with a Clause contained in a certain Indenture of Settlement, bearing date the 1st day of January, 1855, Take and Use the Surname of Benyon only, instead of that of Fellowes, and that he may bear the Arms of Benyon quarterly with his own Family Arms; the said Arms being first duly exemplified according to the Laws of Arms and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the said Royal License and Permission to be void and of none effect; and to command that the said Royal Concession and Declaration be recorded in the College of Arms.

Deaths.

H.R.H. The Princess Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, Duchess of Teck (Oct. 27).

PEERS.

Rt. Hon. Richard Henry Noel-Hill, seventh Baron Berwick (Nov. 2), and is succeeded by his nephew, Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, Esq.

Rt. Hon. Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, first Baron Rosmead, G.C.M.G. (Oct. 28), and is succeeded by his only son, Hon. Hercules Arthur Temple Robinson.

PEERESS.

Rt. Hon. Jane Gathorne-Hardy, Countess of Cranbrook (Nov. 13), wife of Rt. Hon. the first Earl of Cranbrook.

Rt. Hon. Alice Bootle-Wilbraham, Countess of Lathom (Nov. 23), wife of Rt. Hon. the first Earl of Lathom.

BARONETS.

Sir William John Walter Baynes, third Baronet (Oct. 26), and is succeeded by his son, Christopher William Baynes, Esq.

Sir William James Montgomery Cunningham, ninth Baronet, V.C. (Nov. 11), and is succeeded by his son, Thomas Andrew Alexander Cunningham, Esq.

Sir Thomas Percival Heywood, second Baronet (Oct. 26), and is succeeded by his son, Arthur Percival Heywood, Esq.

Sir James Ramsay-Gibson-Maitland, fourth Baronet (Nov. 9), and is succeeded by his brother Keith Ramsay-Gibson-Maitland, Esq.

Sir Charles Frederick Smythe, seventh Baronet (Nov. 14), and is succeeded by his brother John Walter Smythe, Esq.

KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

Hon. Sir Charles Edward Pollock, Judge of the High Court of Judicature, formerly Baron of the Court of Exchequer (Nov. 21).

Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B. (Nov. 2).

Surgeon Major-General Sir W. A. Mackinnon, K.C.B. (Oct. 28)

Sir Thomas Robinson (Oct. 26).

Sir Henry Doulton (Nov. 17).

Major-General Richard Preston, C.B. (Nov. 9).

Admiral H. S. Derriman, C.B. (Nov. 21).

Colonel John R. M. Chard, V.C., R.E. (Nov. 1).

DAMES.

Dame Gertrude Blount (Nov. 8), wife of Sir Edward Blount, K.C.B.

Dame Clementina Robinson (Nov. 13), widow of Admiral Sir Robert Spencer Robinson, K.C.B., and daughter of Admiral Sir John Louis, Bart., K.C.B.

Dame Lucy Julia Sophia Smyth (Nov. 13), widow of General Sir Edward Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G.

Caroline Hodgson, commonly called Lady Chichester (Nov. 11), widow of (1) Sir John Palmer Bruce Chichester, first Baronet (*extinct*), and (2) General Studholme John Hodgson.

BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

Hon. Henry Cavendish (Oct. 22).

Colonel Hon. Robert Anderson Ramsay (Nov. 5).

Hon. Letitia Yelverton (Nov. 19).

Hon. Mrs. G. H. Holland (Nov. 19).

Hon. Mrs. James Butler.

OTHERS.

Georges Philippe Marie, Count Gilbert de Voisins, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur (Nov. 14).

Arthur Robson, Esq., J.P., Knight Commander of the Royal Military Order of Christ of Portugal (Nov. 16).

Mrs. Callaway (Oct. 30), widow of the first Bishop of St. John's, Kaffraria.

John Leslie (Nov. 4), second and last surviving son of Rt. Rev. John Leslie, D.D., Bishop of Kilmore.

Annie Howlett Wilkinson (Oct. 28), daughter of Rt. Rev. Bishop Wilkinson.

Lieutenant George Allan Duffey, 1st Battalion West India Regiment (Oct. 13), elder son of Sir George Duffey, M.D.

Major-General Charles Herbert (Nov. 18), eldest son of the late Sir Charles Lyon Herbert.

Francis Turner Palgrave (Oct. 24), eldest son of the late Sir Francis Palgrave.

Charles Janning Peacock (Nov. 1), son of the late Right Hon. Sir Barnes Peacock.

Jane Hester Ricketts (Oct. 26), eldest dau. of late Sir Henry Ricketts, K.C.S.I. Merrick Shawc Plunkett (Oct. 31), son of the late Hon. Matthew Plunkett.

Ann Catherine St. Aubyn (Oct. 27), widow of Rev. Robert Thomas St. Aubyn, second son of the late Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart.

Michael Saumarez (Nov. 1), son of Hon. Arthur Saumarez.

Blanche Ashby (Oct. 28), wife of J. W. M. Ashby, C.B.

Elizabeth J. Dennis (Nov. 19), widow of Colonel Maurice G. Dennis, C.B.

Major-General Newton Robert Burlton (Nov. 13), son of the late Colonel William Burlton, C.B.

Edward Dalton Wylie, 32nd Punjab Pioneers (Oct. 5), second son of Colonel Henry Wylie, C.S.I.

Mary Eleanor Berger Henderson (Oct. 26), daughter of the late Major-General R. Henderson, C.B.

By the Way.

AT the funeral of H.R.H. the Duehess of Teck—a full and very accurate account of which appeared in the *Morning Post* of November 4—after the anthem, and just prior to the conclusion of the service, Norroy King of Arms (W. H. Weldon, Esq.), acting for Garter King of Arms, then proclaimed the style of her late Royal Highness as follows :

“Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto His Divine Mercy the late Most Illustrious Princess Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, Duehess of Teck, wife of his Highness Prince Franeis Paul Charles Louis Alexander, Duke of Teck, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Vietorian Order, Major-General of her Majesty's Forees ; younger daughter of the late Most Illustrious Prince Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter ; Field-Marshal in the army ; and first cousin of her Most Exeellent Majesty Vietoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. May God bless and preserve her Majesty with long life, health, and honour.”

Doubtless the proelamation of style was according to strict precedent, but one cannot help wondering why the orders (Vietoria and Albert and Crown of India) of the late Duchess were omitted when that of her husband and father were included.

A curious story was told in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, during the past month, when counsel were heard in an action by John Fraser, Lovat Lodge, 10, Harrington Square, London, against the Lord Advocate and Lord Lovat, claiming the Lovat peerage and estates. Mr. Fraser seeks to have it declared that he is heir male of Hugh, the fifth Lord Lovat, and, therefore, entitled to the barony and lands of Lovat and to the title of Lord Lovat. He also desires to have Lord Lovat (who, he says, is a descendant of the second son of the sixth Lord Lovat) ordained to account for his intromissions with the estate since his succession thereto in 1887, or to make payment of £120,000. The main feature in Mr. Fraser's case is an attempt to establish his descent from Alexander, the eldest son of Thomas Fraser, of Beaufort. Alexander took part in Viscount Dundee's campaign in 1689, and was present in the ranks of the rebels at the battle of Killiecrankie, and having thus incurred the penalties of rebellion, fled from Seotland and went to Wales, where he lived till his death in 1776. In 1738 Alexander married, and Mr. Fraser declares that he is a descendant of Alexander's eldest son, John.—In defence, Lord Lovat states that Alexander died unmarried in 1689, and that it was proved in a former ease in 1884, not only that the pursuer's ancestor, Alexander Fraser, a Welsh miner who died in 1776, was not

identical with Alexander Fraser, younger, of Beaufort, but that in 1831 the pursuer's grandfather, in a petition to William IV., claiming the title, alleged that Alexander, his grandfather, was the eldest son of Simon, the younger brother of Alexander, and that Alexander came to Wales, not in 1689, but after his father's execution in 1747.—To this Mr. Fraser replies that since the case in 1884 he has discovered new evidence, which proves the identity of the Alexander Fraser, who lived in Wales, with the Alexander Fraser, of Beaufort, who left Scotland in 1689.—The Lord Advocate, for the Crown, states that under statutory authority the Crown took possession of the lands on the attainder of Simon Fraser, who for many years had been the ostensible and undisputed proprietor, and did subsequently, under statutory authority, and without challenge at the instance of any person whom the pursuer claimed to represent, restore the lands to General Simon Fraser, eldest son and heir-at-law of the said Simon Fraser.—Mr. Macphail, for Lord Lovat, said he took his stand upon Lord Lovat's father's title of possession of the estates in 1875; and if he were forced to go further back to the title of 1857, he claimed that the prescriptive period of either twenty or forty years had elapsed, and that therefore the pursuer had no status. He quoted authorities in support of this contention.—Mr. Cooper, for the pursuer, based his observations on the earlier titles to the peerage, and in a long argument maintained that the forfeiture by the Crown of the estates in 1747 was a forfeiture affecting only Simon Fraser, and that Alexander, of Beaufort, who was the eldest son, was then living, and could have come forward to claim possession of the estates. Mr. Cooper contended that all his client required to do now was to say that the title, land, and barony should be handed over to the person who, as the one in right of consanguinity, had the right to succeed under the charter of 1539. On the first part of the case, he submitted that nothing previous to the forfeiture of 1747 altered the destination of the 1539 charter, and that Acts of Parliament passed last century did not take away the right of the present claimant at all.—Mr. C. J. Johnston, for the Crown, said that all that was done by the Crown in connection with the lands was done by statutory authority, and he submitted that the Crown ought not to have been called upon or made a party to the action, and that whatever course his lordship took against Lord Lovat, the action against the Crown should be dismissed.—Mr. Asher, Dean of Faculty, who appeared for Lord Lovat, declared that Mr. Fraser had neither a relevant case nor a title upon which to sue.—Lord Low, in giving judgment, pointed out that in 1884 Mr. Fraser claimed the title, and his claims were investigated by the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, who found that he had no right to the title. That, his lordship held, was destructive of the present plea. Lord Lovat had produced a good prescriptive title, and it was incompetent to go behind it and inquire into the previous history of the title. Lord Low also held it was clear that the title of the defendant, Lord Lovat, was protected against challenge by positive prescription.—The action was therefore dismissed, with costs.



PANEL OF ISTRIAN STONE FROM A PALACE AT CESENA, CIRCA 1500 (FROM EVE'S "DECORATIVE HERALDRY"—see p. 527).



The
Genealogical Magazine.

JANUARY, 1898.

THE BLAKES OF GALWAY.

BY MARTIN J. BLAKE, LINCOLN'S INN.



THE early history of the family of Blake in Ireland is so closely connected with the ancient Anglo-Norman borough of Galway, that the family may be most aptly designated the Blakes "of Galway."

The English reader will mayhap smile good-naturedly when he is informed that the name of the founder of this family was not originally "Blake," but Caddle or Caddell. That such, nevertheless, is the fact is well authenticated by many ancient records of the family—some going back in date to the time of the original founder—which happily have been preserved to this day.

When one considers what has been the history of Galway since the Anglo-Norman invaders under the De Burghs first settled there, over six centuries ago—the incessant warfare waged with the native Irish during the earlier centuries of that period, with its accompanying scenes of plunder, destruction and fire; the two great Civil Wars in the seventeenth century; the effect of the successive confiscations in the times of Cromwell and William III., in the uprooting and scattering of the families of the then proprietors; and the more peaceful, but not less effective, operation of the Irish Land Laws of the present century—it seems little short of marvellous that

the Blakes of Galway should have been successful in securing the preservation of their family records from loss and destruction during all the vicissitudes and mischances of that long period of time.

The founder of the Blakes of Galway was one of the followers of Richard De Burgh, the Red Earl of Ulster and Lord of Connaught (1256-1326). His original name was Richard Caddle or Caddell, but he assumed as a surname the appellation of *Niger* or Blake, which his descendants adopted as their surname, although for many generations they also used the name of Caddell as an *alias*. The word "Blake" itself, as readers of Chaucer and the early English writers know, is merely the early English form of spelling "Black."

" Gaillard he was, as goldfinch in the shawe,
Brown as a berry, a proper, short, felawe,
With lokkés *blake*, kembéd full fetisly;
Dancen he could, so well and Jolily,
That he was clepéd Perkin Revellour."

CHAUCER : " Canterbury Pilgrims," The Cook's Tale.

In the sixth year of the reign of King Edward I. (1277-78) this Richard Caddle, *dicto Nigro*, got a grant of the castle and lands of Kiltoroge, and the castle and lands of Ballimacroe (now called Carnmore), both situated in the present Barony of Clare in the county of Galway. He was appointed Sheriff of Connaught in 31 Edward I. (1303-4): "Memorandum that on 21st October 31 Edward I., Richard Blak was appointed Sheriff of Connaught by letters patent of this (Irish) Exchequer, which the Treasurer and Barons delivered to Richard de Bermingham late Sheriff of the said County to be brought to Connaught and delivered to the said Richard Blak; afterwards on the 15 November, came here the said Richard Blak and was duly sworn" (Hardiman's "History of Galway," p. 8). He was "Bailiff" or chief governor of the town of Galway in 1312, "*Anno* 1312, Richard Cadell, sirnamed Black, of whom the Blakes of Galway are dessended, was bailiffe of Galway under Richard de Burgo, the Red Earl of Ulster" (Roderick O'Flaherty's "History of Iar Connaught," written in 1684, and first published in 1846 by the Irish Archæological Society). In the ninth year of King Edward II. (1315) this Richard Caddle *dicto Nigro* and his wife Emeline, got a grant from one Thomas de Hobrigge, of the castle and lands of Kyltolagh in the Barony of Dunkellin in the county of Galway. The original deed of this grant is still preserved, and will be noticed hereafter.

The preservation of their family records proved of the greatest service to the Blakes in the seventeenth century, when in the year

1640 the Lord Deputy of Ireland, Sir Thomas Wentworth (Earl Strafford), was carrying out his scheme for the "Plantation" of Connaught with English Protestant settlers. In that year John Fitz-Nicholas Blake *alias* Caddle, presented a remarkable petition to the Commissioners for the Plantation of Connaught, together with his pedigree and many ancient original deeds and wills of his family, by which he proved to the satisfaction of the commissioners that he was the lineal descendant and heir of the above-mentioned Richard Caddle *dictus Niger*; that he was then in possession of a considerable portion of the lands originally granted to his ancestor, Richard Caddle *dictus Niger*; and that his title to such lands had accrued before the title set up on behalf of the Crown, which was founded on the marriage of Elizabeth De Burgh, the sole heiress of William de Burgh (grandson and heir of the Red Earl), with Lionel, Duke of Clarence.

This petition and the report of the commissioners thereon, as also many of the more ancient documents referred to in them, have been preserved to this day. It is with the hope that they may prove interesting to the readers of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, that the writer proposes to give some extracts from them.

To the honble. his Maties Commissioners for the Plantacon of the Countie of Gallway.

The humble Peticon of John Blake, alias Caddle.

Humbly sheweing, that the petitioner and his auncestors whose heire male he is by lyneall descent, as he is redly to make it appere by many auncient and authentick records and evidences, for eleaven descents, is and have ben respectively seised as of their auncient inheritaunce, of the Castle and two water mills of Kiltoroge . . . in the Barony of Clare; and of the moiety of the Castle and fowre quarters of land of Ballimacroe; and of the moiety of the Castle and fowre quarters of land of Kiltullagh, in the Barony of Dunkellin; and of divers messuadges and lands within the auncient liberties of Gallway and Athenry. . . . And that the petitioner and his said auncestors did plant thereabouts, being an auncient English familie, and there continued without chandge of language, manners, or habit, and without once matching with any Irish familie since the ninth yeare of King Edward the Second. And that the premisses ever since were and now are free English land, exempted from the Jurisdiccio and yoke of the Irishries, and of all maner of Chieffries and Irish exaccōn, ordinary or extraordinary, as being independent of any whatsoever, but only of the Crowne, as free as any free land

in the English Pale . . . as may appere by the said auncient records and evidences.

The premisses tenderly considered, and for that the Petitioner is the eleaventh masculin English descent, lineally descended from father to the sonn, in the possession of the said lands, from Richard Caddle, *dicto Nigro*, whose heire male the Petitioner is, who purchased the same from one Thomas Hobridge in the 9th yeare of K. Edw. the 2nd. And that although the petitioner, after so long a tracte of time, be called Blacke or *Niger*, yet in the offices taken *post mortem* of his auncestors they were called Blake *alias* Caddle. That your honours will be graciously pleased to take the antiquity of the petitioner's estate into your consideracion, by shewing him your honour's speciall favor uppon the distribucion; and the petitioner shall ever pray.

"The Prooffe of John Blake, alias Caddle, his Pettegree.

1. That the said John is son to Nicholas apperes by an office taken *post-mortem* of the said N. 28^o August 1629, and by a livery sued by the said John.
2. That Nicholas was son to John apperes by a lease under the greate seale made by the Com^{rs} of the wardes of the wardshippe of the boddy and lands of the said Nicholas dated the 17 of 7ber in the 28th yeare of Q. Eliz. and by a livery sued by the said Nicholas.
3. That John was son to Nicholas apperes by a decree made by the Lo. President and Councell of Conaght dated the 6th of March 1571 and afterwards confirmed by the Lord Deputy and Councell.
4. That Nicholas was son to John apperes by the said Nicholas his last Will and testament dated the 18th of 7ber, 1564.
5. That John was son to Valentyne apperes by the said Valentyne his last will and testament, dated the 12th of July, 1499.
6. That Valentyne was son to John apperes by the said John his last will and testament dated in March 1468.
7. That John was son to Henry apperes by the last-mentioned will of John wherein it is set forth 'John fitz Henry.'
8. That Henry was son to John apperes by a deed dated the 6th of 8ber in the 2d yeare of King H. the 6th—viz., in the yeare of our Lo. 1423.
9. That John was son to Walter apperes by divers remaynders over to the said Henry fitz John fitz Walter; and by a deed dated the 15th yeare of K. Richard the 2d.

10. That Walter was son to Richard apperes by a will of the said John dated 1420, wherein is subscribed 'William, fitz Walter, fitz Richard.'
11. That Richard is the comon auncestor apperes by the deed made to him by Thomas de Hobrigge, in the 9th yeare of King Edward the 2d.

"All which the said John Blake, *alias* Caddle, is reddey to produce, and to make it appere.

"JOHN BLAKE."

"*Report on the Petition of John Blake, alias Caddle.*

"Wee have seriously considered of the annexed peticon of John Blake *alias* Caddle of Gallway, gentl.; and doe fynd by ancient evidences, some without date, by the auncient characters whereof wee conceive the same to have ben made in the reigne of King Henry the Third or in the begining of the reigne of King Edward the First; and some others bearinge date in the sixt yeare of the reigne of King Edward the First, that the mannor and lands of Kiltorroge whereof . . . are parcels now in the possession of the said John Blake *alias* Caddle; and that the towne and lands of Ballymacroe . . . whereof two quarters are now in the possession of the said John Blake *alias* Caddle, were then graunted unto Richard Caddle *dicto nigro* and his heirs. And wee doe further find that the castle and lands of Kiltullagh . . . were graunted unto the said Richard Caddle *dicto nigro* and his heires by deed dated in the 9th yeare of King Edward the Second. . . . And wee further find that the said John Blake *alias* Caddle did by a petegree produced before us and proved by several offices and other matters of recorde, and by divers and sundrie auncient wills and deeds made by his auncestors, prove himselfe to be heire male of the boddie of the said Richard Caddle *dicto nigro* . . . for eleaven descents lyneally descended from the said Richard Caddle *dicto nigro*—vizt, the said John Blake *alias* Caddle, son to Nicholas, the said Nicholas son to John, John son to Nicholas, Nicholas son to John, John son to Valentine, Valentine son to John, John son to Henry, Henry son to John, John son to Walter, Walter son to the said Richard Caddle *dicto nigro*. Upon all which wee conceive that the estate of inheritance now held by the said John Blake *alias* Caddle of the premisses . . . was in his said auncestors, whose heire male he is, before his Maties title accrewed unto the said County of Gallway. And that the said John and his said auncestors . . . being of an auncient English blood and surname, have and doth continue in the said possessions

by them held as aforesaid. All which wee submitt to your honours further consideracon. Given at his Maties Inns the 5th of June 1640.

"R1 BOLTON, *Canc.*

"GERRARD LOWTHER."

This report bears the following endorsement made by the Cromwellian Commissioners in 1655: "Exhibitted before us the 6th of September 1655 upon the speeding of the Commission from the Commissioners of adjudication of claymes and qualifications of the Irish, sitting at Athloane, in the behalfe of the within-named John Blake, of Galloway, alderman.

"PAUL DOD.

"THO. SEMPER.

"CHRIST. BLASHFORD."


(*To be continued.*)



THE LORDS AND MARQUISES OF RAINEVAL IN PICARDY.

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY & RAINEVAL.

II.

XI.  OHN III. (*de Préaux*), eleventh Lord of Raineval, etc., and seventh Lord of Pierrepont, chevalier, son and heir of Raoul IV., whom he succeeded in December, 1285. In 1289¹ he was one of the nobles who went with Raoul de Clermont, Constable of France, to attend the Count of Guelders, and on the breaking out of the war with England in 1293, he served with the army of Robert of Artois in Guienne, and in 1297 received a gratuity from King Philip IV. for his services in this campaign. He was knighted before September 1286, and is qualified "Chevalier" in a quittance dated October 11, 1299, for 3,180 livres 6 sols 7 deniers, and in one dated December 11 following, for 9,300 livres 14 sols 6 deniers, for payment of his services in the years 1297, 1298 and 1299. The following year he served in Flanders, and was present at the battles of Courtray, July 11, 1302, and of Mons en Puelle,

¹ Where no other authorities are named, I have followed Anselme, La Chenaye, etc.

August 18, 1304.¹ On the occasion of the marriage of William the Good, Count of Hainault, Holland and Zealand, at Chauny, May 19, 1305, with the Princess Jane, second daughter of Charles of France, Count of Valois, he was one of the sureties of the marriage articles, and two sums were deposited by him in 1314 as security of the dowry of this Countess, which, remarks La Chenaye des Bois, proves that he was "un grand seigneur." In 1309 he made an agreement with the citizens of Montdidier regarding the right of way that appertained to him at Pierrepont and Agument, by which the Montdidierians were exempted from the payment of tolls in these two communes, with the exception of one day in the week, and in return they accorded the same privileges of passage in Montdidier to the inhabitants of his fiefs of Contoire, Thory, Louvrechy, Fignières and Boussicourt.² In 1318 he was one of those summoned to Paris to judge between Mahaud Countess of Artois and Robert d'Artois, and was afterwards at Corbie with the Bishop of Mende and the Count of Clermont, to arrange the differences between the Countess Mahaud and her nobles. The same year he was with the army in Flanders. John III. married before September 1286, when they had an agreement with Gerard, Prior of Saint Margaret's of Elincourt,³ Regnée [de Coudun] Lady of Coudun⁴ [and Genvry],⁵ and they were both living in November, 1321, when they had to pay a fine of "viii^l.xl. livres" to the Lord of Rouvray and his wife "en la quelle somme ladite terre de Coudun est obligée."⁶ He probably died shortly afterwards, when he will have been aged about 60.

XII. John IV. (*de Préaux*),⁷ twelfth Lord of Raineval, and eighth Lord of Pierrepont, chevalier, son and heir of the preceding, was born probably between 1280-86, and succeeded his father about 1321-22. He pleaded against the men of Montdidier, November 22, 1325, and served the same year in Gascogne under his cousin John, Lord of Blainville, Seneschal and Governor of that province. He is named in a Decree dated December 22, 1327, with Roques, Lord of Hangest; served with the army in Flanders the following year, and

¹ "Histoire de Montdidier," i., p. 100.

² *Ibid.*, i., p. 102.

³ de Beauvillé, iii., p. 295.

⁴ Canton of Ressons, Oise.

⁵ Canton of Noyon, Oise.

⁶ de Beauvillé, iii., p. 294.

⁷ Anselme and La Chenaye only give two Johns here, La Chenaye making John IV. marry Barbara d'Ongnies in 1323; but this is evidently wrong, as John's grandson Raoul was married in 1350. William, we know from his marriage contract, was a second son, and therefore I think we are justified in assuming that the John who married Barbara d'Ongnies in 1323 was rather his elder brother than his father. Anselme was evidently doubtful on the point, for he calls William "fils ou frère de Jean."

in 1329 redeemed certain heritages on behalf of Mahaut, widow of John de Dommart. I can find no further mention of him, and he was dead before 1334. He had issue:

1. John V., his successor.
2. William, Lord of Coudun, successor to his brother.
3. Peronne, married, first, Vast, Lord of Montigny, and secondly, Gilles III., surnamed Mallet, Lord of Mailly, by whom she had issue four sons. She had a lawsuit in November, 1348, with her brother William, and in 1362, 1365 and 1367 she pleaded, as widow of Gilles de Mailly, against Margaret de Fremicourt, Lady of Mailly, and her children.

XIII. John V., otherwise Christopher (*de Préaux*), thirteenth Lord of Raineval, and ninth Lord of Pierrepont, eldest son and heir. He pleaded with his father against the men of Montdidier, November 22, 1325, and was dead before December 17, 1334. He had married, in 1323, Barbara d'Ongnies "d'une des premières Maisons de Picardie," but left no issue.

XIV. William (*de Préaux*), fourteenth Lord of Raineval, and tenth Lord of Pierrepont, Lord of Coudun, etc., chevalier, next brother and heir of the preceding. By the treaty of marriage "de Monseigneur Guillaume de Rayneval, second fils de Monseigneur de Rayneval, fait avec Adde de Fouilloy, dame dudit Fouilloy,"¹ he had the lands of Coudun and Genvry settled upon him, and before December, 1334, had succeeded his elder brother in the lordships of Raineval and Pierrepont. On December 17 of that year he resumed, with his mother, the lawsuit that his father had against the monks of Corbie regarding the tolls of Montigny which he claimed apparently unsuccessfully; however, we find later by letters "donnée du bailly de Vermandois, en dacte du xviie jour de fevrier de l'an mil iii^elxx.," that "Monseigneur Guillaume, Seigneur de Rayneval, qui estoit desfendeur en une complaincte que avoient obtenu les religieulx, abbé et couvent St. Pierre de Corbye pour raison de le couchie d'Agumont par laquelle ilz voloient aler et passer sans paier aucuns droits de travers, fut maintenu et gardé en ses droix, possessions et saisne à l'encontre dudits religieulx, lesquels furent condempnés és despens."² In 1351 he had a feud with Matthew de Roye, which lasted some time, and the following year acquired a house at Amiens, the possession of which was confirmed to him by King John II., September 9, 1352. William died after

¹ de Beauvillé, iii., p. 295.

² *Ibid.*, iii., p. 311.

February 17, 1370, and probably before 1373. By his wife Ada, Lady of Fouilloy, he had issue :

1. Raoul V., his successor.
2. Margaret, married Robert, Lord of Fréauville, chevalier, and died in 1373, when her husband pleaded as her testamentary executor against his brother-in-law, Raoul de Raineval.

On September 15, 1346, "le hault homme et puissant son chier seigneur, monseigneur de Raineval, chevalier, denomme Jeanne de la Tournelle;¹ dame de Ballencourt et de Breteuil, le fief qu'elle tient de luy à Fenières, à Boussicourt, es territoires et es appartenances." William was the last of his race that we find called "de Préaux."

XV. Raoul V.² (*de Raineval*), fifteenth Lord of Raineval, eleventh Lord of Pierrepont, Lord of Coudon, Mérencourt, Fouilloy, etc., Grand Pantler of France, chevalier, one of the twelve Regents of the kingdom during the illness of Charles VI., etc., was one of the most powerful nobles in France during the reigns of John II., Charles V., and Charles VI., to whom he rendered important services. Son and heir of William, he was born probably between 1320 and 1330, and succeeded his father about 1370-71. He is first mentioned as serving in Picardy and on the Norman frontiers under the Duke of Bourbon and the Lord of Charny in the years 1350, 1351, and 1352, and in 1355 he was at Ardres with the Marshall d'Audeneham. On August 24, 1356, he was appointed Captain of the town and viscounty of Bayeux, and was afterwards in Breteuil under the Duke of Normandy, and in 1358-60 was Captain and Governor of Montdidier. About the same time he was appointed Grand Pantler of France, one of the great offices held under the Crown, a post which he retained until his death, and to which a pension of 2,000 livres was attached, being first so qualified in the donation, dated July, 1358, made to him by the Dauphin-Regent (afterwards King Charles V.), of a fair and market for his fief of Pierrepont. In the unhappy disputes that took place in France during the captivity of King John in England, the Lord of Raineval took the part of the Dauphin against the King of Navarre and the bourgeois of Paris, and putting himself at the head of his vassals, hastened to his assistance in the attack on Mauconseil.³ John of

¹ She was widow of John II., de Montmorency, Lord of Breteuil, and was a descendant of Robert IV., de La Tournelle, who married Marie, heiress of William de Préaux, Lord of Fignièrres and Boussicourt, who had had a grant of those fiefs for himself and his heirs from his father, Raoul III. of Raineval, to be held of him and his successors, Lords of Raineval.

² Miscalled Raoul II. by Anselme, etc. ³ "Histoire de Montdidier," i., p. 115.

Picquigny, however, learning the danger of that place, hastened to its rescue at the head of a thousand lances, and completely defeated the Dauphin's forces. Raoul was taken prisoner on this occasion, but was at liberty again shortly afterwards, for on the breaking out of the *jacquerie*, after placing their families in the castle of Plessier les Roye, where Matthew de Roye defended himself, "Raoul de Avery, Raoul de Raineval, Jean de Roye, Bernand de Moreuil, Guy de Harcourt, et plusieurs chevaliers,"¹ assembling their forces, attacked and utterly defeated the Jacques, but not until the castles of Raineval, Pierrepont, and Louvrechy, in common with a great many others, had been taken and destroyed by them. In the letters of remission granted to the heirs of Jean Boulanger, Bourgeois of Montdidier, who especially signalized himself in the capture and destruction of the castles of Raoul, he is called "delectum et fidelem nostrum Radulphum de Ragnavalle, dominum de Petra Ponte, paneterium qui Francie, militem."

The following year, in the month of May, he had a grant of the Viscounty of Poix from the Dauphin. In April 1360, when King Edward again entered France and advanced against Paris, Raoul was with the Dauphin in that city, and distinguished himself in the combats that took place outside the walls with Sir Walter Manney and the other English leaders, having in his company eight knights and fourteen esquires, and after the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Bretigny in 1360, he was deputed, September 17 following, with Peter de Norry and Eustache de Neufry, chevaliers, to visit the different parts of the kingdom, to inquire into and reform the abuses and malpractices that had grown up in the State during the long war. Two years later he was named Lieutenant of the King in Champagne and Brie, and in 1363 was appointed one of the Grand Council of the King, with a pension of 1,000 livres; he was Lieutenant of the King in Mantes, Meulan, Vernon, and Bréval, in 1364; treated for the surrender of the latter place, and was made Captain of the others in March of the same year. At the end of 1367 he was summoned by the King to attend him with one hundred men on the journey that he intended making in Picardy in the following August. At the prayer of the Pope he went to Bruges in January, 1372, with several other lords, to the Cardinals of Canterbury and Beauvais, on the subject of the treaty which they were arranging, and he was again sent on the same subject in March, 1373. The next year he served under the Duke of Burgundy, and in June, 1376, was sent ambassador from Charles V. to the Queen of Sicily, where he remained until April, 1377.

¹ "Histoire de Montdidier," i., p. 110.

LANE OF BENTLEY (NOW OF KINGS BROMLEY), CO. STAFFORD (*concluded*).BY H. MURRAY LANE (*Chester Herald*).

CHARLES, the third (and eventually second) surviving son of Thomas Lane, Esq., of Leyton Grange and Kings Bromley, was born at Goldsmiths' Hall, February 2, 1793, and baptized at St. John's Zachary, in the City of London, March 1 following. He was educated at Harrow (where he was fag to George Gordon, Lord Byron), and matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge; but afterwards went to the sister University and took his degree there (Queen's College, Oxon.). Receiving holy orders, he served for some years as curate in the suburban parish of Fulham, where he formed a lifelong friendship with Dr. William Howley, then Bishop of London, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.¹ In 1838, having held incumbencies at Torquay, in Devonshire, and Bognor, in Sussex, he was presented to the living of Deal, in Kent, and in 1846 became Rector of Wrotham, in the same county. He was also made Rural Dean of Shoreham and an Honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral. During his tenure of Wrotham Rectory (which he held for thirty-three years) he restored the ancient parish church, which, curiously enough, had been originally founded by his own ancestor, Richard de Wrotham, as already observed.

The Rev. Charles Lane married, at Edinburgh, July 1, 1816, Frances Catherine, second daughter of the Right Rev. Daniel Sandford, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh, by Helen Frances Catherine, his wife, eldest daughter and co-heir of Erskine Douglas, Esq., of Hexham, co. Northumberland. The paternal grandfather of this lady, the Rev. Daniel Sandford, of Sandford Hall, co. Salop (who married Sarah, daughter of the Rev. John Chapone, of Charlton Kings, co. Gloucester, and sister-in-law of the literary Mrs. Chapone), was the head of the house of Sandford of Sandford, one of the oldest families in the kingdom, they having been seated at Sandford since the time of the Conquest, and having in their possession letters from King Edward III. thanking the Sandford of that day for services

¹ In after years the Archbishop's family became connected with that of Lane by the marriage of Thomas Bruce Lane, the Canon's second surviving son, with Adelaide Belli, the niece of the Archbishop and Mrs. Howley.

rendered on the field of Crecy. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Lane, of Wrotham, was the third surviving son of Sir William Douglas, of Kilhead, Bart. (by Helen, daughter of the Hon. Colonel John Erskine, Governor of Stirling Castle), and a devoted adherent of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, by whose side he fought at the Battle of Culloden (encountering one of his brothers on the opposite side). His elder brother, Sir John Douglas, was imprisoned in the Tower of London in 1746 on a charge of aiding the Stuarts, but was released on bail in 1748.¹

The Rev. CANON LANE died at Wrotham, March 23, 1879, and was buried there 29th of the same month. His wife had predeceased him on October 26, 1875.² They had seven sons and six daughters, viz.:

1. Thomas Sandford Lane, born in Albemarle Street, London, September 27, 1818; privately baptized October 12 following, and publicly received into the Church at St. John's, Edinburgh, July 1,

¹ His grandson, Sir Charles Douglas, of Kilhead, Bart., succeeded his kinsman William, fourth Duke of Queensberry, K.T., in 1810, as fifth Marquess of Queensberry, and dying December 8, 1837, was succeeded by his brother John as sixth Marquess, whose grandson, John Sholto, is the present and eighth Marquess of Queensberry.

² Mrs. Lane, of Wrotham, was descended from the Blood Royal of England, both paternally and maternally, as well as from James II., King of Scotland, through his daughter, the Princess Mary, Countess of Arran, whose second husband, James, Lord Hamilton, was ancestor of Margaret, Countess of Queensberry, grandmother of Sir William Douglas, of Kilhead aforesaid. Mrs. Lane's three brothers were: (1) Erskine Douglas Sandford, Esq., Sheriff of Galloway, who died September 4, 1861, leaving an only surviving son, William Graham Sandford, who died *s.p.*, having been a distinguished member of the Diplomatic Corps; and a daughter, Frances Grace Margaret Sandford, who founded the Hospital for Incurables at Oxford, and died unmarried February 5, 1889. (2) Sir Daniel Keyte Sandford, M.P., who died February 4, 1838, and whose eldest son, the Right Hon. Sir Francis Sandford, K.C.B., was created Lord Sandford of Sandford January 1, 1891, and died *s.p.* December 31, 1893. Sir Daniel's second son, Sir Herbert Bruce Sandford, K.C.M.G., died *s.p.* January 31, 1892, and his third and youngest and only surviving son is the RIGHT REV. DANIEL FOX SANDFORD, LL.D., sometime Bishop of Tasmania, and now assistant Bishop of Durham; born July 25, 1831. (3) Ven. John Sandford, Archdeacon of Coventry, who died March 22, 1873, having married, first, Elizabeth, only daughter of Richard Poole, Esq., who died September 15, 1853; and secondly, April 3, 1856, Anna Lady Erskine, eldest daughter of William Cunningham Graham, Esq., of Gartmore, and widow of David Montague, Lord Erskine, who died March 26, 1886. By his first marriage, besides other sons and two daughters, the Archdeacon was father of the Right Rev. Charles Waldegrave Sandford, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gibraltar, born February 13, 1828, and the Ven. Ernest Grey Sandford, Archdeacon of Exeter, born August 16, 1839.

1819. He died at Torquay, co. Devon, July 10, 1830, and was buried at Leyton, co. Essex, August 11 following. His remains (together with those of his brothers, Charles Edward and Charles Henry) were subsequently removed from Leyton and re-interred at Wrotham, Kent, January 8, 1852.

2. Charles Edward Lane, born at Fulham, co. Middlesex, July 23, 1820, and baptized there September 27 following. He died at Fulham on August 20, and was buried at Leyton on August 22, 1822.

3. RICHARD HAY DOUGLAS LANE, sometime Captain 17th Lancers, Light Dragoons, born at Fulham, December 8-9, 1823, and baptized there February 12, 1824. He married, first, at Brighton, co. Sussex, April 30, 1851, Elizabeth Middleton, only daughter and heir of Thomas Ward, Esq., of Heath House, co. Middlesex, who died at Woodbastwick Hall, co. Norfolk, February 12, 1874. Captain Douglas Lane married, secondly, at St. George's, Hanover Square, May 5, 1875, Genette Anne, fifth daughter of George Adshead, Esq., J.P., and widow of Robert Moon, Esq. She died September 30, 1876. By his first marriage he had four sons and one daughter, viz.: (1) Reginald Charles Douglas Lane, born April 6, 1852, and baptized at Wrotham, Kent, May 19 following; married, June 17, 1875, Lucy Sadler Gardner, eldest daughter of the Rev. Augustus Pyne, Vicar of Horning, co. Norfolk. He died *s.p.* at Worthing, co. Sussex, December 27, 1892, and was buried in the Keene Cemetery there January 2, 1893. (2) Beaufort Cosmo Douglas Lane, born July 5, 1854, and baptized at Wrotham, August 14 following; died unmarried at the Firs, Lymm, Cheshire, August 10, 1896, and was buried at Lymm 12th of the same month. (3) Cecil Thomas Edward Douglas Lane, born November 29, 1856, and baptized at Wrotham, February 1, 1857. (4) Charles Middleton Robert Douglas Lane, born February 2, 1864, and baptized at Wrotham, May 10 following; married, at Dinan, in France, June 13, 1888, Lelia Marion, second daughter of Thomas Theodore Brewer Hooke, Esq., of Norton Hall, co. Worcester, and has had issue, viz.: (1) Graham Lewis Hay Douglas Lane, born December 15, 1893, and baptized at Dinan January 21, 1894. (2) Richard Middleton Douglas Lane, born January 25, 1895, and baptized at Dinan March 3 following; died at Dinan October 18, 1895, and buried there 20th of same month. (3) Robert Henry Douglas Lane, born February 15, 1896, and baptized at Dinan March 15 following. (1) Genette Lelia May, born September 12, 1897, and baptized at Dinan October 10 following. (1) Blanche Elizabeth

Lydston, born March 21, 1861; married, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, April 25, 1889, Captain Eric Edmund Moffat Davidson Manson, 1st Batt. South Lancashire Regiment; born December 12, 1857, and has issue, one son, Eric Douglas Manson, born April 14, 1893, and two daughters. Captain Douglas Lane, by his second marriage, has had one daughter, viz., Frances Catherine Genette, born March 9, 1876.

4. Charles Henry Lane, born January 16, 1829, and baptized at St. John's Church, Edinburgh, April 14 following; died at Torquay, co. Devon, May 29, 1832, and was buried at Leyton, co. Essex, June 11 following.

5. THOMAS BRUCE LANE, of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service, born April 29, 1831; privately baptized September 8 following, and publicly received into the Church at Morebath, co. Devon, September 21, 1832; married at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, July 20, 1853, Adelaide Fanny Spring, fourth daughter of William Hallows Belli, Esq., of the Hon. East India Company Civil Service, and has had issue five sons and one daughter, viz.: (1) Cecil Bruce Lane, born December 11, 1857; married, at Nuneaton, co. Warwick, September 21, 1885, Frances Mary, daughter of Joseph Martin, Esq., of Wood Green, co. Staffordshire, and has had three sons and two daughters, viz.: (1) Charles Arthur Bruce Lane, born December 16, 1887, and died August 26, 1888. (2) John Francis Bruce Lane, born May 26, 1890. (3) Edward de Lona Lane, born February 19, 1894. (1) Adelaide Mary, born November 12, 1888. (2) Mary Cecilia, born April 27, 1892. (2) Arthur Bruce Lane, born December 3, 1858. (3) Captain Frederick Charles Bruce Lane, Leinster Regiment, born January 5, 1860, and died *s.p.* January 11, 1890, having married, July 3, 1889, Margaret Cleonice, daughter of John Hickson, Esq. (who married secondly, June 24, 1897, Arthur Fawcett, Esq.). (4) Ernest Henry Bruce Lane, born October 19, 1861; married, February 17, 1889, Maud Ridley, eldest daughter of Ambrose Britain Buxton, Esq. (5) Captain Herbert Edward Bruce Lane, Royal Artillery, born September 29, 1862; married, January 12, 1893, Lilian Evangeline, daughter of General A. Cadell, Royal Engineers, and has one daughter, Gladys Lilian Grace, born November 13, 1893. (1) Eva Frances, born July 29, 1856; baptized at Wrotham, Kent, August 22 following; died at Wrotham December 30, 1856, and buried there January 3, 1857.

6. HENRY MURRAY LANE,¹ ESQ., born at Leamington, co.

¹ Her Majesty's Herald's are Esquires by creation, and invested with the collar of S.S.

Warwick, March 3, 1833, and baptized there May 5 following. Appointed Bluemantle Pursuivant of Arms August 23, 1849, and promoted to the rank of Chester Herald July 21, 1864, sometime Registrar of Her Majesty's College of Arms, London, and secretary to Garter Mission at the Court of St. Petersburg, 1867. Married first at Brighton, co. Sussex, October 9, 1862, Mary Isabella, eldest daughter of Richard Fiennes (second son of Fiennes Wykeham Martin, Esq., of Leeds Castle, co. Kent) by Mary, daughter of Neil Malcolm, Esq., of Poltalloch, co. Argyll, Esq.¹ She died at Brighton March 29, 1881, and was buried in the Extra Mural Cemetery there April 4 following. Mr. Murray Lane married secondly, at Geneva, February 16, 1885, Amelia Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Augustus Asgill Colville, Rector of Livermere, co. Suffolk, who died at Florence in Italy, October 31, 1897, and was buried at the Allori Cemetery there November 4 following. By his first marriage he has one son, viz., Gerald Stratford Murray Lane,² born December 6, 1863, and baptized at Wrotham, Kent, January 17, 1864.

7. REV. FRANCIS CHARLES DE LONA LANE, Rector of Whissonsett-cum-Horningtoft, co. Norfolk, born June 21, 1834, and privately baptized at Morville House, co. Warwick, being received publicly into the Church at Brighton, co. Sussex, July 6, 1836. Married, at St. George's, Hanover Square, November 12, 1879, Mary Anne, only surviving daughter and heir of Archibald Dewhurst, Esq., of Clitheroe, co. Lancaster, and widow of Thomas Bracewell, Esq.

The daughters of the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Lane of Wrotham were :

(1) Jane, born May 29, 1817,³ and baptized at St. John's Church, Edinburgh, July 1 following; married, at Deal, Kent, August 24, 1843, General Sir Edward Charles Warde, K.C.B. (then Captain Warde of the Royal Horse Artillery), eldest surviving son of General Sir Henry Warde, G.C.B., of Dean House, co. Hants. He commanded the British siege train before Sebastopol during the Crimean War, and was promoted for distinguished service in the field. Sir Edward Warde died June 11, 1884, leaving four surviving sons and

¹ Her brother, John Malcolm, Esq., of Poltalloch, died May 30, 1893, having married Isabella Harriet, second daughter of Colonel the Hon. John Wingfield Stratford, of Addington Park, Kent, by whom he was father of the Right Hon. John Wingfield Malcolm, C.B., created Lord Malcolm of Poltalloch in 1896.

² The popular musical composer, *Gerald Lane*.

³ "It is somewhat singular that a child of *Charles Lane* should be born on May 29, the Restoration. She is a true *Kings Bromley Lane*, God bless her."—Extract from "Remains and Correspondence of *Right Rev. Daniel Sandford, D.D.*," vol. i., p. 303.

three surviving daughters, viz., 1. Colonel Charles Edward Warde, sometime Captain 4th Hussars, M.P. for the Medway division of Kent, born December 20, 1845, married, July 10, 1890, Helen, daughter of Viscount de Stern and sister of the present Lord Wands-
worth; 2. Lieutenant - Colonel Henry Murray Ashley Warde, sometime Captain 19th Hussars, Chief Constable of Kent, born September 3, 1850, married, March 31, 1880, his cousin, Louisa Anne, eldest daughter of Wilmot Lane, Esq. (see below), by whom he has three daughters, the eldest of whom—Louisa Kathleen Alice was born November 13, 1880; 3. Major St. Andrew Bruce Warde, Royal Artillery, Chief Constable of Hampshire, born November 23, 1852, married, April 18, 1882, Olivia Louisa, daughter of Colonel George McCall, of Elibank Lodge, co. Berks, by whom he has two daughters; 4. Alexander John Walter Warde, born March 19, 1855, married, October 30, 1882, Enriqueta Petronilla, daughter of James Fair, Esq., by whom he has two sons—viz. (1) Richard Edward Warde, born December 21, 1884; (2) Basil Charles Conroy Warde, born February 28, 1892—and four daughters—(1) Frances Molina, married, August 2, 1872, Ralph Cromwell Gregg, Esq., born November 17, 1847, sometime Lieutenant 19th Hussars, second son of Charles Francis Gregg, Esq. (by Isabella, daughter of Ralph Carr, Esq.) and has three sons, the eldest of whom—Ralph Charles Edward Carr Gregg was born November 27, 1874; (2) Edith Pierrepont; (3) Louisa Jane. Lady Warde died at Brighton April 20, 1895, and was buried at Wrotham, Kent, 25th of the same month.

(2) Eleanor Sarah, married at Wrotham, Kent, June 22, 1854, John Bourryau Broadley, Esq., of Kirk Ella, co. York, sometime Captain 17th Lancers, who was born May 3, 1817, and died *s.p.* June 29, 1867.

(3) Frances Lennox Heneage, born June 6, 1825, and baptized at Fulham July 18 following. Married, at Wrotham November 23, 1853, Arthur Vendigaid Davies Berrington, Esq., only surviving son of J. Davies Berrington, Esq., of Woodland Castle, co. Glamorgan,¹ by Charlotte, only daughter of Benjamin Hall, Esq., of Abercarn, co. Monmouth, and Hensol Castle, co. Glamorgan, and sister of the Right Hon. Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., who was created Lord Llanover June 27, 1859, and died April 27, 1867. Mrs. Arthur Davies Berrington died at Woodland Castle May 27, 1859, and was buried at Llanover, co. Monmouth. She left three sons

¹ For his second wife, *vide* issue of John Lane, Esq., of Leyton Grange and Kings Bromley, already given.

and one daughter, the eldest son, Arthur Tewdyr Davies Berrington, having been born September 7, 1854.

(4) Louisa Anne.

(5) Alice Howley, born at Bognor, co. Sussex, February 12, 1836, and baptized at Brighton July 6 following. Died at Wrotham, Kent, January 1, 1850, and was buried there 8th of the same month.

(6) Blanche Emma, born at Deal, Kent, October 2, 1839, and baptized there December 25 following. Died at Wrotham September 28, 1860, and was buried there October 6 following.

RICHARD LANE, ESQ., the youngest son of Thomas Lane, Esq., of Leyton Grange and Kings Bromley, was born at Goldsmiths' Hall, October 2, 1794, and baptized at St. John's Zachary in the City of London, 31st of the same month. He married at All Souls Church, Langham Place, co. Middlesex, April 24, 1827, Sarah Pink, third daughter of George Thomas Tracy, Esq., of Liskeard, co. Cornwall, and sister of Benjamin Wheatley Tracy, Esq., who claimed the title of Viscount Tracy of Rathcoole in Ireland. Mr. Richard Lane, who resided for many years at Brunswick Square, Brighton, died there January 27, 1870. His widow survived him until February 14, 1879. They had issue five sons and three daughters, viz.:

(1) Richard Stuart Lane, Esq., born at Beddington Park, co. Surrey, July 14, 1829. He was for several years attached to the Japanese Legation in London as English Secretary. He was a Knight Commander of the Spanish Order of Isabella the Catholic, of the Portuguese Order of Christ and of the Japanese Order of the Rising Sun. Mr. Stuart Lane married, August 31, 1852, Emily Eliza, eldest daughter of Samuel Levison, Esq., and died in South Street, Park Lane, *s.p.*, June 16, 1892. He was buried at Highgate Cemetery.

(2) MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES STUART LANE, Bengal Staff Corps, born at Beddington Park, February 9, 1831. He married, September 23, 1852, Anne Josephine, third daughter of the Rev. Richard Bethuel Boyes, by whom he has had issue five sons and five daughters, viz.: 1. Richard Stuart Lane, born October 19, 1854, and died February 16, 1855. 2. Charles Stuart Lane, born November 28, 1863, married April 16, 1890, Alice, daughter of Richard N. Thweate of Chesterfield, U.S.A., and widow of Arthur Sandys, Esq., and has had one son, viz.: Charles Stuart Lane, born September 15, 1891, and died April 22, 1893; and one daughter, Florence, born November 16, 1895. 3. Arthur Blomefield Lane, born April 6, and died May 18, 1865. 4. Henry Arthur Lane,

First Lieutenant Indian Staff Corps, sometime 3rd Dragoon Guards, born October 6, 1868. 5. Frederick Cecil Lane, First Lieutenant Royal Artillery, born April 30, 1871. 1. Lily Alice, born June 28, 1853, married, March 23, 1873, Major George Robert James Shakespeare, Bengal Staff Corps, and has issue. 2. Annie, born May 8, 1855, married, November 24, 1875, Captain Robert Mitford, 3rd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, and sometime 73rd Regiment, eldest surviving son of Edward Ledwich Osbaldeston Mitford, of Mitford Castle, co. Northumberland, Esq., born November 25, 1846; she has three sons and five daughters, the eldest son, Bertram Lane Mitford, having been born November 2, 1876. 3. Emily Marion, born April 3, 1857, married, November 6, 1877, Captain Sholto E. Pemberton, Royal Artillery, who was born April 17, 1840, and died September 25, 1889, leaving one son, Sholto Pemberton, born November 13, 1883, and three daughters, Eva, Ethel and Violet. 4. Florence, born June 17, 1858, married, September 27, 1878, Major Leonard William Christopher, Bengal Staff Corps, born January 22, 1848, eldest son of General Leonard Raisbeck Christopher,¹ by whom she has two sons, viz.: 1. Leonard de Lona Christopher, born October 21, 1883. 2. Charles de Lona Christopher, born May 16, 1885; and two daughters, Muriel de Lona and Hayet de Lona. 5. Eva Mary, born August 28, 1861, married October 29, 1883, Major Wentworth Grenville Bowyer, Royal Artillery, born May 8, 1850, and has had issue four sons (the eldest of whom, George Edward Wentworth Bowyer, was born January 16, 1886), and two daughters.

(3) Thomas Blomefield Lane, Esq., of the Hon. E.I.C. Civil Service, born June 9, 1832, and baptized at the Chapel Royal, Brighton, December 20 following. He died unmarried October 30, 1872.

(4) WILMOT LANE, ESQ., Hon. E.I.C. Civil Service, born September 19, 1833, and baptized January 14, 1834, at the Chapel Royal, Brighton. He married first, at St. George's, Hanover Square, October 17, 1854, Louisa Sarah Anne, eldest daughter and co-heir of Charles Patten Vale, Esq. She died September 26, 1855. Mr. Wilmot Lane married secondly, December 16, 1862, Martha, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Henry Roche Osborn, Bengal Army. By his first marriage he has had an only daughter, Louisa Anne, born September 21, 1855, married, March 31, 1880, her

¹ General Christopher is the seventh and youngest son of the late George Christopher, Esq., of Morton House, who was the third son of Captain William Christopher, of Norton, co. Durham, the noted explorer and discoverer.

cousin, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Murray Ashley Warde (see above). By his second marriage, Mr. Wilmot Lane has had seven sons and four daughters, viz.: 1. Henry Lane, born at Lucknow in India, December 26, 1864. 2. Robert Hugh Lane, born February 16, 1866. 3. Wilmot Ernest Lane, born at Winchester, March 20, 1869. 4. John Osborn Lane, born at Mussooree in India, July 28, 1872. 5. Alfred Blomefield Lane, born at Mynpoory, India, December 1, 1873. 6. Frank Bernard Lane, born at Rai Bareli, in India, August 16, 1879. 7. Septimus Arthur Lane, born at Rai Bareli, October 13, 1880. 1. Amy, born at Lucknow, November 15, 1863. 2. Elsie, born at Portsoy, in Scotland, June 22, 1867. 3. Mabel, born at Mynpoory, February 1, 1875. 4. Hilda, born August 22, 1876.

(5) Henry, born May 26, 1835, and baptized at the Chapel Royal, Brighton, July 31 following. By Royal Licence, bearing date March 4, 1856, he assumed the surname and arms of Lucas in addition to and before those of Lane. He died unmarried February 17, 1860.

(1) Frances Bain, born at Tours in France, May 27, 1828. Died October 26, 1835.

(2) Sarah Magdalene, born at Brighton, July 22, 1837, and baptized at the Chapel Royal there September 6 following; married, July 22, 1857, Captain Frederick Helbert Helbert, sometime 5th Madras Light Cavalry. She died at St. Petersburg, March 8, 1874, having had four sons (the eldest of whom, Frederick de Courcy Helbert, was born July 14, 1860) and one daughter.

(3) Emily, born at Brighton, January 17, 1839, and baptized at St. Peter's Church there May 31 following; married, January 17, 1862, Edmund Bernhard Liebert, Esq., of Swinton Hall, co. Lancaster, sometime Captain 18th Hussars, and has had two sons (the eldest, Bernhard Robert Liebert, sometime Lieutenant 7th Hussars, born January 9, 1865) and three daughters.



THE NELSON PEDIGREE (*continued*).

THE Rev. Edmund Nelson was succeeded at his decease, October 23, 1747, by his elder son,

The REV. EDMUND NELSON, M.A., Rector of Hilborough and of Burnham Thorpe, in Norfolk, born March 19, 1722. This gentleman married, May 11, 1749, Catherine, only daughter of the Rev. Maurice Suckling, D.D., prebendary of Westminster, whose wife was Mary, daughter of Sir Charles Turner, of Warham, co. Norfolk, Bart., by his wife Mary, daughter of Robert Walpole of Houghton, Norfolk, and sister of Sir Robert Walpole, K.G., first Earl of Orford, and of Horatio, Lord Walpole, of Wolterton. Mrs. Nelson died 1767, and by her the Rev. Edmund Nelson, who died April 26, 1802, had issue, eight sons and three daughters :

- I. Edmund, born April 5, 1750, died August, 1752.
- II. Horatio, born July 28, 1751, died November 15 same year.
- III. Maurice, a clerk in the navy office, born May 24, 1753, married January 1, 1787, Sophia, only daughter of Theodore Smith, Esq., and died *s.p.*, April 24, 1801.
- IV. William, first Earl Nelson.
- V. Horatio, Viscount Nelson, the great Admiral.
- VI. Edmund, born June 4, 1762 ; died unmarried December 11, 1790.
- VII. Suckling, in holy orders, born January 5, 1764 ; died unmarried, 1799.
- VIII. George, born December 13, 1765, died March 21, 1766.
- I. Susannah, married August 5, 1780, Thomas Bolton, Esq., of Wells, Norfolk, and dying in 1813, left issue :
 1. Thomas Bolton, who succeeded as second Earl.
 2. George, born November 10, 1787 ; died at sea in 1799.
 1. Jemima Susannah, died August 10, 1864.
 2. Catharine (twin with her sister Jemima), married May 18, 1803, to Captain Sir William Bolton, R.N., who died December 16, 1830 ; she died April 22, 1857.
 3. Elizabeth Anne, married to Rev. Henry Girdlestone, Rector of Landford, Wilts, and of Colton St. Andrew, co. Norfolk.
 4. Anne, died unmarried, October 3, 1830.

II. Anne, died April 15, 1783, unmarried.

III. Catherine, married February 26, 1787, to George Matcham, Esq., of Ashfold Lodge, Slaugham, Sussex (who died February 3, 1833); she died March 28, 1842. They had issue (with four other sons, who died under age),

1. George, D.C.L., born November 7, 1789; married February 20, 1817, Harriet, eldest daughter and heir of William Eyre, Esq., of Newhouse, Wilts, and died January 15, 1877, having had:

(1) Horatio Nelson Eyre, born April 16, 1819; died in 1845.

(2) George Simon Eyre, born January 3, 1822; died November 5, 1833.

(3) William Eyre, of Newhouse, Wilts, J.P. and D.L., born April 10, 1823; married January 3, 1861, Mary Elizabeth, fourth daughter of H. L. Long, Esq., of Hampton Lodge, Surrey, and has three sons and two daughters.

(1) Catherine Eyre, married, 1848, Rev. Henry Blackstone Williams, Rector of Bradford Peverel, who died 1879.

(2) Louisa Harriet Eyre, married February 2, 1860, to the Rev. Fortescue Richard Purvis, eldest son of the Rev. Richard Fortescue Purvis, Vicar of Whitsbury, Hants, and by him (who died 1885) has issue.

2. Charles Horatio Nelson, born in 1806; died in Australia, 1844.

3. Nelson, LL.D., barrister-at-law, born 1811, died 1886.

1. Catherine, married in 1820, to John Bendyshe, Esq., Lieutenant R.N., of Barrington, Cambridgeshire, and died in November, 1831, having had five sons and four daughters. Mr. Bendyshe married secondly, October 21, 1833, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Charles Watson, first Bart.

2. Elizabeth, married May 6, 1824, to Arthur Davies, Esq., Post-Captain, R.N., and died in November, 1851.

3. Harriet, married in 1819, to Edward Blanckley, Esq., Captain, R.N., and is deceased.

4. Horatia, married in 1826, to Henry William Mason, Esq., of Beel House, Bucks, Lieutenant R.N., and died December 31, 1869.
5. Susannah, married April 24, 1832, to Alexander Montgomery Moore, Esq., of Garvy, co. Tyrone.

It is not necessary to continue the descent of the Nelson Earldom, the details are in every Peerage. But there must be information available in different quarters which would considerably amplify the pedigrees as above given. Can any of our readers assist? We wish to get the Nelson pedigree as full as it is possible. In the chronicle of the Nelson family (see GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, p. 51) brothers of William Nelson (died 1713) are referred to, "some fixed at Dereham, others at Scarning or Matishall. Their father was, I think, a Norwich manufacturer." Is it possible that the real clue remains yet to be found in the city of Norwich, and not in the neighbouring villages?

(To be continued.)

FURTHER ROYAL DESCENTS OF LORD NELSON.

ALFRED THE GREAT=Aswinte.

Elstrude=Baldwin, the 2nd Count of Flanders.
youngest dau. of Alfred.

Arnoul le Vieux=Alix de Vermandois.

Baldwin=Matilda de Bourgogne.

Arnoul le Jeune=Suzanne, dau. of Berenger, King of Italy.

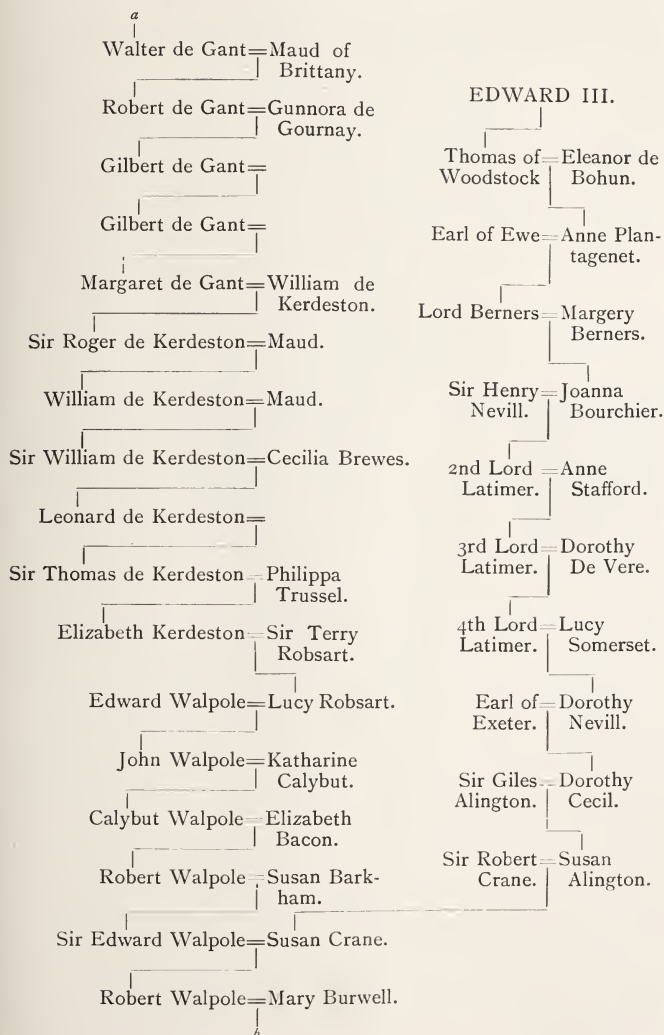
Baldwin le Barbu=Ogive de Luxembourg.

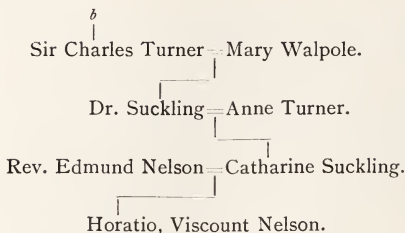
Baldwin de Lille=Adelaide, dau. of Robert, King of France.

Baldwin VI.=Richilde, dau. of Comte de Hainault.

Gilbert de Gant=Alice de Montfort.

FURTHER ROYAL DESCENTS OF NELSON 521





THE BARONETAGE AND THE NEW COMMITTEE (*continued*).



THE King also laid down very distinctly his wishes and requirements in the instructions he issued to the Commissioners he appointed to receive applications for Baronetcies; but it should be clearly understood that the King entered into no covenant on these points with members of the Order. His instructions contained the following:

“Provided always that you shall proceed with none, except it shall appear unto you upon good proof that they are men of quality, state of living, and good reputation, worthy of the same; and that they are of the least descended of a grandfather by the father’s side that bore arms, and have also a certain yearly revenue in lands of inheritance of possession, one thousand pounds per annum *de claro*, or lands of the old rent, as good (in account) as one thousand pounds per annum of improved rents, or at least two parts, in three to be divided of lands, to the said values in possession, and the other third part in reversion, expectant upon one only life, holding by dower, or in *joynture*.”

Another very crucial point in the instructions referring to the ranking of the different Baronetcies is as follows:

“Our pleasure is that you shall not be so precise in placing those that shall receive this dignity, but that an esquire of great antiquity and extraordinary living may be ranked in this choice before some Knights.”

And later:

“You shall take order, that the party who shall receive this

dignity may take his oath that neither he, nor any for him, hath directly or indirectly given any more for attaining this degree, or any precedence in it, than that which is necessary for the maintenance of the number of soldiers, in such sort, as aforesaid, saving the charges of passing his patent."

King James intended to extend the Baronetage to Scotland, and a proclamation, dated November 30, 1624, was issued by the Scottish Privy Council upon the matter in accordance with a letter from the King; but King James died in the following March, and it was left to King Charles I. to carry out the scheme, and Sir Robert Gordon, the Premier Baronet of Nova Scotia, was so created by Patent May 28, 1625.

King James had granted a charter of the Barony of New Scotland to Sir William Alexander, afterwards Earl of Stirling, in 1621. Nova Scotia was nominally divided into Baronies, with an allotment of land to each, and Sir William was empowered in the terms of his charter to dispose of them, with the hereditary dignity of Baronet to persons of rank and distinction. The number was not to exceed 150, and the sum payable by each was 3,000 marks. Of this, one-third was to be appropriated by Sir William, and the remainder he covenanted to use for the purposes of colonization. Every Baronet was to have "heritably disposed unto him 6,000 good and sufficient acres of Nova Scotia ground at 6d. per acre." The precept for the charter for each Baronet was granted in the name of Sir William Alexander, who surrendered to the Crown the respective portions of his Lordship of Nova Scotia to be attached to the Baronetcy with all rights of regality. The Baronets were allowed to take possession of their territory by deed of infeftment within the walls of Edinburgh Castle. [The notorious claimant to the Earldom of Stirling issued a precept for a Baronetcy to his solicitor; happily no effort was ever made to take advantage of it.]

In addition to these privileges, the earlier Patents (prior to 1629) contained a clause whereby the right was granted of bearing upon their paternal arms (in lieu of the arms of Ulster) the whole achievement—arms, crest, motto, and supporters—of Nova Scotia. There is no instance in Lyon Register of any arms so depicted, nor do I know of any case elsewhere, though instances are not uncommon where the shield only has been so borne. In 1629 King Charles issued a warrant, authorizing the Baronets of Nova Scotia to wear pendent from an orange tawny ribbon a badge of the shield of Nova Scotia, surmounted by a Crown, and within the motto,

"Fax mentis honestæ gloria." Whether this was intended to supersede the privilege of bearing the achievement of Nova Scotia upon the escutcheon is not quite clear; but in all Patents subsequently issued this latter privilege takes the place of the former, and since that date the arms of a Baronet of Nova Scotia have been depicted with the badge pendent from the ribbon, as is usual in orders of knighthood.

But the Patents of these Nova Scotia Baronetcies have been veritable curiosities. In English and Irish Patents, with rare exceptions, the limitations are, and have always been, confined to heirs male of the body of the grantee. In the Scottish Patents, "heirs male whatsoever" is the most usual limitation; but titles have also been limited to heirs male of the body, heirs of entail, and to follow the ownership of lands, and some of the Patents have contained grants of supporters.

About half a century ago a Baronets' Committee was formed; but they went the wrong way to work, and instead of purging their order of its rank assumptions and ridiculous impostures, they simply advocated and worked for greater privileges, and endeavoured as a body to perpetrate still wider assumptions. They petitioned the Crown for supporters, and a coronet, and for a badge to wear, and for the prefix of "Honourable." Their petition was refused *in toto*; probably it was the coronet which was the sticking point. But even after the refusal there was much useful work they might have done. They preferred, however, to fight the Crown and the College of Arms. They assumed, and asserted, and used the prefix of Honourable; they invented, used, and assumed a coronet closely resembling that of a Baron. They asserted vehemently that, by the mere fact of being Baronets, they also were Knights, and so styled themselves, or, rather, preferred to call themselves, *Equites aurati*. And calling themselves Knights, they deluded themselves into the idea that they were entitled to wear a collar of S.S., and did so—or, rather, they invented a collar containing S.S., which they depicted around their shields; they invented a badge for themselves; and because the Crown declined to grant them supporters, they granted them to themselves. They even went the length of issuing armorial certificates—some number of which I have seen—in which they painted the whole idiotic arrangement which they chose to assume. In fact, to put it briefly, the Baronets concerned made complete exhibitions of themselves, and as a result in a short time the committee fizzled out, and, being discredited, the last state of that house was worse than the first. The result to the Baronetage has been that

another of their privileges (the knighting of the eldest sons), to which the right had not up to then been questioned, has fallen into desuetude, and now is flatly refused. X.¹



THE REFORM OF ABUSES IN THE BARONETAGE.



THE Order of Baronets was instituted by King James I. in 1611, with certain rights and privileges. Rules and regulations were then made for the preservation of the dignity and honour of the said Order, and among other qualifications required of persons to be admitted therein, it was particularly directed that they should be at the least descended of a grandfather by the father's side that bore arms, thus ensuring that only those who were of gentle birth should come into the Order. At that time the Heralds, acting under a Royal Commission, periodically visited every county in England, granting, confirming, and allowing arms to the lesser nobility, and recording in their books the pedigrees of those who were summoned to appear before them. By this means the pedigrees of the baronets, as also of the gentry of the kingdom generally, were, during the seventeenth century, recorded every generation or so, and no difficulties arose as to the right of any baronet to his dignity. Unfortunately, after the abdication of King James II., no further commissions were issued under the Great Seal to enable the Heralds to make their accustomed visitations. Thus the compulsory registration of pedigrees ceased, with the inevitable result that when a baronetcy expired for want of heirs male of the grantee, it was open to anyone of a similar name to assume the dignity. Often the pretenders were not even allied, however remotely, with the family whose honours they assumed, and in many cases they were bastards; but there being no longer any compulsory registration required at the College of Arms, it was no one's business to interfere. Matters thus continued for about a century when, the scandal having grown to considerable lengths, the

¹ This article in the greater portion is from the pen of "X," but a small part has been added taken from an unsigned article by another writer. The following article, by a different writer, has been specially written for THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.—ED.

Earl Marshal of England, the representative of the Crown in all matters of pedigree and coat-armour, drew the attention of King George III. to the same, whereupon his Majesty was pleased by royal warrant, dated Dec. 3, 1783, after reciting that it had been represented to him by the Earl Marshal, to whom the cognizance of matters of that nature did properly belong, that divers abuses had of late years crept into the Order of Baronets, and that many persons had assumed the title of baronet without any just right, his Majesty had thought fit for the correction of such abuses, and for preventing the like in future, to ordain and declare that the title of baronet should not be inserted in any commission, warrant, appointment, or other instrument thereafter to be issued to any person claiming or using the said title from either of the offices of Secretary of State, or from any other office whatever, until such person so claiming or using the said title shall have proved his right thereto in his Majesty's College of Arms, and produced a certificate thereof from the said College, with certain further directions as to the admission in the future of any person into the said Order.

This royal warrant was duly announced in the *London Gazette* of Dec. 6, 1783, whereupon some of the baronets of older creation, conceiving that they might have a difficulty in proving their right forthwith to their titles, petitioned the King to grant them relief from the inconvenience and expense which would have attended such proof, and by this selfish act have not only allowed the descendants of the then pretenders to assume and continue to use the titles wrongly taken by their ancestors, but have enabled a host of usurpers since that date, as a reference to the pages of Debrett's "Baronetage" will show, to creep into the Order, for his Majesty was unfortunately prevailed upon to listen to the prayer of the petition, and by royal warrant, dated Feb. 24, 1785, to suspend the directions contained in the former royal warrant, except the clause which related to such persons as should be advanced to the dignity in the future, till such other regulations and directions in the matter should be issued as should best answer the purpose of preventing the abuses referred to.

No subsequent regulations have ever been issued, and the abuse, so far from decreasing, has during the last few years very considerably increased, to the great injury of the whole Order of Baronets who, in the absence of compulsory registration, are unable to defend their rights.

The Earl Marshal of England and the officers of the College of

Arms acting under him, are unquestionably the proper persons to deal with the difficulty. The machinery which has existed at the College for the past four centuries merely requires to be again set in motion by the re-enactment of the royal warrant of 1783, and if it may be thought a hardship that gentlemen who have been in the peaceable enjoyment of their dignities for many years past should be called upon to substantiate their right thereto, a warrant might be issued to the effect that on and after a certain date every person succeeding to the dignity of a baronet shall obtain a certificate from the College of Arms that his right thereto has been duly proved before his name shall be allowed to appear as a baronet in any warrant, commission or appointment, or before he shall be allowed to present himself at Court. By this means the Order would be gradually but effectually purged of those who have no right to the dignity, and an official registration be for ever preserved.



“DECORATIVE HERALDRY: A PRACTICAL
HANDBOOK OF ITS ARTISTIC TREAT-
MENT.” BY G. W. EVE.



R. G. W. EVE, the author of this latest addition to the “Ex-Libris” series, is well known as one of the most prominent, original and successful of our younger heraldic artists, and is therefore specially qualified to speak, with experience and authority on the subject of heraldry from its decorative point of view. The appearance of this volume has been looked for with great interest: and in proportion to this interest is our feeling of disappointment that Mr. Eve has given us so very little of Mr. Eve, the very competent artist, and so much more than we wanted of Mr. Eve, the writer.

The book is one most suitable for beginners of the study of heraldry: the introduction is sufficiently clear and forcible; the primer that follows is also unusually accurate, and has the advantage of being the only portion of the book which is illustrated by the author himself; but all that is treated of here has been, more or less accurately, treated of by previous writers on the subject during the last 200 years, so we are justified, perhaps, in concluding that this

part of the work is but a prefix to the more ambitious scheme which the author had proposed to himself.

The chapter dealing with the origin of Heraldic Forms would not be without its use and significance if the *general* subject of heraldry were being considered, but in a work professing to deal with heraldry, from one point of view only, might appropriately have been omitted.



LION STATANT (drawn by G. W. Eve), from "Decorative Heraldry."

The technical errors in the writing are not many, though some are sufficiently serious, and should be carefully corrected in future editions. The absurd fiction as to the crest of TETLOW being charged with "a silver penny having the Lord's Prayer thereon," would not have re-appeared here if the writer had obtained a sight

of the record of the original grant in the Heralds' College, where, in place of the silver penny, etc., nothing more unusual than the ordinary heraldic charge, "a plate," is to be found. The coronet of a viscount should — indeed *must* — have, not twelve, but sixteen "pearls" or balls on its circlet, and this circlet may be chased in the forms of jewels, that of a baron only being required to be plain. Previous to a coronation, the Earl Marshal issues an order relating to the coronets of peers to be used thereat, in which the coronet of each rank in the peerage is described and illustrated, and in every case since the time of Charles II. that of a viscount is given as we assert. Mr. Eve has probably not seen a mitre, such as was actually used by English bishops in pre-Reformation days, and is still used by all the prelates of the Roman Catholic Church, or he would not have stated that it is a cap rising *from a circlet*. This circlet appears to have been the invention of the heraldic artists of post-Reformation times, when—the ornament itself having disappeared from ken, with the other "rags of Popery"—the peculiar "heraldic mitre," in its grotesque impossibility, took and held the field undisputed to the present day. In France, before the Revolution, a regular system existed by which the exact ecclesiastical rank of any dignitary could be discovered, from the arrangement of mitre, crozier, pastoral staff, hat, etc., with his personal and official shield of arms. In England, before the Reformation, the mitres of archbishops and bishops appear to have been uniformly represented as cloth of gold, those of



LION RAMPANT (drawn by G. W. Eve), from "Decorative Heraldry."

abbots as cloth of silver. *All* bishops in the English Establishment are certainly entitled to ensign their arms with the heraldic mitre, whether they are "spiritual peers" or not.

The illustrations are many and varied, ranging from a Chaldæan bas-relief of B.C. 4000 to a book-plate by Sherborn—which, by-the-



CREST OF LOUIS ROBSART, LORD BOURCHIER, FROM HIS TOMB.
(Illustration in "*Decorative Heraldry*.")

by, should hardly be described as a book-plate of *Lord Battersea*. Commenting (p. 132) on the weight of the crest and helmet of the Black Prince, over his tomb at Canterbury, a curious statement is made, that "the helm does not appear to have reached and been supported by the shoulders until a much later period"; but, without looking further, the volume itself contains ample refutation of this

qualified assertion in the reproduction (p. 105) of a rubbing of the well-known brass of Sir Roger de Trumpington, who is represented recumbent with his mailed head resting on a large conical helm, such as could be worn in no other way except upon the wearer's shoulders, and which was certainly in use forty or fifty years before the time of the Black Prince. Some of the illustrations are published now for the first time: many have been previously given over and over again. The peculiar excellencies of Father Anselm's work are perhaps rather too forcibly insisted upon, three out of the four coloured plates in the book being reproductions of his (unpublished) series of Arms of the English Cardinals. The book-plate by T. Erat Harrison is not, in our opinion, by any means a good specimen of his work. The crested helmet appears to be tumbling forward in an unpleasantly suggestive manner, while the attitude of the stag is neither easy nor natural; and, in this connection, surely the squirrel is a crest *still*—not, as our author appears to think, only “formerly”—borne by the Corbet family. The specimen of Mr. W. R. Weyer's work, which closes the volume, strikes us as being unnecessarily scratchy and confused, the armorial parts thereof being almost lost in the complexity of the surrounding detail.

Mr. Eve does not like the heraldry of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and indeed few people of taste and education in the present time do; but he has not made the best of things, out of the very great extent and variety of the material at his disposal. A large number of very beautifully designed and very carefully executed heraldic works of the period in question exist, while those he has chosen to illustrate these centuries, and the decay of heraldry therein, are in each case almost the worst of their kind to be found. The great Pugin's enormous services to the art of his time, both as regards architecture and heraldic design, are cordially acknowledged, and in this acknowledgment we willingly join, though it is to be regretted that he, in common with perhaps the majority of architects and artists—our author not wholly excluded—was not more careful in ascertaining that the heraldry he dealt with was good and genuine from a herald's point of view, before perpetuating it in marble, stone, mosaic, or metal. Let us have genuine heraldry *first*; let the herald first see that the heraldry is in accordance with the laws, customs and practices which obtain and have unquestionable legal authority, and then let the artist and the craftsman, the glass painter, the smith and the carver, translate the ephemeral official pronouncement into the language of beauty that is to be permanent.

Those portions of the work which deal with foreign heraldry

show considerable taste and judgment, and the illustrations thereto are handsome and appropriate, *e.g.*, the brasses from the tomb of John, Duke of Cleves, and the exquisite little piece of carving represented on page 201. In a work that claims to be so far-reaching in scope, it is curious to find no reference to encaustic tiles as a means of heraldic display, which is well within the reach of those who cannot build castles, or prepare costly metal-work tombs and monuments. We have seen modern examples of armorial tiles, produced by Minton and others, of the very highest merit, both in design and execution : and in private houses as well as public buildings the use of these might be very considerably extended, for halls, passages and fire-grates. Armorial china, of which so many exquisite examples exist in the “Franks Collections” at the British Museum as well as in private hands and elsewhere, is also not in any way referred to ; some one illustration of the best of such work might well have replaced one of the three paintings of Father Anselm already alluded to.

In effect, hampered either by his publishers or by his wish to do something else rather than that which he does so well, or for both these reasons, Mr. Eve has yet to produce the book on Decorative Heraldry which we have a right to look for from him. This work must be illustrated by himself, and should show us, not examples of ancient heraldry with which we are already more or less familiar, but examples of original treatment of *unpromising heraldic material*, such as he is so well qualified to bestow ; how to make the very best of a modern African millionaire’s newly-granted arms ; how to treat the (very often) tasteless new changes which the personal pride of successful



BRASS OF SIR ROBERT DE BURES AT ACTON, SUFFOLK (*Illustration from “Decorative Heraldry”*).

professional men of every description so often requires to be incorporated in their grants of arms, and which, we may imagine, are frequently a source of real humiliation and dismay to their better-educated descendants. Sir Gorgias Midas builds his new Georgian mansion in Queen’s Gate ; the family arms must appear in appropriate style over the door ; let Mr. Eve make the design : let him do so in the style that the best designer—not the worst—of the period would have done : and let him tell us all about it in his new book.

Let us have, above all, no mixture of styles, defended because the characteristic of one style is (admittedly) better than another. A Renaissance building should not be adorned with early Gothic shields, however much Gothic heraldry may surpass in taste and design the heraldry of the Renaissance, nor should the armorial methods of the time of James I. be followed in a building of the style of Edward III. The heraldic artists and designers of modern Germany have fully grasped these elementary principles, and, with all our boasted revival of the best heraldic art of the past, are, in our opinion, far ahead of us in all that relates to heraldic representations and the use of heraldry as a decorative art. True it is that German heraldry admits of an adaptability which is unknown to, and would make confusion in ours, but this fact might well act as an incentive to our artists to exercise their utmost skill in endeavouring to meet and overcome the difficulties that arise from our more rigid, because vastly more extensive, system of heraldry. One of such difficulties—which cannot, however, be overcome by any artistic treatment, however skilful—arises from the fact that English heraldry allows of no heraldic distinction for the children of Peers or holders of courtesy titles, an omission, by-the-by, which the holders in question very generally rectify by appropriating “of *their* own free will and proper motion” ensigns of rank and dignity to which they have absolutely no right whatsoever.¹

With its shortcomings, about which we have no wish to write anything but encouragingly and kindly, “Decorative Heraldry” is a book to read and to keep. But we think that Mr. Eve’s next work will be all that this ought to have been, and might have been, had our shoemaker stuck to his last.

FLEUR-DE-LYS.

¹ We saw only a few days ago a recently, and very beautifully, executed book-plate of a member of the noble family of Howard—who, by the by, has just been elected a member of the London School Board, and might, therefore, be expected to know better—in which his paternal arms are ensigned by a wrongly drawn and coloured representation of a coronet, corresponding with his courtesy title. Such preposterous assumptions discredit their perpetrators more than the science they abuse.



A ROYAL DESCENT OF ERSKINE, BURNABY,
CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, AND POLLARD.



EDWARD I., KING OF ENGLAND, born June 17, 1239; died July 7, 1307. Married Margaret, daughter of PHILIP III., KING OF FRANCE, as his second wife. They had issue:

EDMUND, EARL OF KENT, sixth and youngest son, born August 5, 1301; died March 19, 1329-30. Married 1320, Margaret, daughter of John, and sister and heir of Thomas, Lord Wake of Lydell. They had issue a daughter:

JOAN, afterwards PRINCESS OF WALES, sister and heir of John, Earl of Kent. She married, 1346, Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent, K.G., who died 1360. They had issue a son:

THOMAS, EARL OF KENT, and LORD WAKE of Lydell, K.G. Born 1350; died 1397. He married, 1364, Alice, daughter of Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel (by his second wife, Eleanor, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster), and had issue a daughter:

MARGARET, afterwards DUCHESS OF CLARENCE. She married, 1396, John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, K.G., and had issue, an eldest daughter:

JOAN, married, 1423, to JAMES I., KING OF SCOTS. They had issue a son:

JAMES II., KING OF SCOTLAND, born 1430; died 1450. Married, 1449, Mary, daughter of Arnold, Duke of Gueldres, by whom he had, with other issue, an eldest daughter:

MARY, COUNTESS OF ARRAN, who married, 1476, James Hamilton, Lord Hamilton, as her second husband. They had issue a daughter:

ELIZABETH (Hamilton), who married Matthew (Stuart), 2nd Earl of Lennox and Lord Darnley, who was slain at the Battle of Flodden, September 9, 1513. Their second, but only surviving son, was:

JOHN (Stuart), 3RD EARL OF LENNOX, who was taken prisoner and murdered at Linlithgow, September 4, 1526. He married Anne, daughter of John Stewart, Earl of Athole (uterine brother of King James II.) [by his second wife, Eleanor, daughter of William Sinclair, 1st Earl of Caithness]. They had issue a youngest son:

JOHN STUART, 5th Seigneur D'Aubigny, who married Anne,

youngest daughter and co-heir of François, Seigneur de la Quelle, by whom he had issue an only son and heir :

ESMÉ (Stuart), 1ST DUKE OF LENNOX and Earl of Darnley, etc., born about 1542 and died May 26, 1583. He married in 1572 his mother's fourth cousin, Katharine, ninth child of Guillaume de Balsac, Seigneur D'Entragues, and had, with other issue, a daughter :

LADY MARY (Stuart), who married, as his second wife, John Erskine, Earl of Mar, etc., K.G., who died December 14, 1634. The second son of this second marriage was :

HENRY ERSKINE, who predeceased his father. He married Margaret, sister of William Lord Bellenden, and daughter of Sir James Bellenden, and left a son :

DAVID ERSKINE, who, on the death of his grandfather, John Earl of Mar, K.G., in 1634 succeeded him under a special limitation as 2ND LORD CARDROSS. He married, firstly, 1645, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Hope, Bart., of Craig Hall, King's Advocate, by whom he had, with other issue, a son :

HENRY (Erskine), 3RD LORD CARDROSS. He married, March 3, 1671, Catherine, daughter of Sir James Stewart, of Kirkhill, and younger sister and co-heir of Sir William Stewart, of Kirkhill, and died May 21, 1693, leaving issue :

DAVID (Erskine), 4TH LORD CARDROSS, who in 1695 succeeded as 9TH EARL OF BUCHAN. He was born in 1672 and died 1745, having been twice married ; firstly, in 1697, to Frances, daughter and heir of Henry Fairfax, of Hurst, Berks. The eldest surviving son of this marriage was :

HENRY DAVID (Erskine), 10TH EARL OF BUCHAN, born 1710 ; died 1767. He married, 1739, Agnes, second daughter of Sir James Steuart, Bart., of Goodtrees. The third son of this marriage,

HON. THOMAS ERSKINE, was in the year 1806 appointed LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR of England, and February 10 of that year created BARON ERSKINE, of Restormel Castle. He was born January 10, 1750, and died 1823, having been twice married. By his first wife, Frances, daughter of Daniel Moore, Esq., M.P., he had, with other issue :

DAVID MONTAGU (Erskine), 2ND BARON ERSKINE, born 1777 ; died March 19, 1855. He married thrice ; but by his first wife, Frances, daughter of General John Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, he had five sons and seven daughters. The fifth daughter,

HON. ELIZABETH (ERSKINE), married April 1, 1832, Sir St. Vincent Keene Hawkins-Whitshed, Bart., who died September 13,

1870. Lady Hawkins-Whitshed died July 19, 1886. They had surviving issue :

- I. SIR ST. VINCENT BENTINCK HAWKINS-WHITSHED, 3rd and last BARONET, died 1871. He married, 1858, Anne Alicia Alice, daughter of the late Rev. the Hon. John Gustavus Handcock (fourth son of Richard, second Baron Castlemaigne), and had an only daughter and heir :

Alice Frances. She married, firstly, 1879, Frederick Gustavus Burnaby, of Somerby Hall, J.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Horse Guards, who was killed at the battle of Abu Klea, January 17, 1885. She married, secondly, 1886, John Frederick Main, M.A., Professor in University College, Bristol. By her first marriage she has an only son :

Harry Arthur Frederick Gustavus St. Vincent Burnaby, born 1880.

- II. ELIZABETH SOPHIA (Hawkins-Whitshed), died January 4, 1858. She married, February 18, 1857, as his first wife, Lieutenant-General Arthur Charles Cavendish-Bentinck (who died December 11, 1877), and left issue an only son :

William John Arthur Charles Cavendish-Bentinck, born December 28, 1857, who succeeded, December 6, 1879, as sixth and present Duke of Portland, G.C.V.O.

- III. RENIRA (Hawkins-Whitshed), died 1894. She married, November 18, 1862, Rear-Admiral Edwin John Pollard, D.L., J.P., of Haynford Hall, Norwich, of which marriage there is issue :

1. Captain James Hawkins-Whitshed Pollard, Royal Scots Fusiliers, born 1866.

2. Arthur Erskine St. Vincent Pollard, Lieutenant Border Regiment, 1869.

1. Renira Elizabeth.

2. Lucy Clary.

3. Sevilla Florence.

4. Evelyn Hyacinthe.

5. Grace Emily.



THE LAMBTON WORM—FICTION.



WE suppose it is a question of literary morality whether one is justified in including pure fiction in such a magazine as ours, which, at any rate, is supposed to be devoted to facts. But we have writ "fiction" big in our heading, and having, for the sake of our reputation, so labelled the story, we openly confess that the legend of the Lambton worm which we have recently come across has fascinated us. Can any of our readers supply the earliest reference to such a legend? and is it a fact that of the nine previous generations to the Henry Lambton mentioned none died by a natural death? The legend is as follows:

The park and manor house of Lambton, belonging to the family of that name, the head of which is the Earl of Durham, lie on the bank of the river Wear to the north of Lumley. Early in the fourteenth century the heir, young John Lambton, was leading a dissolute life. Amongst his delinquencies was the custom of fishing on Sunday, and on one of these occasions, finding that his usual good fortune had deserted him, he gave way to temper, and invoked curses upon the river, the land, the fish, himself, his luck, and all that concerned him. Then he invoked the powers of evil to give him aid and success in one last cast of the rod. A great strain came upon the line, and, after a tremendous effort, he landed an immense and hideous-looking worm, resembling an eel. This, in disgust, he threw into a well close by, where it grew with such marvellous rapidity as soon to fill it up with its body and limbs: and consequently it was able to scramble out. Then it made for a large rock in the centre of the river, and, coiling its tail around it, made it its headquarters by day, while at night it encircled a hill at a little distance from the river on the opposite bank. These are called respectively Wormwell and Wormhill to this day, and the latter is about a mile from Lambton Hall. From these, its coigns of vantage, it would raid the country round, making forays amongst the farmsteads, sucking the cows, worrying the cattle, eating the lambs and smaller fry, frightening men, women, and children, and causing them to flee in terror for their lives. Thus it laid waste all the country-side, and soon reached the castle itself, where dwelt the old lord in solitary and gloomy grandeur, the hopeful heir having joined the Crusaders and set out for Palestine.

Advised by his steward, the Lord of Lambton placed troughs of milk in the way by which the worm must approach, to propitiate it. But in time the milk of the region gave out, and the worm, to signify its anger, rooted up trees, and took to destroying every living thing. The knights-errant of the period sought to make away with this terrible monster, but one and all perished who made the attempt; the worm would envelop them in its tremendous folds and crush them to death, or should the knight succeed in dealing what would be thought a fatal blow or thrust, the worm had the power of reuniting the severed parts, and becoming whole again.

At length, after seven years' absence, John Lambton returned home, now a Knight of Rhodes. Acting on the advice of a venerable Sibyl whom he consulted, he caused his armour to be studded with lance-points, engaged to go to the river at early morning, armed only with his sword, and, taking his stand upon the summit of the worm-rock, await the coming of the monster; further, he made a vow that, if successful in his enterprise, he would slay the first living being that he might chance to meet on his return from the encounter, and that, should he fail to perform his oath precisely as prescribed, it was decreed that no Lord of Lambton for nine successive generations should die a natural death or in his bed. The result of the combat between the knight and the dragon was decisive in favour of the former, who slew his enemy by embraining it and piercing it with the spear-heads in many places, and then, having shorn the body in twain, let fall the lower portion into the stream first, the upper portion being held up on the spear points until the possibility of reuniting had passed. But when, in answer to the blast on his horn announcing victory, the old lord came out to greet him, the oath had to be broken, since filial piety would not allow of its fulfilment.

During the period of the curse no Lord of Lambton did die a natural death; the last of the nine generations, Henry Lambton, M.P. for Durham in 1761, died while crossing the new bridge over the Wear in his carriage; his predecessors had all undergone the ban.



FAIRBROTHER, OR FAREBROTHER.



THE following sketch may be of interest :

Robert Fairbrother, prompter at Drury Lane, had issue :

- (1) Samuel Glover, of Exeter Court, Strand, printer.
- (2) Benjamin S., of the Surrey Theatre, Blackfriars Road.
- (3) Charles, a printer.
- (4) Mary, m. Joseph Ebsworth, of Edinburgh, and had issue :
Rev. J. W. Ebsworth, of Ashford, Kent, a well-known *literateur*.
- (5) Anon, m. Samuel Cowell, and had issue :
Sydney Cowell.
Florence Cowell.
- (6) Caroline, m. T. H. Reynoldson.
- (7) Anne R., m. Charles John Hill, and had issue :
Barton Hill, of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
- (8) Margaret, m. Richard Bartram.
- (9) Sophia, the ninth child, was well known as "Mrs. Fitz-George" after quitting the stage.
- (10-15) Six others, died young.

FITZ-GLANVILLE.

A LIST OF STRANGERS (*continued*).

BY REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

Hellayne his wife
Mary his daughter
Aron his sonne, Hetroyte } 2 yeres
and Mary, his maids
Summa cxlvij.

Frenchmen, denisons.

Marcy Bisemore, of longe contynuanee
John de Boys
Firyne Covant, Jane his wife
Martyn du Moune, Margaret his wife
Geffrey de la Penne ... 46 yeres
Symon Fernerys, of longe contynuanee

Frenchmen, no denisons.

Seaven children of John de Boys
Denyce Durlande ... 30 yeres

Steven Clyvy, servante
John de Belno
Elizabeth his wife
Abraham his sonne
Elizabeth and Rachell his daughters
Abny Corperey, Johan his wife
Esaye and Agnes his daughters
Anthony his sonne, Mary his syster
Peter Lavens ... 3 wekes
Thomas Focold, Peryn his wife
John and Lucas, his sonnes
John Lyvewe servaunte
John Bury servaunte
Guilham merchant, Ellyn his wife
Judeth daughter to Jeffrey de la Penne
Summa xxxvij.

Italians, no denizens.

Doctor Julio, Phisicion
Ambrose Lux
Josephe Luxe

Italians, denizen.

Fraunces Kennythe

Spanyarde, no denizen.

Frauncis Franks

xx

Totalis of this warde ciiij. x.

THE WARDE OF FARRINGDON
WITHIN.

Duchmen, no denizens.

Peter Lattum, servaunte ... 6 yeres
John Elinges, servaunte
Henrick van Mouster, servaunte
Garrett Sticcas, servaunte
John Luter, servaunte
Clarens Modies, maide servaunte
John Vandersipen, servaunte
Henry Destone, servante
Arnolde Moren, servante
John Hebrace, servante
Samuell Baker, servante
Andreas Sassen, servante
Andreas Vrimors, servante
William Fangnell, servante
Benedictus Vertlay
Michael Mayez
Henry Richardson
John Pottes, servaunte
Powell Bowelles, servaunte
Jacob, servaunte
Henry Knewerenne, servante
Walter Isebrand, servante
Jasper Blankoids, servante
Hance Kemer, servante ... 2 yeres
Jacobe Lasse, servante ... 1 yere dim.
William Hambro, servante 1 yere dim.
William Sentlo, servante 3 yeres
Christopher Penser, servante 1 yere
Balthazar Collen, servante 2 y. dim.
Charles Gilbert, servante
Julian Bonfoye, a woman
Garrett Madockes
Denys Oke, servante
Lyen Menewe, servante
Dother Octon, servante
Cornelis Lympet
Margarett Renere, serv^t
John Lamothe, childe
James Buckett
John Buckett
Firmaine Cowna
John Morton, servante
Frauncis Allalds
Steven Sheven, servante
Barnarde Roule, servante

Giles Beame, servante
Cornelis Goston, servante
Henry Rotchefords, servante
Garrett Sebbes, servante
Peter Lenssy, servante
Hubbard Watson, servante

Douchemen, denizens.

James Courte and his wife
Angell Tompson
Christian Derick and Alice his wife
Albert Kinderine and Michael his wife
Giles Johnson
John Payne and Elizabeth his wife
Angell Faire, widowe
Peryn Liberds, widowe
Peter Moren and Alice his wife
Nicholas Deringe
Arnolde Brickeman
Harman Garetson
Olde Father Derick
Francis Mathewe ... 16 yeres
John Mathewe
Guillam Tresorer
Hubbarde Anckarde ... 50 yeres
Peter Gobbarde ... 40 yeres
Jasper Emperoure ... 20 yeres
Nicholas Lardenoye ... 2 yeres
Waldrewe Lardenoye his wife 2 yeres
James Mort and his wife and
Rebena his daughter } 20 yeres
Lewes Demary ... 14 yeres
Garman Demary and John his children
Lewes Deboyse ... 1 yere
James Garret and Collett his wife

Washell Gibbyns and Agnes his wife [30 yeres
Harman Busshe ... [1 yere
William Grahawe and Adrian his wife 40 yeres
Lawrence Crosse
Bennett Delacorte and Jane his wife
Frauncis Pytcher the post + quia Italus
Roger Stuffot

xx

Summa iiij. xvj.

Frenchemen, denizens.

	Yeres
Robert Fountayne ...	—
Morys Mabell ...	6
Margarin Vava and his wife	
and 2 daughters ...	3
John Makenno and his wife	18
Bastian Bonfoy ...	10
John Hennock and Kathe-	
ryne his wife ...	7
Robert Imfry ...	5
John Marchant and Kathe-	
ryne his wife ...	dim.
Rachell and Sara their children	dim.
Richard Lothe ...	16

	Yeres		Yeres
Thomas Woultrulier ...	3	Alyce his wife ...	30
Peter Doradge ...	30	Peter Du Jardin ...	1
John Osanna and Katheryne his wife ...	8	Jane his wife, and two children	1
Tussant Viot ...	5	Edward Ernest hathe bene	20
Giles Gubbett ...	20	Geretrude his wyfe ...	24
Nicholas Goslinge ...	16	Lambert Peterson ...	13
John de Horse and Katheryne his wife ...	20	Jasper Hallybrande ...	47
Launcelott Lardye and Katheryne his wife ...	3	Leonard Johnson	
Elizabeth Lardie } their children		Garytt Johnson and his wyfe	
Sara Lardie }		Sawnder Williamson	
Adrian Lardie }		Faythe his wyfe	
Peter Forrest ...	10	James Mathewe and his wyfe	
Nowell Gobburd and Anne his wife	12	Symond Gover and his wyfe	
James Chermoyse ...	7	William Tewlye and his wyfe	
Vincent Flemynge and Jane his wife	26	Lambart Harman	
Peter Bunsse ...	15	John Tellye	
Jane Tirett ...	28	Harry Kenex and his wyfe	
Frauncis Despynoyse		Arnolde Harmonson	
Sampson Morden		John Leynorde	

Frenchemen, no denizens.

Vincent Tibbard, servante	
Widowe Marye ...	37
John Sovall, servante ...	dim.
Margarett Brian, childe	
Peter Burviare, servante	
John Biayer, servante	
Nicholas Valtere, servante	
Globe Larchar, servante	
John Cossyn Preacher and Bryngone his wife	
Paulle Samell, servante	
Philippe Cutter ...	18 yeres
Peter Harryson, servante	
Michaell Tilor, a childe	
Nicholas Chermoyse, servante	
Steven Bastian, a woman	
John Hubbarde, servante	
Summa lviii.	

Italions, denizens.

Frauncis Pytcher the Post	40 yeres
John Portinarij	

Totalis of this warde clvj.

THE WARDE OF FARRINGDON WITHOUT.

Doche, denizens.

	Yeres		Yeres
Anthony Yonge hathe bene of } contynewance in London }	16	Alyce Ome, serv ^{te} ...	dim.
Martyne his wife ...	6	Adryan wyfe of Pete Doulset	8
John Edwardes ...	8	Walter Zilkyns, serv ^t ...	2
Bartylmew Lymberger ...	6	John Palmer ...	6
Barbara his wife ...	7	Henrye Peterson ...	5
John Beele ...	16	Richard Haunce ...	1
Ellyn his wife ...	6	John Luton, serv ^t ...	4
Anthony Peterson ...	35	Dennys Archer, serv ^t ...	5
		William Stavens, serv ^t ...	1

Doche, no denizens.

Haunce Asolyng, servaunte of } Coutewaux in London }	1
Elizabeth Smellynge ...	6
Barnard Sormonster ...	2
Peter Heskerte ...	dim.
Mary Johnson, servaunte	1
Frauncis, wyfe of Mighell Sero. Frenchman ...	6
Androwe Gosman, serv ^t ...	4
Myghell Peers ...	5
Gyles Framgautus came at Shroftide last	

Anthony, serv ^t to John Beele at Cand ^s last	
Frauncis Francolunyon, serv ^t	1
Peter de Hanse, serv ^t ...	dim.
Mawkyn his wyfe and James his sonne ...	1
John Brillemanse, serv ^t ...	dim.
James Luton, serv ^t ...	2
Harry Vallwater, serv ^t ...	1
Margaret servant to Peter du [sic]	1
Albert Stager ...	15
Harry Leddy ...	16

REVIEWS.

Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries. With the issue of October the third volume of this interesting journal is completed. Mr. Page concludes his "Notes on the Chantries and Guilds of Hertfordshire," and the Rev. O. W. Tancock continues his very useful account of the old parish registers of Hertfordshire. Mr. Mark W. Bullen contributes a most interesting article on Ealing Church a hundred and twenty years ago. The editor continues his articles on the charities of Hertfordshire. (1s. 6d.)

Moring's Quarterly (Nos. 4 and 5) command our admiration for the delicate manner in which this little periodical is got up, and the charming illustrations with which the small magazine abounds. A very interesting and illustrated article on "Miniatures," and another on "Modern London, and its Connection with the Past," are extremely fascinating. A list of foreign arms supplementary to Rietstap, if compiled with any genuine knowledge, must be of decided value. (6d.)

Ulster Journal of Archaeology, which is got up in a most attractive manner, deals with a wide antiquarian field. But a most valuable illustrated article, by Mr. John Vinycomb, on the "Seals and Armorial Insignia of Corporate and other Towns in Ulster," appears in the last number. Mr. Vinycomb has long ago made this subject his own. To those who are interested in the North of Ireland the journal will be welcome. (Quarterly, 5s. per annum.)

The Note-Book of Tristram Risdon, edited by James Dallas, F.L.S., and Henry G. Porter. This book, to which we referred in our first number, at which time we reproduced in facsimile some of the original drawings, is now published. As 250 copies only have been printed, and as most of these have been subscribed prior to publication, early application should be made. The chief features of the book are the Devonshire Armory, lists and accounts of the feudal baronies of Devon, the barons, baronets, and knights, sheriffs, and mayors, with their arms, etc. The most important feature is the Armory, which is extensive. Many of the arms are stated by the editors to be neither in Burke nor Papworth. Of course, a certain value attaches to such a list; but, knowing what Burke and Papworth are, it says little for the legality of the remainder of those in Risdon's list. The value, however, lies in the fact that it is a record of the arms which *were in use*, and the many little differences adopted by different branches of the same family may in Risdon's list be traced out. We intend to return at greater length to Risdon's book later, for it is one of the most important books on heraldic and genealogical subjects which has recently been issued. (Elliot Stock: Paternoster Row. 15s. net.)

Crown Jewels: A Brief Record of the Wives of English Sovereigns, with a preface by Lady Herbert of Lea. We thought we had got hold of a S.P.C.K. publication when we picked up this volume, for both the title and the design on the cover savour of that source. It is nothing of the kind, but a carefully-written and most interesting account of the lives and parentage of each of those who have acted the rôle of sovereign, or consort of a sovereign, in these realms. It is history, and, as far as we see, very accurate history, placed in an attractive and very readable form. The queens are all very favourably, perhaps in some cases too favourably, treated, but many of the details are new, particularly the more personal details concerned with their character and home pursuits. To those desiring to inculcate the fascination of history in the young, we know of no more suitable book for a gift, but it must infallibly interest all who read it, for it is much more than a mere "book for the young." (Elliot Stock: Paternoster Row. 6s.)

The Lord Mayors and Sheriffs of London, 1601-1625, by G. E. Cokayne. This is hardly a book one would pick up to "read." It is a book of reference, compiled with the intense and invariable accuracy always so evident in any book by this author. We question if there is any fact possible of proof concerning any person who between the years mentioned held either of the offices, which Mr. Cokayne has not included, for the thoroughness with which his work is always done has long passed into an axiom. We are glad to find the arms and pedigrees are not ignored, but beyond this, biography, funeral certificates, and all sorts of out-of-the-way details have been ransacked out from obscure quarters to make up the admirable volume before our notice. Considering how many of our noble and now ancient

families originally took their start and amassed their wealth in the City, such a book has long been a palpable want, and a want which could hardly have been more admirably filled than by the present book. As a frontispiece is a coloured reproduction of the arms and crest of Sir William Cokayne, Lord Mayor of London in 1619-1620, taken from his funeral certificate, now remaining in the College of Arms. It is remarkable for its difference-marks—viz., *three* crescents, each superimposed upon the other. The book is a valuable contribution to the genealogical history of the City of London, and not the least valuable part is the splendid index. But surely Norroy King of Arms cannot be responsible for the winged dragons upon the cover of the volume! (London: Phillimore and Co. 12s. 6d.)



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which must be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

THE ORIGIN OF SURNAMES—"MOWBRAY."

The "*Baronia Anglica Concentrata*" is by Sir T. C. Banks. There is no pedigree given of Robert de Mowbray. The account it contains is a mere compilation from Dugdale and from Banks' "*Dormant and Extinct Baronage*." In the "*Bibliothèque Sacrée*," by Richard and Giraud, vol. xxviii., p. 264, is a short account of Geoffrey, Bishop of Coutances, but nothing is said of his family. He is there called "*Geoffroi de Montbray dit le Bon*." There is a longer notice of him in the "*Gallia Christiana*" of the Benedictines, vol. x., p. 870, but still nothing of a genealogical kind. Geoffrey died February 4, 1093, and was buried "*sous la gouttière de l'église Cathédrale*." Banks says that it does not appear whence the name originated. The name Montbray—"Gaufridus de Montisburgo"—seems to supply the clue. "*Montisburgus, Montebourg, burgus Gallie in Normandia inferiori et in intimo recessu Constantiensis agri*."—Brandand's "*Geographia*." Geoffroi de Montisburgo, elsewhere called Geoffrey de Wirce or de Guerche, and Robert Mowbray, ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk, were brothers. William D'Albini, Earl of Arundel, who married Adeliza, widow of King Henry I., nephew of Robert and Geoffrey, was the founder of Wymondham Abbey, which was subordinate to St. Alban's Abbey. He died A.D. 1139. The following epitaph, which was at Wymondham, seems noteworthy: "*Hunc Pincerna locum fundavit et hic jacet. Illa quæ dedit huic domui jam sine fine tenet*."—Dugdale, Mon., in loco.

Of the benefactions of Nigel D'Albini, brother of William, Dugdale writes in a different strain: "*Tempore Henrici Regis primi et Ranulfi Dunelmensis Episcopi, vir quidam præpotens et dicto Henrico Regi multum acceptus. Nigellus de Albenio: Monasterium Sancti Cuthberti de Dunelmo, de Maneriis de Bermingham et Skyrmingham, et quædam alia monasteria de diversis terris spoliavit, quæ postea dum Gravier esset infirmatus penitentiâ ductus restituit*." This kind of restitution was probably not uncommon in those days.



THE LORDS AND MARQUISES OF RAINEVAL.

With reference to the article on the above in the current number of your magazine, the writer would appear to be unaware that a branch of the Preaux family have long been settled in Guernsey. The name has also been spelt Prialx, Prealx, and now Priaulx. The pedigree of the Guernsey family begins as follows:

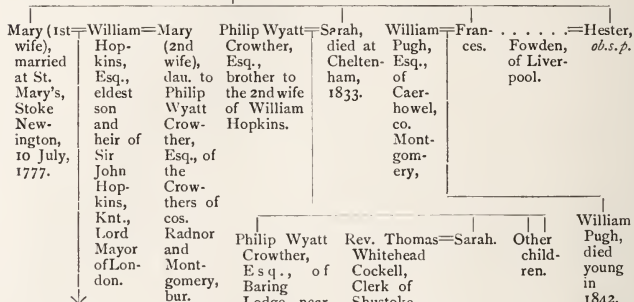
The descendants of William Hopkins are fully given in the "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica," vol. iii., second series, p. 262.

I should like to see the pedigree referred to of Richard Lewis, dated 1813, and should be glad of information to bring up to date the pedigree I now send.

Talycoed, near Monmouth, November 6, 1897.

J. A. BRADNEY.

Richard Lewis (1st husband), of Laurence Lane, Cheapside, merchant. = Elizabeth, dau. to . . . Shakeshaft (2nd husband), of Stoke Newington.



For the descendants of this marriage, vide "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica," vol. iii., second series, p. 262.

SHAKESPEARE'S FAMILY.

Amongst the tombstones in Layston Churchyard, Herts, I came across the following, which might interest Mrs. Stopes. He may be connected with Luke Shakespear, of Layston, mentioned on p. 287. Upright stone; at the head of the inscription are carved in relief an hour-glass, bones and skull. Both sides are inscribed.

West side: "Here lies interr'd the Body of | Mr. John Shakespeare late Citizen | and Founder of London who | departed this life 11 Day of | December 1732 aged 60 Years | He Married Edith the daughter of | Walter Mond of Ashford in the | County of Kent by whom he had | Issue 13 Children where of only | one Son Henry survives | He was a kind husband, a Tender | Father and a faithful Friend | in memory of whom his wife | hath erected this stone."

Below this is an epitaph, but I was unable to decipher it.

On the east side: "In memory of | Henry Mond Shakespear | Citizen and Loriner of London | Son of John & Edith Shakespear | Died March the 3rd 1784 | Aged 67 Years."

South Hackney.

THE EARLDOM OF NITHSDALE.

Can any of your readers tell me the exact relationship of Edward Maxwell, of Stroquhan, Dumfriesshire, who took part in the rising of 1745? He was married to Grizel Kennedy, the heiress of Auchtyfardel. His descendant was, I believe, "served" heir male of the fifth and last Earl at Dumfries about 1820. Are any of his descendants (male) alive?

(2) Also, what was the relationship of Robert Maxwell, of Castlehill, Lochmaben,

and provost of that town about 1770-80? He "counted cousinship" with Lady Winifred Maxwell, but in what degree I know not.

(3) Where is the "Book of Caerlaverock" to be seen or obtained?

November 14, 1897.

INQUIRER.

I see that you print "Sir Edmundbury Godfrey" at p. 382, which form has misled many into the idea that the martyr was so named from Bury St. Edmunds, in Suffolk. But the baptismal name is a *double*, thus: "Edmund Berry," two words derived from two godfathers, the one having a baptismal name of "Edmund," the other a patronymic "Berry."

A. H.

HARDRES FAMILY.

I think with regard to the inquiry as to a connection between the families of Hardres, or Hards, of Kent and of Sussex, that any such connection must be at least remote. Sir William Hardres, of Hardres Court, Bart., died *s.p.* in 1764, when the family is believed to have become extinct. Knowing of no heir, he left the property to his wife Frances. She was one of five co-heiresses to the estates of the ancient family of Aucher, of Bourne, being the second daughter of John Corbet, LL.D., of Longnor, Shropshire, by his wife Elizabeth (who died 1764), daughter of Sir Anthony Aucher, Bart., and owner of the family estates since the extinction of the male line in the death of her brother in 1726. Lady Hardres died intestate in 1783, and the Hardres estates thus became vested in the one surviving sister (Mrs. Denward) and the representatives of the other three, viz., Rev. J. C. Beckingham, of Bourne, Ignatius Geoghegan, of Higham (which was one of the Aucher manors), and William Hougham. A Baron de Montesquieux is said to have come in for one of these four shares, and to have realized a large income by the destruction of the timber on the estate. The old house was pulled down; and the gates of Boulogne, which had stood in the garden wall since the taking of that town by Henry VIII., when he presented them to the Hardres of his day, were destroyed for the sake of their iron at a forge at Heppington. Such was the end of the Hardres fortunes.

There still exist in Sir William's autograph a pedigree under the date 1726, giving the line of descent from the time of the Norman Conquest; and his copies of inscriptions on family monuments in Hardres Church.

Winscales, Workington, December 7, 1897.

W. F. F. TRENCH.

IRISH BARONIES.

The long-descended family of Hussey, known to our peerage by one Earl Beaulieu (extinct 1802), held also an ancient barony, acquired in 1374, when Sir John Hussey, of Galtrim, was summoned to Parliament by *writ*; his son, Sir Edmund, was also summoned in like manner. The grandson, Sir Peter, was not summoned; but it would seem that these successive summonses do constitute a valid hereditary peerage *in IRELAND*. I take it that these repeated summonses were issued in the name of the then reigning Plantagenet monarchs, and I fail to realize the line of argument, or even policy, that flings them into abeyance.

A. H.

I should be glad to know how I could obtain any information of a Jane Jones, married to — Williams, of Anglesea, and whose son Henry was clerk in London in the year 1771 or later; also of John Jones, excise officer of Llangatock, South Wales, in the year 1778, and who died in 1780. He had a brother Thomas, who went to India, and also a sister Dinah. His father lived and was buried at Aldgate, London, with his wife; but not knowing their Christian names, I am unable to identify them in the registers.

3, Victoria Square, Penarth.

A. J. JONES.

I should be glad of any information respecting a Jonas Aldridge and Mary King, married at All Saints', Cambridge, in the year 1694. They had a daughter Mary, baptized at Holy Trinity, Cambridge, in 1695. Jonas Aldridge died April, 1743, aged 73 years. I should be glad to know if they were in any way related

to the Bakers of Exe Lane, Exeter. Any particulars relating to the latter family would also be much appreciated.

3, Victoria Square, Penarth.

B. J. MORRIS.

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SOUTHWELL.

Can any of your correspondents inform me who was the wife of — Southwell, son of John Southwell, of Barham, co. Suffolk (see Barons de Clifford), and Margaret Crofts? I wish also to know who was this — Southwell's wife. She bore him a dau., Mary Southwell, who married Thomas Pooley, Esq. (senior), of Dublin, whose son was Captain William Pooley, of Hartist, co. Suffolk.

Devizes Barracks.

C. E. DE LA POER BERESFORD.

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THORNLEY.

Could any of your readers give me any information as to the descent of Elizabeth Thornley, daughter of Thomas Thornley, born October 19, 1734, who married Thomas Ellis, of Steeple Ashton, Wilts, and London, West India merchant, about the year 1757? Was there any family of the name of Thornley settled in Wilts or the adjoining counties in the beginning of the last century?

Widmore, Bromley, Kent.

C. FLOWER-ELLIS.

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ELLIS OF WILTS.

I am writing a "History of the Ellis Family of Wilts," and shall be greatly obliged to any correspondent who will forward me particulars of any of the name in that or any adjoining county, in any position in life and at any period.

Widmore, Bromley, Kent.

G. FLOWER-ELLIS.

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THE FEES FOR SEARCHING REGISTERS.

What is the true reading of the Act of Parliament respecting search-fees? Does the fee of 1s. for first year and 6d. for every succeeding year searched imply that such fee includes a search in *one kind* of entry *only*; viz., either baptism, marriage, or burial, or does it imply a search for the year in all three? For searching *one* year in all three sets of entries some clergyseem to think they are entitled to ask 3s. for the first year and 1s. 6d. for each succeeding year. If you could ask this question in your magazine I think it might elicit what is the correct interpretation of the Act.

Killiskey Rectory, Ashford, co. Wicklow.

H. R. HUBARD.

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BREADEN FAMILY, ETC.

The annexed entries relating to members of the above family and others are written in a volume belonging to Mr. Jesse Greenfield (for the past forty-six years parish clerk of Pulborough, Sussex), containing "The Booke of Common Prayer," "The Genealogies Recorded in the Sacred Scriptvres," "The Old and New Testaments" (the latter printed by Robert Barker, 1612), and "The Booke of Psalmes," of the same date:

"Robert Breaden his Book 1718."

"John Breaden Born February the 4, 1704" (entered twice).

"Bascom Breaden Born January y<sup>e</sup> 31 Day 1711."

"Thomas Breaden Born February y<sup>e</sup> 8 Day 1718."

"Edmund Breaden Born July y<sup>e</sup> 25 1716" (*sic*).

"John Breaden His writing, Robert Breaden His Book."

"Anne Greenill baptized September y<sup>e</sup> 25, 1682."

"George Rose His Book May the 15, 1744 9" (*sic*, and entered twice).

R. GARRAWAY RICE, F.S.A.

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PRESTON, OF HOLKER.

Thomas Parke, of Highfield, near Liverpool, the father of Lord Wensleydale, married, about 1770, though perhaps earlier, Anne Preston. I believe she was of the Holker family. Can anybody tell me her father and mother?
36, Pont Street, S.W.

GEORGE S. C. SWINTON.

ENDYMION PORTER.

Can any of your readers explain the relationship between Endymion Porter (whose "Life and Letters" have just been published by Messrs. Townshend) and the Grenvilles, of Stow? Sir Bernard Grenville, in two letters, dated 1629-30, speaks of Endymion Porter as his father-in-law, expressing his "strong filial regard to him and his honourable mother with affection to his pretty brothers." Now, considering that Sir Bernard was born about 1558-59, and that he married Elizabeth Bevill in 1592, whilst Endymion Porter was not born till 1587, nor married till 1619-20, it is absurd to suppose that Sir Bernard could have married as a second wife, in 1629, one of Porter's daughters, as she would have been but ten years old and he over seventy! What interpretation, then, is to be placed on the relationship expressed in the letters? Was Endymion Porter married previously to his marriage with Olivia Boteler? That seems the only possible solution of the difficulty. Can any of your readers also tell me the date and place of the burial of Sir Bernard's wife, Elizabeth Bevill? He himself was buried at Kilkhampton, in 1636, but there is no record in the Kilkhampton registers of the death.

Woodlands, Kennford, Exeter.

ROGER GRANVILLE.

HALL FAMILY, OF SHEFFIELD.

I am anxious to trace the parentage and ancestors of one George Hall, yeoman, of Oughtibridge, in the chapelry of Bradfield, county Yorkshire. He was living *circa* 1650, and had a son Henry, who was apprenticed in the Corporation of Cutters, of Hallamshire, in 1693. He afterwards married and lived with his children at Sheffield, three of his sons becoming cutters. I should be much obliged if any of your readers could give me any genealogical information regarding the above-named George Hall.

South Hackney.

C. H. C.

SANDERSON OR SAUNDERSON FAMILY.

Can any of your readers give me any genealogical information concerning the ancestors and descendants of the following members of the Sanderson or Saunderson family?

1. William Sanderson, of Newgate, London, living *circa* 1670. His children were christened at Christ Church, Newgate.
2. Rev. Samuel Sanderson, son of a tanner of Sheffield, born in 1702, and ob. January 24, 1766.
3. William Saunderson, of the Fishmongers' Company. He had arms granted him in 1594. Is he the same William Saunderson who was of the Fishmongers' Company in 1538?
4. Robert Saunderson, of Worksop, co. Nottinghamshire; married in 1678 Jephlet Hodgkin at Worksop. Some of his children were christened and buried at Worksop.
5. Sir James Sanderson, Bart., Lord Mayor of London in 1793, ob. 1798. He is said to have been the son of a grocer at York.
6. Sir William Sanderson, historian, ob. July 14, 1676, *æt.* 90. He is said to have been the son of Sir Nicholas Sanderson, Bart., first Viscount Castleton; but this seems to be wrong, as the Sir William Sanderson, who was son of the above Viscount Castleton according to Burke, died in 1642.

Any information regarding the above-named persons will be most acceptable.
South Hackney.

C. H. C.

Can you help me as to the parentage, etc., of the following officers of the Berks Militia, probably all living in the county at the time, or else related to county families?

Charles Atkinson, went to 14th Foot, 1811.
Robert Arbuthnott in the Regiment, 1864-1871.
William Booth, went to 14th Foot, 1814.
 Christopher Deake Brickmann, 1852-1871.
 Hon. Henry Bromley, 26th Foot, 1803.
 Robert Cane, 1796.
 Henry Classon, 1804.
 Edward Chauval, 1812, went to 15th Foot.
 Augustus H. Sigismunde de Cerjat.
 William Cardiff, 4th Foot, 1809.

HILLARY FAMILY.

I should be very glad if anyone can give me any information concerning the family of Hillary or De St. Hillary. I find the name spelt in many ways : Hillary, Illarie, Ilery, Ylherry, Yllory, Hilleary. Is the name Hillar derived from Hillary, as Hillary was often spelt in old records as Hillär? Papworth and Burke give the arms of Hillary as belonging to a family of Hilliard, of co. Warwick, and of Maringe, co. York; but I can find no mention of this family, nor the source from which Papworth obtained his information. Where can I find the pedigree of the French family of De St. Hilaire? I am aware of the pedigrees in the Visitations of London and Norfolk.

Park Lodge, Putney.

HILLARY PRESTON.

BAYLY, OF BRISTOL.

Can any of your readers supply me with any information concerning the family of Bayly, of Bristol? Is there any connection between this family and that of Bayly, of Marlborough, Wilts? In the Wiltshire Visitation of 1623, John and Walter Bailey (or Bayly) are mentioned among the aldermen of Marlboro' (September 27). The arms of Bayly, of Bristol, are given in Burke's "General Armory" as: "Or: on a fess engrailed betw. 3. Nags' heads erased azure, as many fleur-de-lys gold. Crest: a goat's head az. bezantée attired or." This coat is (or was) impaled with that of the Merchant Adventurers on a brass in the parish church of St. Thomas the Martyr, at Saram, to "John Baylie sometimes maior of this citie," ob. 1600. Hoare's "Wiltshire" mentions that there are various eighteenth-century tablets to persons bearing this name and arms in the chancel of Westbury Church.

The Chase, Worcester Road, Malvern.

A. R. BAYLEY.

LETTS FAMILY.

Could any of your readers give me any information about the following? William Letts, married Anne Blanchard, July 9, 1717, at Coulsdon, Surrey, where he had a farm, and died January 14, 1784, aged 95. It has been reported he was born at Farleigh, but there is no mention of his baptism there. Can anyone tell me where his baptism is recorded? I should also be glad to have any information about his immediate ancestors. The family, I believe, was originally Kentish.

34, Canonbury Park South. Canonbury, N.

LOUIS R. LETTS.

BUTLER-COLE FAMILY.

Captain Thomas Butler adopted the suffix Cole, and died at Portland Street, London, in 1769 (see *Gentleman's Magazine*, and Lysons' "Environs of London"). In this last book it is stated that his monument was in Marylebone Cemetery, and that his daughter Mary married James Winder. I shall be glad of any information which might help me to discover which family of Butlers this Captain Butler-Cole belonged to, and in what locality I should seek details concerning himself and his relatives. He must not be confused with another, later, Thomas Butler, who, curiously enough, also adopted the name of Cole, and died at Garstang in 1864.

Welford Rectory, Newbury.

H. M. BATSON.

A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

A notification has been issued in the *Gazette* that the Queen has been pleased to grant Letters Patent, dated December 7, dispensing with the customary statutes and regulations observed in regard to installation, and conferring on the Duke of Buccleuch "full power and authority to exercise all rights and privileges belonging to a Knight Commander of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, in as full and ample a manner as if his Grace had been formally installed."

WHITEHALL, NOVEMBER 27.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baron of the said United Kingdom unto Michael Arthur, Baron Burton, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Burton, of Burton-on-Trent and of Rangemore, both in the county of Stafford, to hold to him and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and, in default of such issue male, to hold the name, style, and title of Baroness Burton, of Burton-on-Trent and of Rangemore, to Nellie Lisa Baillie, wife of James Evan Bruce Baillie, of Dochfour, in the county of Inverness, Esquire, only daughter of the said Michael Arthur, Baron Burton, and after her decease to hold the name, style, and title of Baron Burton, of Burton-on-Trent and of Rangemore aforesaid, to the heirs male lawfully begotten of the body of the said Nellie Lisa Baillie.¹

WINDSOR CASTLE, NOVEMBER 25.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Charles George

Walpole, Esq., late Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands; on John Charles Bigham, Esq., one of the Justices of her Majesty's High Court of Justice; on Charles John Darling, Esq., one of the Justices of her Majesty's High Court of Justice; and on Arthur Moseley Channell, Esq., one of the Justices of her Majesty's High Court of Justice.

His Highness the Thakore of Morvi, K.C.I.E., arrived at Windsor Castle and had an audience of the Queen, when her Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Indian Empire.

Her Majesty has been pleased to award Stoker Edward Lynch the Albert Medal of the first class, in consideration of his gallant conduct in rescuing his comrade, Stoker J. Paull. The medal will be presented at an early opportunity with befitting ceremony.

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND, DECEMBER 14.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to sanction the following appointments to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England: Ladies of Justice (Honorary)—Her Majesty the Queen of the Helleues, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Sparta, her Royal Highness Princess Marie Madeline of Greece.

CROWN OFFICE, DECEMBER 1.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to appoint Sir Walter George Frank Phillimore, Bart., to be one of the Justices of her Majesty's High Court of Justice.

Deaths.

PEERS.

General Rt. Hon. Eyre Challoner Henry Massey, fourth Baron Clarina, C.B. (Dec. 16), is succeeded by his brother, Colonel Hon. Lionel Edward Massey.
Lieutenant-Colonel Rt. Hon. Dudley Wilmot Carleton, fourth Baron Dorchester (Nov. 30), with whose death the peerage has become extinct.

PEERESS.

Rt. Hon. Elizabeth Thring, Baroness Thring (Nov. 27), wife of Rt. Hon. first Baron Thring, K.C.B., and sister of the first and last Viscount Cardwell.

BARONETS.

Alderman Sir George Robert Tyler, first Baronet (Nov. 26), is succeeded by his son, Frederick Charles Tyler, Esq.

¹ It should be noticed that this is very different from the original announcement which appeared in the daily press (*vide* our issue last month). These Letters Patent erect an entirely new and additional Peerage.

Sir Henry Paul Seale, second Baronet (Dec. 17), is succeeded by his son, John Henry Seale, Esq.
 Captain "Sir" Benjamin Duff, "Baronet" (Dec. 7). No such person appears in any of the Peerages.

KNIGHTS.

General Sir Henry Lynedoch Gardiner, K.C.V.O., C.B., Bath King of Arms (Dec. 15).
 General Sir Arthur James Herbert, K.C.B., (Nov. 24).
 Admiral Sir Augustus Phillimore, K.C.B. (Nov. 25).
 Sir Anthony Brownless, K.C.M.G.
 Sir William Maxwell, K.C.M.G.
 Sir Robert McVicker (Nov. 24).
 Sir John Smith (Dec. 10).
 Sir Robert Stickney Blaine (Dec. 15).

DAMES.

Dame Emmeline Marjory Clifford (Dec. 9), widow of late Colonel Sir Spencer Clifford, Bart.
 Dame Zaida Maria Erskine (Dec. 1), wife of Sir Thomas Erskine, Bart.
 Dame Catherine Henrietta Stuart (Dec. 14), widow of late Sir Simeon H. Stuart, Bart.
 Dame Anna Shaw (Dec. 12), wife of Sir Eyre Massey Shaw, K.C.B.
 Dame Selina Harriet Rennie (Nov. 26), widow of late Sir John Rennie.

BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

Rev. Hon. Aubrey Richard Spring-Rice (Nov. 29).
 Rev. Hon. John Robert Orlando Bridgeman (Nov. 26).
 Eleanora Julia Chetwynd-Talbot (Dec. 15), widow of the late Rev. Hon. William Chetwynd-Talbot.

OTHERS.

Sophie Henriette (Dec. 9), wife of Viscount Hervé Siochan De Kersabiec, daughter of the late Henry Blount.
 Countess Brancalione (Dec. 6).
 Raphael Slidell d'Erlanger (Nov. 25), eldest son of Baron d'Erlanger.
 Arthur Rugge-Price (Dec. 10), younger son of Sir Charles Rugge-Price, Bart.
 Barbara (Dec. 8), wife of Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Fanshawe, and daughter of late General Sir Thomas Bradford, G.C.B.
 Emma Laura (Dec. 17), eldest daughter of Hon. Wm. Justice Grantham.
 Bellamira (Nov. 22), eldest daughter of late Lieutenant-Colonel Pouncefoot Hawkins, C.B.
 Henry Sheehy Keating (Dec. 12), only son of late Rt. Hon. Sir Henry S. Keating.
 Osborne McM. Kavanagh (Dec. 9), son of late Rt. Hon. A. McM. Kavanagh.
 Alice Ramsay (Dec. 6), wife of Hon. Alfred Dobson, and daughter of Rt. Rev. Bishop Sandford.
 Juliana (Dec. 13), widow of Sir James Haywood, and granddaughter of the late Sir William Gibbons, Bart.



By the Way.

Sir James Gibson Maitland, whose death was announced in our obituary last month, and which took place at his residence, Sauchieburn, near Stirling, had a most trying experience a few years ago, when on the sudden death (on August 12, on the moors) of the last earl, he as male heir assumed the title of Lord Lauderdale, and took possession of the family estate. A few months afterwards a claimant appeared on the scene, and after a long and sensational trial at Edinburgh the verdict of the court was given against Sir James.

There is likely to be still yet another Scottish peerage case very shortly, as it is understood that Mr. George Elphinstone Keith, London, proposes to have himself served heir male to William, second Earl Marischal, his great-great-great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfather. This would be with the view of ultimately petitioning the Crown to reverse the attainder of 1715. The last of the Keiths, of Ravelston—a family which, without due investigation (we quote from a letter in the *Daily Free Press*, November 12),

the Lyon Office in 1801 recognised as representing the Earls Marischal—died a few months ago, bequeathing all his estate, heritable and movable, to Mr. Elphinstone Keith.

People have been buried in many strange places, but one of the most eccentric sites for a grave is to be seen in a southern suburb of London, although, strange to say, comparatively few people appear to notice it. In the beautiful art gallery at Dulwich is a mausoleum to the memory of Sir Francis Bourgeois, Knt., who was instrumental in founding the collection. The actual mausoleum, in which the good knight rests with some of the members of his family, is on the premises, and is entered by a private door leading out of the art gallery.

The oldest marriage certificate in the world is to be seen in the British Museum. It is over 3,400 years old, and is supposed to have been written in the year 1540 B.C. The tablet is eight inches long and four inches wide. The curious characters on it record the marriage of the then Pharaoh, King of Egypt, to the daughter of the King of Babylon. The clay of which the tablet is made came from the mud of the River Nile, and the archive is well worth an inspection by those interested in such an old and important record, which with others have been preserved through so many generations.

The Society of Arts has placed a tablet on the house at Hampstead in which Sir Harry Vane formerly resided, bearing the following inscription: "Sir Harry Vane, statesman, lived here. Born 1612. Beheaded 1662." The house is now known as Belmont, and adjoins the Soldiers' Daughters' Home. Both houses originally formed one residence. Bishop Butler also lived there, and wrote his "Analogy of the Christian Religion" there.

Some of the critics, in dealing with Mr. Louis Parker's new play, "The Vagabond King," apparently overlooked the fact that truth is stranger than fiction. A claimant to a throne—it would be invidious to give the name, though we know it to be a fact—at the present moment holds a mock court at South Kensington, or, as his majesty would say, keeps alive the embers of his latent monarchy. A throne is set up in the drawing-room, and the fashionable world delights in attending the royal receptions, being presented and doing homage with all the seriousness demanded of courtiers. This pretender, moreover, exercises many rights of kingship, including the distribution of orders and titles.

A preliminary meeting of the Baronets' Committee was held November 10 at the Bristol Hotel, and was attended by those gentlemen who are taking a leading part in the movement for the protection of their Order. Those who were present or who had written expressing sympathy with the movement and regret for their inability to attend, were baronets of ancient creation or lineage. Sir Lambton Loraine was unanimously voted to the chair. Resolutions were passed that the movement had for its primary aim the suppression of that unauthorized assumption of baronetcies, which has long constituted a public scandal, and for its secondary object the maintenance

in their integrity of the privileges and precedence of the Order. It is proposed to attain these objects by means of a standing committee, elected by the whole baronetage and representing its interests. A circular will be issued immediately to the Order, inviting them to join this movement, which has already received considerable support and is the only one originating among the baronets themselves.

The title adopted by the Vicomtesse de Montfleuri was by no means new to us when a recent legal case brought it prominently into the papers. But of all the silly claims put forward to a title we think this is one of the very strangest. We extract the following from the reports of the case: "The Vicomtesse de Montfleuri then went into the box. She said her grandfather was the Rev. Mr. Liddiard, and her father Colonel Wood. She did not get the title from them.—In 1889 your mother said a gentleman had died, and, in consequence of what she called a 'female fief,' the title of Comtesse de Montfleuri descended to you?—Yes.—His lordship: What is that?—Mr. Reed: A female fief, my lord? (Laughter.) It is very curious. The last person who bore this title was a gentleman who held what Mrs. Wood called a female fief, granted to her maternal ancestors by Louis XV. It passed over her apparently because she was married, and passed over her son because he was insane, and in some way unknown is alleged to have descended to this young lady.—(To the witness): Is that the way you became the Vicomtesse de Montfleuri?—The witness: My great grandfather was named De Mourant, and his cousin had the title.—Mr. Reed, who remarked that the family bristled with alleged foreign titles, read a letter written by the testatrix (mother of the Vicomtesse) in which she wrote: 'My cousin, the Vicomte de Montfleuri, having died in Spain unmarried, and last of the male line, Alice succeeds to the rank of Baronne de Chaumont and Vicomtesse de Montfleuri. I could not take the title, having married previous to the death of the late Vicomte, a fact which disqualified me according to the ancient patent.' (Laughter.)—His lordship: May I ask to what nobility this belongs?—French.—Mr. Reed: Inquiries have been made in France, and there is only one Comte de Montfleury who is living, and he has never heard of another. (Laughter.)—His lordship: It may be a very cruel thing to ask, but have you got this ancient patent?—I have not got it, but perhaps I could find it. My mother had it. [If the Vicomtesse ever does find the Patent, we shall be only too delighted to have the opportunity of reproducing it.] Mr. Lumley, the other defendant, was then called. Cross-examined: Have you some order?—Yes.—Of the Roman Empire? (Laughter.)—No; I have a decoration given me at the Antwerp Exhibition Congress by a Belgian Society (!) and a further decoration for additional service.—His lordship: Are you an Englishman?—Yes.—Then why do you masquerade in foreign orders?—I do not masquerade.—Mr. Reed: Your friends call you 'Chevalier'?—Yes.—But you will not be offended if I call you 'Mr.'?—Not in the slightest."



FROM THE BOOKPLATE OF NICOLAS FOUQUET, VISCOUNT OF
MELUN AND OF VAUX, LORD HIGH TREASURER OF FRANCE,
UNDER LOUIS XIV., KNOWN AS "THE MAN WITH THE
IRON MASK." (*See page 581.*)



The
Genealogical Magazine.

FEBRUARY, 1898.

THE NEWSHAMS OF CHADSHUNT, IN THE
COUNTY OF WARWICK.

By MAXWELL ADAMS.



HIS family is of great antiquity in the county of York. Before the Norman Conquest the Newshams held considerable estates in Yorkshire, called in Domesday Book "Newhusum." These estates, afterwards passing to the Knights Templars, acquired the name of Temple Newsam, and are now known by that name.

In 13 Edward II. (1319) WILLIAM DE NEWSAM, a younger son of the Newshams of Yorkshire, entered Holy Orders, and became Vicar of Bishop's Itchington, in Warwickshire. Having become possessed of lands in this county, some of his relations in Yorkshire were induced to settle there, for in 15 Richard II. (139 $\frac{1}{2}$) and 1 Henry V. (141 $\frac{3}{4}$) we find from old deeds that THOMAS NOZEHAM (the name is indiscriminately spelt in these old documents "Nozam," "Newzam," "Newesham," "Newsam," etc.) was living at Bishop's Itchington. He bore arms sable on a fesse argent three cross crosslets of the field, in 15 Richard II. (139 $\frac{1}{2}$). Whom he married is not recorded, but he had a son, WILLIAM NEWZAM, who was living in 13 Henry VI. (143 $\frac{3}{4}$). This William married Philippa, daughter and co-heir of John Barbour of Bishop's Itchington,

senior, in 13 Henry VI. (143 $\frac{1}{2}$). They had issue WILLIAM NEWE-SHAM, Esq. (armiger), who was living in 34 Henry VI. (145 $\frac{5}{8}$) and 19 Henry VII. (1504). It is not known whom he married, but he had issue two sons, viz.,

1. THOMAS NEWSHAM.

2. Henry.

The above THOMAS (1) is described as of Itchington, gentleman (generosus) in 21 and 28 Henry VIII. (15 $\frac{2}{3}$ and 153 $\frac{6}{7}$), and afterwards of Maidford in the county of Northampton in 32, 33 and 34 Henry VIII. and 6 Edward VI. (1540-1543 and 155 $\frac{2}{3}$). He married Letice, daughter of . . . Barker, of Astrop, in the county of Northampton, and relict of William Tryst or Trist, lord of the manor of Maidford, who had died July 1, 1538. Through his wife, Thomas Newesham had the right of presentation to the rectory of Maidford, for an entry occurs in the Registers of John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, to the effect that "Tho: Stuttesbury de Filgrave *gen. Ric. Byrde, Joh. Byrde & Tho. Adams de Plumpton rat. concess. per Tho. Newessham & Let. uxor ejus*" presented the rectory of Maidford to "*Dom. Walt Westbury cap. 25 June 1532.*" It was this Thomas Newsham who in 6 Edward VI. (155 $\frac{2}{3}$) exchanged thirteen yardlands of land at Bishop's Itchington and £140 in money with Thomas Fisher, for the manor of Chadshunt. [For an account of this transaction see below.]

He was succeeded by his only son WALTER NEWSHAM, of Chadshunt, in Warwickshire, who married Frideswide, youngest daughter of Anthony Aylworth of Aylworth, in the county of Gloucester, Esq., by his wife the daughter and heir of Sir George Newers (sometimes spelt "Nowers") of Tackley, in the county of Oxford. They had issue four sons and one daughter:

1. Thomas Newsham, the eldest, married Joan daughter of Bonner of Quineton, in the county of Gloucester, but *ob. s. p.*
2. JOHN NEWSHAM, the second son and heir.
3. George, died unmarried.
4. Edward, also died unmarried.
5. Anne, married Henry Smith of Coventry.

The above JOHN NEWSHAM is described as of Chadshunt, in the county of Warwick, and of Knighton, in the parish of Inckborrow, in the county of Worcester. He married three times:

1. Elizabeth, daughter of George Pudsey, of Langley, in the parish of Sutton Coldfield, in the county of Warwick, Esq.
2. Bridget, daughter of William Palmer (by his third wife Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Foulhurst, of Crewe, in Cheshire, Knight),

of Carleton, in the county of Northampton, and relict of Edward Andrewes, of Gray's Inn, London, Esq.

3. Elizabeth, who died July 25, 1672 (see Parish Registers of Butler's Marston), daughter of Edward Rouse, and sister of Sir John Rouse, of Rouse Lench, in the county of Worcester.

John Newsham died November 13, 1645, aged eighty. By his second and third wives he had no issue. By his first wife, Elizabeth Pudsey, he had an only son and heir,

THOMAS NEWSHAM, who was born in 1602, and died March 10, 1654. He married Margaret, daughter of Edward Bentley, of Little Kington, in the county of Warwick, and had issue five sons and two daughters :

1. Thomas Newsham, born 1624, baptized April 8, 1624 (K.P.R.¹), the eldest son, who died unmarried.
2. Edward, killed in the Wars in Ireland in the service of King Charles I.
3. Walter, a merchant, died in Smyrna in 1650.
4. CHARLES, his heir, born 1632.
5. John, born 1633, baptized June 14, 1633 (K.P.R.), settled at Butler's Marston in Warwickshire, and had issue.
6. Catherine, baptized August 24, 1625 (K.P.R.), married Thomas Templer, a draper of London.
7. Frances, married William Loggan, of Butler's Marston ; died May 8, and was buried at Butler's Marston, May 10, 1689 (B.M.P.R.²).

The above CHARLES NEWSHAM is described as of Chadshunt, in the county of Warwick, Esq., and one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that county. He married twice : (1) Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of John Hide, of East Greenwich, in Kent, gentleman ; (2) Sarah, daughter of Laurence Faucit, gentleman, and relict of William Stannard, the commander of a merchant ship trading to the East Indies. She died and was buried at Chadshunt, August 7, 1711 (C.P.R.³), leaving issue a daughter Margaret, who married Joseph Sabine, of Tewing, in Hertfordshire. Charles Newsham was buried in Chadshunt Church, May 10, 1705 (C.P.R.), leaving issue by his first wife Elizabeth two sons and five daughters :

1. Charles, the eldest son, born 1667 ; died April 14, 1673.

¹ K.P.R.=Kington Parish Registers.

² B.M.P.R.=Parish Registers of Butler's Marston.

³ C.P.R.=Parish Registers of Chadshunt.

2. JOHN NEWSHAM, his heir, born April 15, 1673.
3. Elizabeth, married Thomas Peers, of Alveston, in the county of Warwick, gent.
4. Margaret, died an infant.
5. Mary, died an infant.
6. Catherine, born 1671, married, first, December 4, 1694 (St. Nicholas, Warwick, P.R.), Anthony Woodhall, or Woodhull, of Mollington, in Warwickshire; and secondly, Thomas Newsham, of Butler's Marston, son of John Newsham (*see ante*). She was buried in Chadshunt Church, April 15, 1733 (C.P.R.)
7. Joan, born 1672, lived at Worcester, and was buried in Chadshunt Church, March 9, 1727 (C.P.R.).

The above JOHN NEWSHAM, born April 15, 1673, succeeded his father at Chadshunt, and married, first, Anna Maria, daughter of William Bridges, a merchant of London. She *ob. s. p.* in 1705, and was buried in Chadshunt Church, January 23, 1705 (C.P.R.). John Newsham married, secondly, Anne, daughter and co-heiress of James Craggs, Esq., Postmaster General *tempo* George I. He died November 21, 1724, aged fifty-two, and was buried "in linen" in Chadshunt Church, December 4, 1724 (C.P.R.), leaving issue by Anne, his second wife, an only son,

JAMES NEWSHAM, born October 7, 1715, baptized October 9, 1715 (C.P.R.), and died unmarried and intestate at St. Quentin, in France, in November, 1769, and was succeeded in his inheritance by his cousin, Newsham Peers, of Alveston, in Warwickshire.

Chadshunt, formerly the home of the Newshams, is about one and a half miles from the town of Kineton, in Warwickshire. The old hall was large, but very little of the original building now remains, as it was nearly all destroyed by fire about 1650. Tradition says it was blown up. Pictures of the old house still exist. There is one in the British Museum, and another in the possession of the Rev. George Miller, of Radway. The present house is large but uninteresting. Some years ago a new entrance-gate with a drive up to the house across the park was made, and the old gates and avenue closed. It is related by the inhabitants of the locality that "Colonel John Newsham's ghost" (*sic*) may occasionally be seen driving a coach with four gray horses through the closed gates and up the disused avenue as a protest against the change. The locality, in fact, appears to teem with supernatural visitors. A wing of the house had to be pulled down and rebuilt because no servants would

occupy it owing to these apparitions, and for the same reason no tenant could be obtained for the home farm until the farmhouse had been rebuilt.

Formerly, Chadshunt was a hamlet and chapelry in the parish of Bishop's Itchington, but it is now a separate parish. Its history is soon told. It was one of the twenty-four towns given by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, for the endowment of the monastery which he founded in Coventry in A.D. 1043. King Stephen confirmed the grant, but soon after it passed from the monks to the Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, and in 7 Edward I. (127²/₉) it was certified to be in the possession of the Bishop of Chester (as the see was then called). In 1 Edward VI. (154⁴/₈) Richard Sampson, who was then the bishop, conveyed it to Thomas Hawkins, *alias* Fisher, who was secretary to the Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, *tempo* Edward VI., and Fisher exchanged it in 6 Edward VI. (155³/₃) with "Thomas Newsam, gentleman, for xiii yardland lying in Over and Nether Itchington and the sum of Cxl: in money" (Dugdale's "Warwickshire").

In the Birthplace Library, at Stratford-on-Avon, in the Saunders Collection of MSS., there is a transcript of the deed confirming this exchange, of which the following is a copy, for which I am indebted to Mr. Richard Savage, the courteous secretary:

"Thomas Fisher of Ichington com Warr. esq. for the consideration of the exchange of all the lands of Thomas Newesham in Bishop's Ichington, ffisher's Ichington, Over Ichington and Nether Ichington, sold unto the sayd Thomas Newesham and his heyres the manour of Chaddyshunt and lands, tents &c excepting to the sayd Thomas ffisher and his heyres the advowson and patronage of the Church and Parsonage of Chaddeshunt and of the Church Parsonage and vicaridg of Chadis Iching and all tythes and oblations and the barne of the sayd Church psonage and vicaridg of Chaddishunt and Ichington wth a piece of ground whereon the sayd barne standeth and all chappells and spirituall jurisdictions of the sayd townes of Ichingtō and Chaddishunt and all deodands, felons-goods and returnes of writs w^{ch} shall happen wthin the sayd manour. Dated xvijth of May An^o sexto Ed. sexto."

When James Newsham died in 1769, without issue, the manor passed to his cousin, Newsham Peers, of Alveston, in Warwickshire who shortly after sold it to Robert Knight (afterwards Baron Catherlogh) of Barrels, near Henley-in-Arden, in the same county. Baron Catherlogh died in 1855, when the property passed to

Edward Bolton King (who had married his daughter Georgina), in whose family it still remains.

The church of Chadshunt is dedicated to All Saints, and dates from the twelfth century, but little of the original work is now to be seen. The Newshams are buried in a large vault under the north transept, which was last opened in 1855 for the interment of Robert Knight, when the new owners of Chadshunt had the leaden coffins of the Newshams removed to the south side of the vault and a brick wall built across, thus dividing it into two portions. It is said that the coffins of the Newshams were found to be in perfect order and the inscriptions thereon easily legible.

At the present time but one memorial of the Newshams remains in the church. This is a handsome marble tablet, elaborately ornamented and fixed to the south wall. Above is a shield: Sa. on a fess arg. three cross-crosslets of the first (for Newsham), impaling arg. a fess engrailed between six billets gules (for Aylworth). The cription on it is as follows :

HEARE IS BURIED THE PREDESSES
SEARS OF WALLTAR NEWSAM LORD
OF CHADSHUNT IN THE COUNTRY
OF WARWICKE AND ALSO THE
SAYD WALLTAR AND FRIDAYSWED
HIS WIFE THE DAUGHTAR OF
ANTHONY AILWORTH OF AILWORTH
IN THE COUNTRY OF GLOSSETER
ESQUIOR WHO LIVED THE SEVAR
AL AYCESS OF 76 YEARES AND HAD
ISSHEU THOMAS JOHN
GEORGE, EDWARD AND ANNE †

1621

This inscription appears at some time or other to have been recut and errors introduced, as will be seen from the following transcript of a letter which is in the Saunders Collection of MSS. in the Birthplace Library at Stratford-on-Avon.

“Letter from Thomas Newsam esq^r, directed for ^{my}his (sic) honoured friend Sir Simon Archer thease

“Sir. I have (according to your desire) heare underneath set down such inscriptions as are uppon the walls or gravestones in the Church of Chadshunt alias Chadshaunt in the Hundred of Kington, which are as followeth

“At the Upper Ende of the Churche uppon the South wall there

is a stone cut after this simillitude with an inscription engraven thereon. [Arms: sa. on a fesse arg. three cross-crosslets of the field impaling arg., a fesse engrailed between six billets gules.]

Heare are Buried the pre-
decessors of Walter Newsam
lord of Chadshunt in the
Countie of Warwick and all-
soe the sayd Walter and
Fridaysweed his wife the
daughter of Anthonie Ayl-
worth of Aylworth in the
Countie of Gloscester Esq^r
who lived the severall ayges
of 76 yeares and had of
theyr issue Thomas, John,
George, Edward and Anne
1621.

“At the nether Ende of the Chancell by the south wall thereof there lyeth a gravestone with this inscription engraven thereuppon and Coate of Arms (sa. on a fesse arg. three cross-crosslets) over it :

John Newsham
Aged 80
Dyed Noue y^e 13
1645

“At the Upper Ende of the Chancell there hangeth a Tablet uppō the wall at the South side of the Windowe with the inscription and coate of armes underwritten.

“I conceive this Coate to bee gules, a crosse or, within foure wheate sheaves of the latter. The Creste is an arme gu. holdinge a sicke argent with a handle or.

Underneath this place lyeth
interred the Body of Edward
Westfield Bachelor of artes
student of Xt Church in Oxōn :
and sonne of Richard late Bis-
hopp of Bristoll by his wife
Elizabeth daughter of S^r
Adolph Metkerke Knight
and Governor of Flanders :
he departed this life Aprill
the 29. 1650. ayged 20 yeares
7 months and odd dayes.

Alba per messem.

“I have heard our vicar Mr. Hunte say hee hath seene a
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record of above 400 yeares antiquitie in the office of the Deane and Chapter of Lichfield which maketh mention of a Chapell that stood in the Church yeard at Chadshunt wherein was the image of Snt Chad and that the offeringes of the pilgrimes which resorted thereunto amounted to 20 markes *p.* annum in those times and that the church of Chadshunt was dedicated to that Snt there being a well not farr from the Church yeard that retaineth the name of Chadswell to this day.

“The manor of Chadshunt did belong to the Bishoprick of Coventrie and Lichfield untill the first yeare of Edward the Sixt at which time it was solde by Richard then bishopp unto Thō Fisher esq^r and confirmed by letters patents from the Kinge; and in the sixte yeare of the sayd Kinge, the sayd mannor was given in exchange to Thō Newsam for 13 yeard-lands in upper and nether Ichington and the sume of 140^{li} payd to the sayd Fisher.”

The monuments mentioned in this letter have disappeared, with the exception of the first, to the memory of the predecessors of Walter Newsham. They were probably removed when the chancel was rebuilt by Thomas Newsham at the end of the seventeenth century, and not replaced.

The handsome communion plate, consisting of a chalice, paten, flagon, and two silver-gilt dishes, were presented in 1723 by John Newsham and his wife, Anne, the daughter of the celebrated James Craggs, commonly known as “the elder.” Anne Newsham also gave the book for registering baptisms, marriages and burials. It contains the following entry: “The Register Book of Chadshunt and of Gēydon from the year of Our Lord 1700. Begun by Jonathan Thompson A.M. Vicar. Given to the parish by Madam Anne Newsham wife of John Newsham of Chadshunt esq^r.”

This book is now kept at Gaydon. The earlier volumes of registers are in the possession of Mr. Bolton King, and are kept at Chadshunt Hall. The following entries relating to the family are extracted from the volume begun in 1700 :

BURIALS.

- 1705. 10th May. Charles Newsham esq buried in church.
- 1705. 23 Jan^y Anna Maria wife of John Newsham esq (church).
- 1711. 7th Aug. Sarah wife of Charles Newsham Esq.
- 1724. 4th Dec. “John Newsham esq. of Chadshunt Dec. 4th Buried in linnen the Forfeiture pay’d to me. Hen: Parsons Curt^e & given to the Poor according to the law.”

1727. 9th March Mrs. Newsham from Worcester.

1733. 15th April Mrs. Katherine Newsham from Warwick.

BAPTISMS.

1715. 9th Oct. James son of John Newsham esq^r of Chadshunt born
October 7.

THE BLAKES OF GALWAY (*continued*).

BY MARTIN J. BLAKE (LINCOLN'S INN).



JOHN FITZ NICHOLAS BLAKE, the petitioner of 1640, was Mayor of Galway from September 29, 1646, to September 29, 1647. In 1655 he was deprived of his ancestral property by the Cromwellian Commissioners, but they allotted him by way of compensation the lands of Mullaghmore, in the Barony of Tiaquin, county Galway, taken from Captain Teige McWilliam O'Kelly. After the restoration of King Charles II. John fitz Nicholas Blake, then of Mullaghmore, presented his claim to the Court of Claims to be restored to his ancestral estate by virtue of the King's declaration of November 30, 1660, and the Act of Settlement, 1662 (14 and 15 Charles II., c. 2). His claim, however, not having been reached for adjudication at the date of the passing of the Act of Explanation of 1665 (17 and 18 Charles II., c. 2), was, by section 3 of that Act, for ever barred and excluded, as were the claims of about 3,000 others (Lecky's "History," vol. ii., p. 181). His kinsman, Walter Blake (second brother of Sir Valentine Blake, of Menlo, third baronet, deceased), was, however, more fortunate, for by virtue of a saving clause (section 148) contained in the Act of Explanation, in favour of (*inter alios*) "the heirs of Sir Valentine Blake, Baronet," he obtained in 1668 a grant by Patent of (*inter alia*) "the four quarters of Ballymacroe, *alias* Carnmore," two quarters of which had previously been owned by said John fitz Nicholas Blake, and the other two quarters by Sir Valentine Blake of Menlo, Baronet, deceased. The lands of Ballimacroe, *alias* Carnmore (which lie about five miles north-east of the town of Galway), subsequently remained in the possession of the Blakes of Menlo until 1810, when they passed by purchase to a

cadet branch of the Blakes of Menlo, viz., the Blakes of Towerhill, county Mayo, which family now own them. It is interesting to note that these lands have therefore been, almost uninterruptedly, in the possession of various members of the Blake family for over 600 years (1278-1897).

The present eldest lineal descendant of John fitz Nicholas Blake, the petitioner of 1640, and consequently the head of the Blakes of Galway, is Henry Edgar Valentine Blake of Renvyle, Connemara, county Galway. His pedigree is as follows: Henry E. V. Blake, eldest son of Edgar (who died 1872); Edgar, eldest son of Henry (who died 1856); Henry, eldest son of Valentine (who died 1800); Valentine, second son of Mark¹ (living 1773); Mark, second son of John² (who died 1720); John, eldest son of Thomas (who died *circa* 1690); Thomas, eldest son of the aforesaid John fitz Nicholas Blake *alias* Caddle, the petitioner of 1640 (who died *circa* 1680).

The enterprising character of the trade ventures of the Galway merchants at the beginning of the seventeenth century may be illustrated by the following extract from the last will of John fitz Nicholas Blake, the petitioner of 1640, which is dated October 10, 1622, the original of which is still preserved:

"In the name of God Amen. I John Blake sonn and heire to Nicholas Blake of Galway merchant, being wholle as well of body and mynd, being ready to goe to sea for the *Canarries*, and doubting whatt might happen, the tenth day of October in the yeare of our lord God one thousand six hundreth and twenty two, doe make my last Will and testamentt in manner followeing." The testator devised his lands to trustees upon trust for "the heires malles of my owne body . . . in taylor alwayes," with remainders over to the testator's three brothers, Martin, James, and Nicholas, successively in tail male, with remainder to "Sir Vallentine Blake and to the heires malles of his body," with remainder to "the heires malles lawfully begotten of Valenten Blake greate-graunt-father to Sir Valenten and one of me comon ancestor." The testator afterwards revoked this will, as appears by the following endorsement: "I John Blake doe revocke the forsaid Will in all pointes whattsoever: the tenth of 9ber 1636, John Blake fitz N." The above-mentioned

¹ Said Mark's eldest son, Ignatius Blake, died, unmarried, at Lima, Peru, in 1794.

² Said John's eldest son, Thomas Blake, married (1719) Ann Bodkin, and died in 1762, leaving issue four sons, namely, John, Mark, Martin, and Nicholas; the eldest son, John Blake, married (1751) Mary Kirwan, but died without issue in 1788; his three brothers, Mark, Martin, and Nicholas, all died unmarried.

Sir Valentine Blake was the first Baronet of Menlo (creation July 10, 1622). Sir Valentine's great-grandfather, Valentine Blake, who was also a "comon ancestor" of the testator, was the Valentine Blake whose will, dated July 12, 1499, is also still preserved, and will be noticed hereafter.

The following is an extract from the ancient deed of 1315 (9 Edward II.) previously referred to, which is still preserved :

"Carta Thome de Hobrigge, facta Ricardo Cadel.

"Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Thomas de Hobrigge senior, dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Ricardo Cadel dicto Nigro, et Emeline uxori sue, totam terram meam, quam de predicto Ricardo tenui in tenementis de Kyltolagh, Kemconwy et Moynedan . . . Tenendum et habendum predictis Ricardo et Emeline, et heredibus predicti Ricardi vel suis assignatis, de capitalibus Dominis feodi illius . . . Et ut hec mea donacio . . . rata stabilis et inconcussa semper permaneat, presentem cartam sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus, Stephano de Exonia, Willielmo de Bary, Johanne de Exonia, Phillipo filio Simonis de Bremegham, Simone filio Walteri, et aliis. Datum apud Dungalvy, die Sabbati proxima post festum Sancti Leonardi, Anno Regni Regis Edwardi, filio Regis Edwardi, nono."

It will perhaps be more convenient to take the other ancient records and deeds referred to in the "Prooffe of John Blake alias Caddle his Pettegree," in the order in which they are there mentioned :

"Nicholaus Caddell alias Blake, nuper de Ballimacroe ; Inquisitio post mortem, 28th August, 1629.

"Inquisitio . . . capta apud villam de Loghreagh in comitatu Gallway, xxvij die Augusti anno Domini 1629 . . . coram Malbeo Brabazon armigero, Terentio Coghlane generosi et Roberto Bathe generosi . . . ad inquirendam . . . quas terras et que tenementa Nicholaus Caddell alias Blake nuper de Ballimacroe in comit' predict' generosus, defunctus, tenuit . . . et quo die predictus Nicholaus obiit, et quis propinquior heres ejus sit et cujus etatis et si maritatus sit . . . per sacramenta proborum et legalium hominum comitat' predict' [here follow the names of the jury]. Qui Jurati dicunt . . . Quod predictus Nicholaus Caddell alias Blake seisitus fuit in dominico suo ut de feodo de, et in, mediatate unius ruinosi castri in Ballimacroe et duabus quarter' terr' in Ballimacroe . . . ac de et in uno castro, uno quart', et duobus molendinis in

vill' et terris de Kiltoroge in comit' predict' . . . [various other denominations of lands are then specified]. Et sic inde seisitus existens, obiit de tali statu seisitus, xx^o January anno Domini 1622 aut eo circiter.¹ Et quod Johannes Caddell alias Blake est ejus filius et heres, et tunc fuit etat' viginti octo annorum et maritatus . . . Et ulterius dicunt quod Jullian Blake alias Ffrench fuit uxor predicti Nicholani Cadell alias Blake et adhuc in plena' vita' existit, et dotabilis de premissorum."

This Nicholas Blake died intestate, as appears from a grant of Administration to his son, John Blake, by the Consistorial Court of Tuam, which bears date November 5, 1621, and is still preserved.

The document next referred to in the proof of the pedigree is a lease of the body and lands of the said Nicholas, dated 17 September, 28 Elizabeth. The evidence of this is a deed dated October 18, 1587 (29 Elizabeth), whereby the said lease was assigned to one "Walter Ffreinch," of Galway, gent. The original of this assignment is still preserved, and the following is an extract from it:

"This Indenture made the xvij daie of October in the xxix yeare of the Raigne of Our Souvraigne Ladie Elizabeth . . . betwene Walter Ffreinch of Galway gent . . . and Nicholas Spackman of Dublin gent. . . . Witnesseth that wheare the Quenes moste excellent majestie by her highness letters patentes bearinge date at Dublin the xvij day of September in the xxvij yeare of her prosperous Raigne, have geven . . . and to fearm lett unto the said Nicholas Spackman, the ward marriage and fearm of the body and landes of Nicholas Caddell alias Blake of Galway, with all the rents . . . that did therunto appertaine . . . unto her highnes in right of her crowne by the mynoritie of the said Nicholas Blake, as hath bene found by office therof taken before John Croften the generall Escheator of this Realme of Ireland, upon the death of John Caddell alias Blake ffather to the said Nicholas, bearinge date the first of Ffebruary 1585. I, the said Nicholas Spackman, have in consideracon of the some of XL pounds ster . . . to me paid by the said Walter Ffreinch, bargained sould assigned and letten . . . unto the said Walter Ffreinch his heires executors and assignes, the said wardship and marriage of boddie, and landes of the said Nicholas Blak and the Letters patentes therof . . . in as large and ample manner as I have had the same of her majestie . . . In wytnes whearof the said parties have interchangeably put to theise

¹ Nicholas Blake, in fact, died on January 30, 1621.

presents Indentures their handes and seales the day and yeare above written.

NICH SPACKMAN.

"Being present . . . wee whose names are hearunto subscribed

"JOHN GILBETT. RICUARD McJHONYNE.

"JOHN MYLLES. ROWLAND QUENE."

The next document referred to in the "Prooffe" is a decree made by the "Lord President and Councill of Conaght, dated the 6th of March 1571 and afterwards confirmed by the Lord Deputy and Councill."

The decree of March 5, 1571, is set out verbatim in the decree of confirmation, which bears date October 25, 1616. The original of this last-mentioned decree is still preserved, and we subjoin an extract from it :

*"By the Lo: Deputie and Comissioners for the settling of his Maties
Composicons.*

"WHEREAS Nicholas Cadell als Nicholas Blake fitz John, and Walter Cadell als Walter Blake fitz John, merchants, have appeared before us the Lo: Deputie and others his Maties Comission^{rs} for settling his Highness' Composition in the province of Connaght, to shew such evidence as they could produce for the ffreedome of the townes and lands of Kiltulloghe, Kilturoge, Ballymacroe, Cowlrahan, and Moynydon in the Countye of Galway, which they claymed to be an ancient ffreedome and to be discharged of his Maties composition established in the province of Connaght, and other countrye charges and impositions; they shewed before Us an order or decree bearing date the sixth of March in the xiii yeare of her late Maties raigne made by the Lo: President and Councill of the province of Connaght in these words viz^t WHEREAS complaynt hath bin exhibited unto Us by John Caddell als John Blake fitz Richard, and John Caddell als John Blake fitz Nicholas, of Galway merchants, declareing that they havinge certaine lands and hereditaments in the townes of Kiltulloghe, Kilturoge, Ballymacroe, Cowlrahan and Moynydone in the Countye of Galway, of their owne free and ancient inheritance to them lawfully and lyneally descended from divers their antecessors and others, who were thereof quietlie seized and possessed of longe tyme, which they enjoyed ffree from all manner of cesse and all other impositions and exactions both ordinarie and extraordinarie as beinge exempted from beinge contributarie with the cuntrie in bearinge and answeringe anie parte

thereof . . . But that they and their antecessors tyme out of mynde enjoyed and quietlie possessed the towne and lands . . . aforesaid . . . exonerated . . . and discharged from all the premises or anie other thinge . . . that was reared or levyed . . . cessed or imposed, cut out, or anie ways taken upp upon the cuntrie . . . till now of late the cessors and inhabitantts of the several Baronies where the same lands are situated did compell constraine and urge them, contrarie to their ancient ffreedome aforesaid, to beare, pay, and to be contributarie . . . with the cuntrie in bearinge . . . as well all cesses . . . appoynted to be reared upon the cuntrie for the Quene's Maties service and her household provision, and placeing and bearinge of souldiers horsemen footmen galloglas and kerne, as also all & singular other Irishe exactions, to their greate and intollerable charge, losse, and impoverishment. AND further made humble and earnest suit unto Us that their lands and inheritance . . . maie be discharged and exonerated from all and singular the premises . . . for the causes aforementioned. And for these said lands was tyme out of mynde ffree Englishe lande exempted and excepted from the jurisdiction and yoke of the Irishrie as they alledged. AND FOR AS MUCH as it appeared unto Us, by divers and sundrie ancient evidence and other old inquisitions authentiquelie made and confessed, from the tyme of Kinge Edward the second, and soe continuing hitherto, now remayninge in the custodye of the plaintiffs, that the lande aforesaid is their ancient and free inheritance unto them belonging, in manner as is aforesaid and that the same was in their possession tyme out of mynde accordinge as they did alledge free from all manner of cesse . . . and contributions with the cuntrie as (by the sollempne and publique . . . confession of the cheefe gent: of the Countie of Galway assembled in a generall sessions in this her Maties same towne the fifth of this present month, who acknowledged that the lande aforesaid have ever beene by their remembraunces free from all manner cesse charges bonnaght and all other thinges) evidentialie did appeare and hath bin openlie declared WE THE LORD PRESIDENT and Counsell of Connaght dulia consideringe the premisses, and ponderinge as well the antiquitie of the said evidence and such other muniments and matters of recorde as have bin produced . . . by the plaintiffs aforesaid, as also the open declaration and confession of the gent: of the cuntrie . . . doe by these presents order adward and decree that all and singular the lands . . . belonginge to the said plaintiffs in the townes of Kiltulloghe, Kilturoge, Ballymacroe, Cowlahane and Moynydone . . . Shall be from thenceforth

free from all and singular the premises And that they and their heires . . shall have, hould, . . and enjoie the same . . without bearinge any manner of cesses . . . due to the Queenes Matie . . . And also that they shall not beare . . . any cesse for souldiers . . galloglass, kerne, or any other kynde of charge whatsoever . . . neyther Irish exaction or English duties; but shall enjoy the same . . . free from all thinges, like as heretofore . . . they have done, and as all other ffree lands in the English pale or in anie other parte of this Realme is enjoyed. . . ALSO WE DOE order . . . that the cessors of the severall Baronies . . . shall cease and desiste from demandinge rearing or levying any cesse . . . of or upon the lande aforesaid . . . WILLING and straightlie charginge the sheriffe of the Countye of Gallway . . . and the severall cessors . . . and all other her Maties officers to whom it shall . . . appertaine from tyme to tyme to see the same duellie executed and observed accordingle. YEVEN at her Maties towne of Galway, the Sixth of March 1571 in the xiii yeare of . . . the Raigne of our Soveraigne Ladie Elizabeth . . . under her Maties signett of this province. WHICH ORDER was afterwards confirmed by the Comission of the late Queene appoynted for the establishment of the said composition in the said province as by the said confirmation indorsed upon the said order, likewise shewed before us, appeareth. WE THEREFORE accordinge to his Maties commission under the greate seale of England unto us directed, bearinge date the seventh daie of August last past, for settlinge of his Maties composition, upon deliberate perusal of the said recited order DOE hereby ratifie confirme and allow the said ffreedome of the townes and landes aforesaid, to the said Nicholas and Walter Cadell alias Blake, And doe order that they . . . shall from henceforth have . . . and enjoie the said townes and landes for ever free . . . of and from his Maties composition rent . . . and of all manner of charges . . . whatsoever . . . GIVEN at his Maties Castle of Dublin the xxvth daie of October 1616.

"THO: DUBLIN, *Canc.*

"HENRY DOCWRA.

"J. KINGE.

"WILL^m METHWOLD, *armiger.*

"DUD: NORTON.

"I^r in officio Auditor' in Libro Compositio: Connacie xxx^{mo}
October 1616.

"JA: WARE, *Audit.*"

It is interesting to note that the decree of 1616 bears the signal-
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ture of Sir James Ware, the learned antiquarian writer and historian of Ireland. We believe that the "Book of Compositions for the Province of Connaught" no longer exists among the Public Records of Ireland, many of which perished by fire at the beginning of last century, and many more of which mysteriously disappeared at the time of the Union in 1800. The preservation of the above family record is thereby rendered the more interesting and valuable.

One of the two plaintiffs in the decree of 1616, namely, "Nicholas Caddell alias Nicholas Blake fitz John," was the father of John Blake, the petitioner of 1640. One of the two plaintiffs in the decree of 1571, namely, "John Caddell alias John Blake fitz Nicholas," was the father of Nicholas Blake, one of the plaintiffs in the decree of 1616. They were lineal descendants of John (oge) Blake, second son of Walter Blake, son of Richard Caddell *dictus Niger*.

The other plaintiff in the decree of 1616, namely, "Walter Caddell alias Walter Blake fitz John," was second son of the other plaintiff in the decree of 1571, namely, "John Caddell alias John Blake fitz Richard." They were lineal descendants of Geoffrey Blake, third son of Walter Blake, son of Richard Caddell *dictus Niger*.

Each branch possessed in 1616 portions of the lands originally held by their "common ancestor," Richard Caddell *dictus Niger*.

Theobald M. Blake, Esq., of Kiltullagh and Frenchfort, county Galway (now living), claims descent from the junior branch, the line of Geoffrey Blake, and we believe he is happily still the possessor of some of the ancestral family lands of Kiltullagh; they lie in the parish of Oranmore, about six miles from Galway town in a north-easterly direction.

(To be continued.)



THE WARWICKSHIRE ARDENS.

BY MRS. CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOPES.

PART I.



EW families in the country have a descent so nationally interesting as that of the Ardens. Great Norman families who "came in with the Conqueror" are numerous enough, but there are few that claim to be "merely English," and have such a record to show. The fables that have grown around the memory of the heroes do not invalidate the pedigree. Rohand was Earl of Warwick in the days of King Alfred and King Edward the Elder, when the title was an official one, not necessarily hereditary, save of the King's will. Rohand was a great warrior, and was enriched with great possessions. He dwelt in the Royal Castle of Warwick,¹ said by Rous to have been founded by the British King Cymbeline, enlarged by his son, Guiderius, and repaired by Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred, and Lady of Mercia. Rohand had one fair daughter and heir, Phillis, or Felicia, who demanded great proofs of valour in her suitors. She at last consented to marry the famous hero Guy, son of Siward, Baron of Wallingford, whom the Welsh claim as British by descent. Dugdale² says that in her right Guy became Earl of Warwick, though of course this was only possible through the King's favour. Some difficulties are brought forward by Mr. Pegge.³ Some time after his marriage he went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and on his return, says the legend, in the third year of King Athelstan, 926, he found the kingdom in great peril from an invasion of the Danes. They were, however, secure in their faith in their champion, Colbrand the Giant, willing to leave the issue to the result of a single contest between him and any of the King's knights. King Athelstane's chief warriors were either dead or abroad, and he mourned in his spirit. A vision revealed to him that he must welcome at the gate of Winchester an unknown pilgrim as the defender of the country. Footsore, half-starved, and far from

¹ Dugdale's "Warwickshire," 372 ; Drummond's "Noble British Families" ; "Guy of Warwick," ed. Zupitza, Early English Text Society, etc. ; "Dictionary of National Biography."

² "Warwickshire," p. 374 ; Drummond's "Noble British Families" ; Leland's "Itin.," iv., 63 ; Heylin's "History of St. George," p. 63.

³ Nichols' "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," iv., p. 29.

young, the pilgrim required rest before he dared prudently attack such an opponent. At the end of three weeks, however, he triumphantly encountered the giant, and the Danes kept their promise and retired. The pilgrim, who refused to reveal his name or receive his reward, also departed. He found that his son and heir, Raynborn, had been stolen away, and that his faithful servant Heraud was abroad in search of him. Affected by the strange religious notions of the day, he returned to Warwick, not to gladden the heart of his sorrowing spouse, but to receive charity at her hands among other poor men for three days, and then to retire to a hermitage at a cliff near Warwick, since called Guy's Cliff. There he remained till his death in 929, in the seventieth year of his age.¹ He sent a herdsman with his wedding-ring to tell his wife of his death, bidding her come to him and bury him properly, and she should shortly afterwards follow him. She fulfilled his wishes, set her house in order, left her paternal inheritance to her son Raynborn, and within a fortnight was laid beside her ascetic hero. Heraud succeeded in finding young Raynborn, in Russia, to whom, on his return, the grateful King Athelstan gave his beautiful daughter Leonetta in marriage. He, too, seems to have been of a wandering disposition. He died abroad, and lies buried in an island near the city of Venice. He left a brave son, Wegeat, or Wigatus, at home to succeed him, who was noted for his liberality to the Church, in which virtue, however, his son and successor, Huve,² or Uva,³ seems to have exceeded him. Huve died about the beginning of the reign of King Edward the Martyr, and Wolgeat his son succeeded him. In early life⁴ he enjoyed the special favour of King Ethelred, but was deprived, at least for a time, of his honours and possessions about 1006. It was probably during the disorganized state of the earldom, in consequence of his "evil courses," that the Danes ravaged it so frequently. Wigod, or Wigotus, his son, a potent man and a great warrior, succeeded to the earldom, and enjoyed it during the latter part of the reign of King Ethelred, and through the reigns of King Edmund and the Danish kings. He married Ermenhild, the sister of the famous Leofric, Earl of Coventry and Leicester in the time of Edward the Confessor. His

¹ Dugdale's "Warwickshire," 372-4; Drummond's "Noble British Families"; Cox and Jones' "Popular Romances of the Middle Ages," pp. 63-4, 297-319; Ward's "Catalogue of Romances in British Museum," i., 470.

² Dugdale's "Warwickshire," p. 373.

³ Drummond's "Noble British Families," ii.

⁴ Harleian MS., 853, ff. 113, 114.

son, Ailwin, Earl of Warwick, was contemporary with King Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror. Turchil, his son and heir (Harleian MS., 853, makes him his grandson), was Earl at the time of the Conquest. His second wife was Leverunia, grand-daughter of Leofric. In the Conqueror's "Survey" he is called *Vice-Comes* rather than *Comes*, but this seems to have arisen from the royal interest in the castle, and the direct service he owed the King, though some authorities state that he was under Leofric, Earl of Mercia. He fought with William against Harold, and was ostensibly left in full possession of all his lands, rights and privileges. He is called Turchil of Warwick by the Normans, but Turchil of Eardene, or of the Woodland, by himself, being one of the first to adopt the Norman habit of local names. In Domesday Book, begun in the fourteenth year of the Conqueror, he is entered as in possession of forty-nine manors in Warwickshire, among which were Curdworth, Coughton, Rotley, Rodbourn, Compton (Winyate), Nuneaton. Warwick town and castle were recorded as belonging to the King. He had but a life interest, however, his son, Siward, receiving none of them as his heir, but by favour of the King. The title of Earl of Warwick was given by William the Conqueror to Henry de Novo-borgo, or Newburgh, younger son of Roger de Bellomont, Earl of Mellent, and William Rufus added to the gift the whole of Turchil's lands, including even those given away by himself and his ancestors to the Church. It was a hard lesson to friendly Saxon noblemen. A gloss of justice, or at least of consideration, was shown in the marriage of Henry de Novo-Borgo to Margaret, one of the daughters of Turchil, and sister of Siward de Arderne.¹ Turchil's sons were Siward de Ardena, Ralph of Hampton, and Peter the Monk of Thorney, by his first wife, and Osbert by his second wife. Some of their lands were left to the Ardens by grace of the Novo-borgos, who became their overlords. These lands were gradually diminished by devotion to the Church, by the increase of the family, and division of the properties, though this was somewhat balanced by wealthy marriages. Siward had a large family: Henry de Arden, Galfridus, a monk of Coventry; Hugh de Rotley, Joseph, Richard, Osbert, Cecilia, Felicia. Osbert, his stepbrother, was the father of Peter de Arden, Philip, Osbert, and Amicia, who became the wife of Peter de Bracebridge, and the ancestress of the Bracebridges of Kingsbury.² Her brother Osbert had only daughters. The main line was carried on by Henry de Arden, son of Siward, who married

¹ According to Dugdale and Drummond; Harleian MS., 853, differs.

² Drummond. Dugdale.

Oliva, and whose eldest son and heir was Thomas de Arden, of Curdworth (9 John); his second, William de Arden of Rodburn, Herbert and Letitia. Thomas de Arden married Eustachia, widow of Savaricius de Malaleone, and had a son of his own name, 35 Henry III., Thomas de Arden of Rotley and Spratton, who took part with Simon de Montfort and the rebellious barons. This cost him dear. In 9 Edward I. he handed over, either in sale, lease, or trust, his lands in Cardworth to Hugh de Vienna, to the Knights Templars the interest he had in Riton; in 15 Edward I., to Nicholas de Eton the manor of Rotley, and to Thomas Arden de Hanwell and Rose his wife Pedimore, Curdworth, Norhull, Winworth, Echenours, and Overton, and made a covenant with William de Beauchamp and Maud, his wife, of all his fees throughout England. The arms he bore were Chequy or and azure, a chevron gules, which his ancestors assumed to show they held their lands from the Earls of Warwick, whose Chevron was Ermine on the like field.¹ Drummond suggests that the Ardens might also have borne these arms to suggest that they, too, had a claim to the earldom of Warwick.

It is not probable that Turchil, the last Saxon Earl of Warwick, bore anything that might be strictly called armorial bearings. When the heiress of the Novoborgos married into their family, the Beauchamps added to their own the Newburgh arms. But they used them in a peculiar way, as if they considered they were associated, not so much with the family as with the earldom. Only the eldest sons bore the Chevron chequy, the rest of the family bore the Beauchamp crosses crosslet. In some such way the Ardens also seem to have made a similar distinction, though in later times the meaning was occasionally forgotten, and the usage became confused.

The descendants of William of Rodburne,² the second son of Henry de Ardern, were more fortunate than their cousins. Thomas de Draiton was the elder, and William de Rodburne the younger. Thomas married Lucia (6 John), and had Thomas de Arden of Hanwell, Sir Robert de Arderne de Draiton, and Ralph. Thomas,³ who bore as arms Ermine a fesse chequy, or and azure, as now borne, married Rose, daughter of Ralph de Vernon, by whom he obtained the lordship of Hanwell. He was living in 1287, and had a son, Thomas, who presented to the church of Holdenby, 1354. He had an only daughter, Joan, who married Sir John Swynford.

¹ Novoborgo: or and az., Er. Thomas Arden de Rotley: or and arg. gu. See Drummond, p. 5. ² Whalley's "Northampton," p. 464; Baker's "Northampton."

³ Dugdale's "Warwick," p. 927.

GREAT CHALDFIELD.

BY WALTER CHITTY, F.S.SC.



REAT or East Chaldfield (it is also written Chandfeld) is a small parish in the hundred of Bradford, Wilts, situated between the towns of Bradford and Melksham, and about four miles from each. It is supposed to have been an outpost of the Romans, guarding a road of communication which crossed the main road from the Camp on Kingsdown, near Bath, to the station *Verlucio* and the camp on Roundaway Hill, near Devizes, and thence to have derived its name, Chaldefeld, implying the *seat*, or *post*, on the line of passage leading to the height : Cal meaning an *eminence*, the *h* being inserted by the Saxons to soften the *c* hard ; ld, a seat or post on the line of passage ; and feld the passage. Little or nothing remains, however, of the original fortifications, but the straight line of the road can still be traced along the flat, running in its northerly direction into the *Fosseway*, which entered Bath from the north-east. In Edward I.'s days the manor of Great Chalfield was a whole knight's fee, and was held by knight's service by one Sir John Rous, of the Earl of Salisbury, as part of the honour of Trowbridge (which honour belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster), free from all services and demands, and by virtue of this manor Rous and the Lords of Chalfield for the time being were Constables of Trowbridge Castle. To this office belonged a place in Trowbridge called the Logge Plot. Great Chalfield afterwards came into the possession of a family of the name of Percy. In a manuscript now in the possession of William Waldron, Esq., relating to Great Chalfield, there is a pedigree given of the Percys, Knights of Great Chalfield, but which does not trace the lineage farther back than *circa* A.D. 1180. In the time of Edward III. Philip Fitzwarren held the manors of Chalfield and Trowbridge, and that year granted a part to the Count of Edyngton. By the failure of male issue to Sir Harry Percy, the third knight of that name, the estate, after much litigation, was recovered by Thomas Tropenell, Esq., who married Agnes, fourth daughter of William Ludlow, Lord of Hill Deverell, and who, by the arms existing on a shield in the roof of the noble banqueting-hall at Great Chalfield, which are those of Ludlow of Hill Deverell, as also by those on the elegant stone screen in the

church, must have been the projectors of the manor-house at Great Chalfield, than which there cannot be found a more interesting example of domestic gothic architecture. Thomas Tropenell and Agnes his wife lie buried under a magnificent altar-tomb, in a chantry formerly belonging to his family, in Corsham Church, Wilts. The means by which the Manor of Chalfield came into the possession of the Tropenells is as follows: A Sir William Percy had a daughter, Catherine, who married Walter Tropenell, second son of Sir Osbert T. Percy, Knight. Walter, the second son of Sir Osbert Tropenell, married the sister of Sir Henry Percy, Lord of East Chalfield, and by this marriage, and the failure of male issue to Sir Harry, third knight of that name, the estate, after much litigation, was recovered by Thomas Tropenell, Esq., who married Agnes, fourth daughter of William Ludlow, Lord of Hill Deverell.

Returning to the manor-house. The erection of the building may be ascribed to the latter end of the reign of Henry VI. Since then nothing has been added to its beauties. The long range of offices to the right of the barns seem to have been built in Queen Elizabeth's time, and in the guest-chamber a very elaborate fireplace was inserted, by which the hand of destruction first went to work in cutting up into the oak-ribbed roof to admit of this singular design of meretricious taste, which forms a striking contrast to the elegant semicircular oriel window in the same room, and which contrast would be quite sufficient, independent of any other proof, to convince the advocates of what is generally termed Elizabethan architecture of the infinite superiority of good taste prevalent in the fifteenth century.

Buildings in which the original offices were contained were then pulled down to the south of the left wing, by which the present external south wall, which was originally an internal division, has been exposed, and the end of the furthest truss to the south was cut away to form a hip to the roof, by which means the rafters were pushed out and endangered the east wall. The present possessor (*i.e.*, 1830) is Sir H. B. Neale, to whom this estate came by his marriage with Grace Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Neale, Esq., whose father was the purchaser from the Duke of Kingstone.

The church at Great Chalfield, which is dedicated to All Saints, bears evident signs of greater antiquity than the present manor-house, and in 1308 a chapel existed here, to which Walter de Chaldefeld presented William de . . . , the walls of which, it is presumed, still remain, forming the body of the present church, the

west window having been an insertion, and the bell turret an addition of a later date. The porch also, which is peculiar and of elegant design, seems to have been added, together with the present west doorway, about the time of Henry VII.

Thomas Tropenell, who built the manor-house, erected a beautiful chapel to the south, and enclosed it with a rich stone screen of excellent workmanship, adorned with the arms of his family, showing its descent from the Percys.

A chancel must have existed eastward of the present church, which has been rebuilt, and in 1775 added to the southward to the extent of the chantry chapel, when an arch was cut through the east wall of this chapel, by which the cornice of the ornamental oak ceiling was injured.

The whole floor of the church was raised one foot eight inches in 1765, and the whole of the church was white-limed and painted. By the former the base of the stone screen, which had before been removed to its present position, namely, under the arch between the church and the chancel, was buried, the screen itself was much injured, and some elegant fresco paintings on the walls of the chantry chapel were covered, portions of which are now visible.

The above is from a manuscript in an unknown hand, presumably that of a lady, and supposed to have been written in the thirties. Other topographical articles written by the same hand are in the same manuscript-book, and the *various spellings* are exactly as in the MS., which is the property of the writer.



SLEDY CASTLE, COUNTY WATERFORD.



N a secluded part of co. Waterford, within a few miles of the town of Cappoquin, stands the ruin of Sledy, celebrated in its day for a tragedy of real life, marked by features of romance connected with the civil discords of Ireland in the seventeenth century.

In early times the family of Magrath held estates in the county. They endowed the Abbey of Abbeyside, Dungarvan, where there is an ancient tomb of "Donald M'Grath 1400." At the close of the sixteenth century the head of the family was Philip Magrath, called in Irish "Silken Philip," for his grace

and accomplishments. He won the heart of Mary Power or Poer, daughter of John le Poer, Baron of Curraghmore. She surmounted the opposition of her family, and they were married. She objected to live in his old castle of Fernane, and required a fitting house to be built for her on her jointure lands of Sledy. This was done, and in it was inscribed on a marble chimney-piece the name "Philipus M'Grath 1628."

Tradition says the building of Sledy occupied seven years. Philip and his wife lived happily together, but when five years had elapsed from its completion Philip died in the prime of life, leaving his widow four children—Margaret, Catherine, and Mary, and one son, Philip, who died in his minority. A portion of the estate seems to have passed to the next male heir, Pierce, but the widow and daughters remained at the castle. The three sisters were fond of society, and frequently visited Clonmel, which, being a military station, was enlivened by the officers. This part of the country was infested by a gang of robbers, whose captain was a desperado named Oon na nia (Anglicè, Green). This man desired the plunder of Sledy. The gate was kept locked, the keys in the lady's possession; the moat was always full, the drawbridge never lowered without precaution; but Green was not easily diverted from his purpose. The servants generally were faithful, but one of them, the kitchenmaid, listened to the overtures of his son as she went to Mass on Sundays. The fair sisters had become acquainted with three English officers, whose names are not remembered; one is said to have been of noble family and engaged to Margaret. They received an invitation to Sledy, and obtained leave of absence for a few days. On this occasion the vigilance of the chatelaine had relaxed; tradition says that Pier c Magrath was there, and to him the widow confided her keys. The domestics petitioned for leave to treat the officers' servants at a public-house. Pierce Magrath suffered himself to be persuaded, and unlocked the gates, the kitchenmaid volunteering to watch the lowered drawbridge; but scarcely had they departed, when she hurried to the top of the tower, and displayed a light in the manner preconcerted with young Green, which was speedily answered by the sentinel at the Sleepy Rock. The lady and her family had but concluded supper, when suddenly the tramp of men caused them to turn their eyes to the door. The officers seized their swords, but the banditti, rushing forward, disarmed them with pistols at their heads. Amid the angry oaths and screams the widow recognised Green, and asked him to take everything, but spare her daughters. "Madam," replied the outlaw, "you are

worthy to have your request granted—you bear a good name—if your guests remain quiet, but not else. Hark ye, boys”—turning to his gang—“if the best of you, even my son, dares lay a hand on this lady or her daughters, he shall receive the contents of this pistol through his brains.” The lady gave up her keys; they went through the house, and returned laden with plunder. “Come, boys,” said Green, “you have as much as you can carry, and bring your prisoners with you.” At these words she fell at the feet of Green and his son, offering ransom. “No, madam; your one request is granted: my safety requires the charge of these Saxon soldiers.”

The tragedy, occurring in the year 1641, gave rise to serious charges against the Magrath family: namely, the outrage on Royalist officers within the castle in presence of its owners, and by the treachery of the household, the gates being unlocked by Pierce Magrath; his non-interference; his own personal immunity; the horse and sledge which dragged the victims to the slaughter being supplied from the offices of the castle. A decree of forfeiture went forth against the Magraths, and affected all their property, which was apportioned by the Government amongst strangers.

A year had now elapsed. The civil war of 1641 was raging through the country; the family of Sledy was denounced by the Government. At the close of this wretched year a cowherd was in search of a strayed heifer; he came to a stream that falls into the Colligan River, and there in a deep pool he found the bodies of the three officers clad in military array. A detachment was sent from the garrison of Clonmel, guided by the cowherd; the bodies were identified, and had evidently been murdered. They were buried in consecrated ground with military honours, and the place where they were found is called in Irish the Soldiers' Ford.

The lady and her daughters retired to a cottage within a mile of their old home, where they lived retired and respected. Part of the Sledy estate had fallen to the lot of Sir Richard Osborne, an Englishman created a Baronet in 1629. The fame of the sister's beauty was not forgotten; a curious and eccentric wooing is related of his son, who became Sir Richard Osborne after the death of his father:

One morning after sunrise, Mr. Osborne, attended by a servant, set out from his house, Cappagh, near Dungarvan, and directed his course towards Curragh na Sledy. He dismissed his attendant at the approach to the cottage that now sheltered the innocent sufferers of Sledy. It was breakfast-hour when he arrived; the matron

herself came to the door, and invited him to enter. "I thank you, madam, for your courtesy, but I may not alight until I know whether I shall be a welcome guest. It is my ambition to be the husband of one of your daughters. I come to woo as a plain man in all sincerity; suffer me to prefer my suit to your eldest daughter. If I am accepted, I shall enter your house." Margaret, at the request of her mother, appeared to her visitor, saying with a stately grace she could not enter his family in her fallen fortunes. "I have sped ill as a suitor," said he to her mother; "but allow me to address your second daughter Catherine." She appeared to him, but refused with politeness and regret at his disappointment. "Well, madam, I have one remaining chance. Allow me to try it with your youngest daughter, Mary." "Sweet Mary" was of a grateful disposition, and listened to his proposal with gentleness, and accepted his proffered hand. He sprang from his horse, came into the house gallantly leading his promised bride. Mary became the wife of the wealthy Osborne.¹ To this day the country people relate anecdotes of her munificence and charity; and it is said she prevailed on her husband to pass to his Sledy tenants receipts in her mother's name.

Margaret became the wife of a gentleman of her own county of sufficiently long standing to satisfy her pride of pedigree—Power of Clashmore.² She is said to have declared she refused Mr. Osborne because he was a new man in the country. She was a religious woman, and I have been shown by her descendants a silver chalice which she had caused to be made for the celebration of private Masses in her own house, inscribed: "Margaretha Cragh uxor Joannis Power de Clashmore Equitis, me fieri fecit in honoram sanctae Trinitis Beatique V Maria A.D. 1678."

The remaining sister, Catherine, was married, but to whom I am unable to say.

¹ The present representatives of Sir Richard Osborne and Mary Magrath are Edith, wife of Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Jamaica, and Grace, Duchess of St. Albans.

² In the year 1835 the estates of Clashmore passed to the Earl of Huntingdon by his marriage with Miss Power.



SIR ROBERT DE GRESLEY.



SIR ROBERT DE GRESLEY, of Edingale, Knight, was the fifth son of Sir Peter de Gresley, by Johanna, daughter of Sir Robert de Strafford. The whole family, except the eldest son, was of the most outrageous character. To take Robert alone, between 1320 and 1348 we find ten charges against him at the Staffordshire assizes: one of trespass, two of riot, three of robbery, and no less than four of murder. He was often tried, but usually performed the theatrical trick of flourishing a general pardon in the judge's face. This pardon he had got in July, 1333, for his stout services with the King in Scotland, and, as it appears to have been prospective as well as retrospective, he ramped about the country doing what he liked.

All this did not prevent Sir Robert from representing his native county (Derbyshire) in Parliament in 1340, after the fourth murder; 1360-61 is the last date at which he is known to have been alive.

The three brothers of Elena de Revell—John, William, and Nicholas—died without issue, so Elena, with her sister, who married Sir John Mallory, and her other sister, Joan, who married Robert de Whitney, became co-heiresses.



NICOLAS FOUQUET: THE MAN WITH THE IRON MASK.



WHO wore the Iron Mask has been one of the puzzles of Europe. It was debated for years, and with various success. At one time this prisoner was supposed to be the unfortunate legitimized son of the Grand Monarque, Louis XIV. The young man is said to have so far forgotten himself as to strike the Dauphin, to have been sentenced to death, but reprieved by his father, the result being perpetual imprisonment, first in the Chateau d'If and then in the Bastille.

Others have been spoken of, but, according to M. Paul Lacroix, "The Man with the Iron Mask" was the famous Finance Minister of Louis XIV., Nicolas Fouquet.

Suddenly and treacherously arrested at the close of a magnificent fête given by him to the King at his palace of Vaux, then the finest palace in Europe, and on which he had expended sixteen millions of livres, he was hurried off night and day, and cast into the strongly-fortified citadel of Angers, which he had been deluded into preparing as a prison for his rival, Colbert.

He was removed thence to Vincennes, and afterwards to Pignerol, on the frontier of Piedmont (where he was erroneously said to have died in 1680), then taken to the Chateau d'If, thence to the Bastille, and, dying there, his former presence and identity were long afterwards most strangely discovered.

"In the first moments," says M. Desodourds, "which followed the taking of the Bastille, all the doors were thrown open, and the archives were at the mercy of the people. Some spectators, more curious than the rest, picked up different papers, among which were cards signed by Ministers containing notes relating to the prisoners. One of these cards, marked 4,389,000, contained these words: 'Fouquet arrivant des Iles de Ste. Marguerite avec un Masque de fer.'"

The explanation of his incarceration in the Bastille is that Fouquet escaped from Pignerol (which Lauzun found him attempting to do), was traced, and seized by Colbert, brought back through Europe, concealed in the Iron Mask, taken to Chateau d'If, and thence to Paris.

Certainly Fouquet disappeared from Pignerol in 1680. His long dreary confinement in the Bastille is said not to have terminated until 1704. This would make him 89, but his mother, Marie Maupeon, had previously reached the age of 91.

He was one of the most remarkable men of his day—especially remarkable for the height to which he rose and the depth to which he fell. During his captivity he wrote a book—"Les Conseils de la Sagesse"—which was printed at Paris in 1712, and translated into English in 1736. A copy of this book, with its book-plate and coat-of-arms and crest, the famous squirrel, is one of the most treasured possessions of Mrs. Martin John Sutton, of Kidmore Grange, Oxfordshire, daughter of the late Col. Henry Foquett, who died in 1887, he being the last surviving representative of that generation of this ancient and much distinguished race.

The book-plate is reproduced, and the foregoing extracts are taken from a short account of the life of the Viscount (printed for private circulation only) by Alan B. Cheales.

THE OSTRICH.



IT is a curious fact and worthy of remark that in two-thirds of the cases in which the ostrich occurs in heraldry it will be found with either a horseshoe or a key in its beak. If modern grants be excepted, the proportion is much greater. Various reasons have been put forward, each generally relating to some individual family whose glory it was sought to enhance. For example, there is a family of the name of Smith, who state that they are really Lindsays, but took the name of Smith to commemorate the fact that they were blacksmiths by appointment to the royal household of Scotland, or whatever was the equivalent to that position in far-away, bygone days.

The crest, of course in allusion to this tradition, is an ostrich holding in its beak a horseshoe. The same crest has also been borne by some members of the Lindsay family who still retain that surname. But these invariable accessories of the ostrich can be usually accounted for in another way. The accompanying illustration is from a very old natural history, wherein it is stated that the diet of the bird consisted exclusively of old iron. To emphasize this quaint peculiarity of the creature, it was generally represented with some of its pickings from the scrap-heap in its beak; and these eventually became so intimately associated with the bird that they at last came to be considered an integral part of its anatomy. The many pretty little legends are subsequent inventions.



MRS. JORDAN.



DORA BLAND, known as "Mrs. Jordan, and celebrated as a comic actress, but better remembered as King William's discarded mistress, is said to have spent some portion of her childish days in a Pembrokeshire parsonage. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century a gentleman named Bland was vicar of Jordanston, near Pembroke.

He had a son, who went on the stage, married, and had two daughters; one of these, Dorothy (or Dora) Bland, born near Waterford in 1763, followed her father's profession, and, finding it convenient to assume brevet rank as a married woman, took the name of 'Mrs. Jordan' from her grandfather's parish. Her sister died in Pembrokeshire, and was buried at St. David's." (Extract from "The History of Little England beyond Wales," by Edward Laws.)

Besides her ten children attributed to His Majesty, she had previously had five other daughters, four by Sir Richard Ford, a police magistrate, and one by Richard Daly, manager of the Cork Theatre.



DESCENT OF WATTS OF CHEADLE, BULKELEY HALL, AND ABNEY, CHESHIRE, FROM THE SAXON AND WELSH, FRENCH, SCOTCH AND NORMAN KINGS.



EBERT, first King of England, a descendant of Cerdic, died 838. By his wife Redberg he had :

1. Ethelwolf, died 857. He married Osburgis, daughter of Oslake, Great Butler of England, and had, with other issue :

2. Alfred, called "The Great," who died 900. He married Elswith, daughter of Ethelred, an

Earl in Mercia, and had :

3. Edward the Elder, who died 925. By his wife Elfleda, daughter of Earl Ethelhelm, he had a daughter :

4. Edgina, who was married to Charles IV.—Simplex—King of France, a descendant of Pharamond (first King of the Franks) and

of the Emperor Charlemagne. He died 923, and was succeeded by his son :

5. Lewis IV. of France, d. 954. He married Gerberga, dau. of Henry Auceps, Emperor of the West (The Fowler), and had :

6. Charles, Duke of Nether Lorain and Brabant, d. 992. He married Bona, Countess of Ardenne, and had a dau. and heir :

7. Gerberga, Duchess of Brabant. She married Lambert I., Count of Louvain, who died 1015. Their son was :

8. Lambert II., Duke of Brabant and Count of Louvain, d. 1054. He m. Oda, dau. of Gothelo, Duke of Lorrain, and had a son :

9. Henry II., Duke of Brabant, who died 1068. He married Adela, daughter of Otto, Count of Orlamunda, and their son was :

10. Godfrey I., Duke of Brabant, who died 1140. By his wife Ida, daughter of Albert, Count of Namur, he had a daughter :

11. Adelicia, married, firstly, Henry I. of England, and secondly, William D'Albini, Earl of Arundel. He d. 1176. The eld. son was :

12. William D'Albini, second Earl of Arundel. He had a grant of the Earldom of Sussex, and died 1196. He married Maud, daughter and heir of James de St. Hilary, widow of Roger de Clare, Earl of Hertford. Their son :

13. William D'Albini, third Earl of Arundel, died 1221. He married (according to Yeatman's "History of the House of Arundel" and Ormerod's "History of Cheshire") Mabel, daughter of Hugh Kevelioc and sister and co-heir of Ranulph III., Earls of Chester. Mabel was a descendant also of the Saxon and Mercian Earls of Chester and of William the Conqueror, her great-grandfather being Robert, Earl of Gloucester, son of Henry I. by Nesta, daughter of Rhys ap Tudor, Prince of South Waies. With other issue they had :

14. Cecilia, daughter and co-heir, who married Roger de Montalt, one of the greatest feudal Barons of the Realm. He died 1260. By him she left a daughter and co-heir :

15. Leucha, who married Philip de Orreby, son of Philip de Orreby, Justice of Chester. They had a daughter and sole heir :

16. Agnes, married to Walkelyn de Arderne, Justice of Chester 1253. They had :

17. Sir Peter de Arderne, Lord of Aldford and Alvanley, co. Chester, 1289. He married Margaret ———, and had :

18. John Arderne, of Aldford, son and heir. He married Margaret, daughter of Griffin, Lord of Bronfield, and had :

19. Sir John Arderne, of Aldford and Alvanley, Knt., died 1349.

He married Ellena de Wastenhays, second wife, living 1350, and had by her :

20. Matilda, wife of Robert Legh, of Adlington, co. Chester, who died 1382. Their son was :

21. Sir Robert Legh, of Adlington, Knt., died 1407. He married Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Belgrave. Their eldest son was :

22. Robert Legh, of Adlington, Knt., died of pestilence at Honfleur. He married Maud Belgrave; she d. 1478. Their dau.:

23. Agnes, married Sir Andrew Brereton, of Brereton, Knt., who succeeded his father 1482. He had a daughter :

24. Alice, wife of William Moreton, of Little Moreton, co. Chester. He died 1526. They had :

25. Alice, wife of Thomas Rode, of Odd Rode. He was living 1566. Their son and heir was :

26. Randle Rode, who died 1609. He married Anne, daughter of Edward Barker, of Ollerton,¹ and had :

27. Alice, wife of John Lowndes, of Overton, co. Chester; married 1599. She died (see Astbury Registers) 1627, and had :

28. Margaret, born 1616 (see Astbury Registers); died 1658. She married John Hollingworth, of the Old Hall, Hollingworth; born 1615; died 1685-86. Their son was :

29. Randle Hollingworth, second son, who died before 1722. He married Martha, daughter of ———, who died 1744. They had :

30. Higham Hollingworth, of Hollingworth, born 1675; died 1749. He married Sarah Moulton, of Mellor, who died 1758. Their daughter was :

31. Sarah, who married Abel Hyde, of Tintwistle Hall, and had :

32. Mary, born 1732; married to John Buckley, of Staleywood, co. Chester; born 1731. They had :

33. Nathaniel Buckley, of Carr Hill, Saddleworth, co. Yorks, born 1764; died 1845. He married Betty Collier, born 1773; died 1843; and had, with many other children :

34. Margaret Anne, youngest child, born 1815; died 1892. She married Sir James Watts, of Abney Hall, Cheadle, Cheshire, Knt., High Sheriff of Lancashire 1871; born 1804; died 1878. They had two daughters and one son :

35. James Watts, of Abney Hall, Cheadle, and Farlands Kinder, Derbyshire, born 1845. He married in 1877 Anne Hadfield, daughter of Dr. Henry Browne, of Manchester, and has four sons and one daughter, the eldest of whom is :

36. James Watts, born 1878.

¹ A descendant through her mother (an Egerton) of Duncan, King of Scotland, 1040.

THE NEW "DEBRETT."



WITH the opening of the year comes the 1898 edition of the new "Debrett." In a way, perhaps, some of the other Peerages are a little more interesting to genealogists, inasmuch as "Debrett" contains no pedigrees; but to those who have the necessity or are accustomed to refer for current matters to the annual Peerages, "Debrett" is very welcome on account of its unvarying accuracy in all matters of alliances, dates, and current topics. The editor's preface is interesting reading, and from it we learn that during the twelve months from December, 1896, to December, 1897, six Peers have been created, one Baron has been raised to an Earldom, and one to a Viscounty, two Peers of Ireland have received Baronies of the United Kingdom, and two Baronies have become extinct: one of these was the Barony of Clanbrassil, which was at the time merged in the Earldom of Roden. During the same period the order of Baronets has been enlarged by the addition of twenty-one creations, whilst four Baronetcies (Davis, Holford, Lawrence, 1869, and Morgan) have become extinct: twenty-eight new members have been sworn of the Privy Council, two hundred and nineteen individuals have been knighted, and two hundred and fifty-nine have been nominated companions or members of the various Orders. At the end of November Lord Burton received a fresh Barony, with a special remainder, whilst earlier in the year the Bishoprics of Gloucester and Bristol, which had been united for the past sixty years, once more became separate sees. Much of the editor's preface is taken up with the discussion concerning the announcement which was made with regard to the children of legal life Peers, and the grievances of the Baronets. Curiously enough, the editor follows on almost identical lines to those which we ourselves have advocated in the past numbers of the *GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE*.

That the editor is leaving no stone unturned to insure the greater accuracy of his book is evident from the large number of alterations in matters of arms and titles, which a critical comparison of his latest edition with some previous issues will show. What the feelings of some individuals must be who find themselves after an unquestioned usage over a long period of years now deprived of arms or crest or of supporters, can be better imagined than described, and we can only congratulate the editor on having been sufficiently

strong-minded to take up the stand which he has done. The thanks of all those who are interested in the rightful usage of arms are undoubtedly due to him for his efforts in this direction.

There is a note in the introduction to the Peerage to which we should like to draw the editor's attention. On page xxvi, amongst other privileges of the Peerage, it is mentioned that Barons Kingsale and Forester are the only Peers permitted to be covered in the Royal presence without permission. This is hardly correct, we fancy; in the case of Lord Kingsale subsequent and modern confirmations of the privilege have undoubtedly established his right, but we question whether this is the case with Lord Forester. An ancestor of his, a certain John Forester of Watling Street, in the county of Salop, obtained a grant from King Henry VIII., conceding him the privilege of wearing his hat in the Royal presence. This grant is now in existence at Willey, the seat of the present Lord Forester. We do not know its actual wording, but we understand that it was personal to the said John Forester, which is probably the case, as the concession was due to the fact, which is recited in the grant, that the said John Forester was afflicted with a loathsome disease in the head. We very much doubt if the grant was hereditary, and though the fiction has been often put forward, we would advise the editor of "Debrett" to satisfy himself upon this point. As to this privilege, probably the tale is familiar to many concerning the Lord Kingsale, who put the privilege in force in the reign of George III. Farmer George indignantly inquired the reason for the seeming discourtesy of Lord Kingsale, and the privilege was explained to him, whereupon his Majesty remarked that "My lord can wear his hat before me if he likes, but I am d——d if he shall wear it before my wife!" It is also related that her Majesty, soon after her accession, remarked upon the discourtesy to herself as a lady when the Master of Trinity, who also claims a similar privilege, exercised it in her presence, though whether it be true or not in this case we are unable to say.



REVIEWS.

The Antiquary (vol. xxxiii.). We have recently received from the publisher the bound volume of this monthly publication for the past twelve months. To those who know it probably there is little we can say in its praise that is new, but we can recommend it very heartily to those who have yet to become acquainted with its contents. It deals with a very much wider field than our own, and consequently is perhaps of more general interest. There is one remarkable series of articles which

cannot but be of very great interest to all genealogists. We refer to "The Ramblings of an Antiquary," which are continued from month to month. In the pages before us the antiquary in question (Mr. George Bailey) appears to have spent some time at Hardwick Hall, and there are a large number of illustrations of the various arms of the families and their ancestors who have possessed it. To those who are not regular subscribers to this magazine we can heartily recommend the purchase of the completed volume. The publisher is Mr. Stock, of 62, Paternoster Row.

The Flags of the World. By F. Edward Hulme, F.L.S., F.S.A. (Warne and Co. 6s.) The study of the various flags and banners which one meets with is a fascinating pursuit, for this method of making use of symbols and badges, both of a personal and national kind, carries us back a very much longer way than does the more intricate science of heraldry, to which it is so closely allied. As a matter of fact, the two are now so closely interwoven that it is difficult to separate them. Mr. Hulme is well qualified to deal with this matter, which he does both in an interesting and exhaustive manner, for his publication contains the most complete and at the same time the most accurate explanation of the various points which arise that we are aware of. One of his plates, which is entitled "Street decorations which have gone wrong," is intensely amusing, and shows that the author has some sense of humour as well as a very accurate knowledge. The illustrations, in all some twenty-two plates, are produced in colour, and form an attractive addition to what should be, and is, an authoritative handbook.

A History of Cambridgeshire. By the Rev. Edward Conybeare, M.A. (Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row. 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.) This, the eleventh and latest volume of the new series of County Histories which Mr. Stock is publishing, is in every way worthy to rank with its predecessors, which are undoubtedly supplying a great want. Hitherto county histories have been published at such prices that their acquisition was not possible to the man of limited means, and consequently works of this character had to be consulted in libraries. The present prices, varying according to binding and paper, place them within reach of all book-buyers. Though books on the University of Cambridge are numerous, the county of that name has remained without a historian since the days of Carter, who wrote in 1753. His work, though containing much valuable material, is deficient in any sort of classification or arrangement, and, moreover, since his time the ancient life of the district has been illustrated by the extraordinary wealth of archaeological finds revealed by the "Coproliite" digging. A notable feature of the book consists in the prominence given to the very leading part taken by the county in the struggles with the Danes, and notice is also taken of the conspicuous patriotism shown in the county during the Baronial Wars in the thirteenth century. The book is printed in clear type, upon excellent paper, but we ourselves think that one of its chief attractions lies in the chronological table at the commencement.

Gossip from a Muniment Room. (David Nutt. 7s. 6d.) We have delayed referring to this book, though it has been in our hands some little time, hoping for an opportunity of treating it at some considerable length, and of giving it the due prominence which it deserves; but as it seems likely that our space will be much occupied in the next few numbers, we take the opportunity of tentatively referring to it. The book contains passages from the lives of Anne and Mary Fytton between the years 1574 and 1618. It is transcribed and edited by Lady Newdigate-Newdegate, who dedicates it to her husband, Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Newdigate-Newdegate, K.C.B., the great-great-great-great-grandson of Anne Fytton, who subsequently became Lady Newdigate. The narrative is taken chiefly from old letters and papers now in the muniment room at Arbury. Anne Fytton seems to have kept up a large correspondence with both men and women friends after her marriage, and though she carefully preserved the letters she received, her own letters, with a few exceptions, are no longer in existence. Mary Fytton, her sister, is not unknown to history, and some interest has been aroused in her of late years by Mr. Tyler's clever attempt to identify her with the "Dark Lady" of Shakespeare's sonnets. Both sisters seem to have been unusually gifted with physical and mental charms, and from the correspondence, and from the people with whom they corresponded, it is evident that they moved amongst those who had the making of history at that period. A pedigree at the beginning of the families of Newdigate and Fytton shows the

relationships between themselves and others mentioned in the work, as well as elucidating the descent. The book is illustrated by three photogravure reproductions of peculiar excellence of three portraits, two being single ones, of the respective sisters, and the frontispiece being from a picture of both the sisters at the ages of eighteen and fifteen. The work of editing the letters into a consecutive narrative has been ably performed, and the cover of the volume is without exception the most dainty and charming example we have recently met with.

Book-Prices Current, 1897. (Elliot Stock, 52, Paternoster Row. 27s. 6d.) The eleventh annual issue of this publication is to hand. It consists of a list of all important books sold by auction, whether in London or the provinces, arranged alphabetically under the authors' names, with the name and date of the auction, the number of the lot, the price obtained for it, and the name of the purchaser; a General Index and an Index of Subjects of an extensive character have been added, and a large number of entries, which seemed to stand in need of elucidation or explanation, have been annotated, either bibliographically or historically; collations of many of the books have also been given.



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which must be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

FEMALE DESCENTS.

I think that "B" goes too far in his crusade against female descents. Certainly his illustration of Smith, an artisan, marrying Miss Montgomery Fitzhugh is rather a far-fetched one, and one that cuts two ways. Supposing, for instance, that Smith had a sister, and Miss Montgomery Fitzhugh a brother; and supposing that they also married each other. The issue of the two marriages would then be first cousins to each other, both on the father's and mother's side, and would, in fact, have precisely the same blood in their veins, just as much as brothers and sisters of the whole blood. Yet one family would be Montgomery Fitzhughs, whilst the others would be plain Smiths, without arms.

Under such circumstances, one can hardly blame them if they try to participate in the grand name of their cousins, who, they feel, are not in reality a whit better born than themselves. It is all very well to talk of the genealogical rank of a family, but this is but a rough test of birth. It should be remembered that no two members of a family, except brothers and sisters of the whole blood, are situated exactly alike as regards descent.

The Germans, who are not a nation of shopkeepers like ourselves, and have purer blood in their veins, think vastly more of the sixteen quarters of nobility than of the paternal descent that anyone may show. With all due deference to "B," therefore, I must express my conviction that the German method of calculating descent is the fairest.

W. G. TAUNTON.

2, Balmoral Terrace, St. Helier, Jersey, December 11, 1897.

THE MOON IN HERALDRY.

The writer of the interesting article on "Tavern Signs" in THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE for December, says (p. 480): "Heraldry provides a special term 'in her plenitude' for the full moon, though we can call to mind no instance of its use."

I have before me, as I write, a very curious coat-of-arms, which is said to have

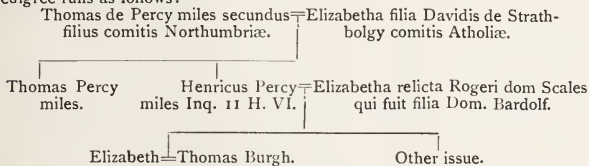
been that of Johannes de Fontibus, sixth Bishop of Ely—*azure*, the sun, the moon in her plenitude, and the seven stars, *or*, the two first in chief, and the last of orbicular form in base. I imagine this to be a typical coat of arms, suitable to a Bishop—the sun being a type of our Lord, the moon of the Church, and the seven stars of the bishops. See Rev. i. 20, where, of course, “angels” equal “bishops.”

15, Redcliffe Street, S.W.

A. B. BERRY.

PERCY.

In answer to Major Beresford's inquiry in your last issue, Sir Henry Percy's wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William, Lord Bardolph, and widow of Roger, fifth Baron Scales. See Glover's “Visitation of York,” 1585, Lord Burgh's pedigree (Foster's edition), also Burke's “Extinct Peerage,” under Scales. The visitation pedigree runs as follows:



May I ask if any of your readers can inform me how the Percys of Kildale were descended from the baronial family. They bore the same arms. (“Visitation of York,” 1585.)

6, Sussex Place, Southsea.

P. SALTMARSH, Major R.A.

LORD MAYORS AND SHERIFFS OF LONDON.

In noticing the very complete yet *limited* scope of “Norroy's” new book, it were well to consider the claims of a similar attempt made years ago by a citizen named Orridge; his little book, instead of being restricted to twenty-five years, embraces the entire history of our great Corporation; not strictly genealogical, it serves as a complete index to every family of note deducible from a Lord Mayor of London.

A. H.

NELSON.

Apropos of your opening comments on “The Nelson Pedigree,” I may remark that it is only comparatively recently that Burke has gone back to Mawdesley for the Nelson lineage. I notice as late as 1846 (and probably later—I am writing at home, and our books of reference are limited), he only commences with “William Nelson of Dunham Parva,” father of Rev. Edmund Nelson; and Baines's “Lancashire” (1836, first edition), under the article “Mawdesley,” says: “The celebrated naval hero, Lord Nelson, expressed to Mr. Townsend, the herald, during the search for his pedigree, a strong desire to establish himself a descendant from a Lancashire family; but the name of Nelson is of considerable standing in the county of Norfolk, and to that county we are obliged reluctantly to surrender this most distinguished ornament of the British arms.”

It is amusing to see the social importance attributed to the Norfolk Nelsons in “Nelson and His Times” (Harmsworth Bros.), and this, too, in the face of W. Laird Clowes's “Genealogy of Nelson” in the November number of the *Nineteenth Century*.

Burke's “General Armory” (1884, current edition), on the old families of Nelson, is a hopeless tangle of confusion; he gives:

“Nelson (Mawdesley and FAIRHURST): Argent a cross flory sable, over all a bend gules.”

“Nelson (Mawdesley, co. Lancaster, 1587): Or a cross flory, sable a bendlet gules.”

In his earlier editions he also gave :

"Nelson (Randesley, co. Lancaster) : Argent a cross flory sable, over all a bend gules."

It has now, however, dropped out of the Armory.

There was only one Lancashire family of Nelson. Guppy ("Home of Family Names") says : "The Fairhurst Nelsons, who owned Fairhurst Hall, Eccleston, during the last, and in the present century, belong to an ancient family, a branch of which held lands in Mawdesley as far back as the reign of Richard II.

"Nelston of Mawdisley" is merely Guillim's way of spelling "Nelson of Mawdesley" (*cf.* "Display of Heraldry," p. 74, 1724 edition). Burke's source, evidently, "Nelson of Randesley," on the other hand, was Edmundson's (1780) rendering of the same—which Burke also transcribed. F. L. MAWDESLEY.

IRISH BARONIES.

The following notes, taken from Lynch on "Feudal Dignities,"¹ may prove of interest to "A. H." From the work in question it would appear that a revision of the Baronage took place about the end of the fourteenth and beginning of the fifteenth century, when the extent of landed estates necessary for the support of a Parliamentary Barony was fixed by the "Modus tenendi Parliamenta." A baron was to hold an entire barony, viz., thirteen knights' fees, and the third of a knight's fee, each knight's fee computed at twenty pounds. The result was that "several of the most ancient Peers whose possessions had been diminished by alienation or otherwise, ceased to be summoned to Parliament, and lost their privilege in that respect." Amongst these were : Hussey, Baron of Galtrim ; De Angulo (Nangle), Baron of Navan ; Phypoe, Baron of Scryne ; Power, Baron of Donoyale, or Donhill, and others, none of whom were summoned after the reign of Edward III. In the same work it is stated that "Writs of summons with consequent sittings never created hereditary Parliamentary Peerages in Ireland"; and as an instance it is mentioned that the Barons of Galtrim, Scryne, and others, who "always ranked as Parliamentary Peers from the earliest period, and we have even still remaining several writs of summons addressed to them, and some instances where they were fined for absence; yet after the exemplification made of the Modus (tenendi Parliamenta) . . . not one member of those families, notwithstanding so many writs and sittings, was ever allowed the dignity of the Peerage."

Therefore, from the above one may conclude that, previous to the creating of barons by patent, the Barons of Ireland were Parliamentary Peers by virtue of their tenures, that when their possessions fell below the standard set out in the "Modus," they ceased to be summoned as Parliamentary Barons, and that writs of summons did not, as in England, create an hereditary peerage.

E. DE P. DE LA POER.

I should be very grateful to any readers of your magazine who could give me any information about the family of Hardy, Seigneurs de la Touche, of Hardy, Brittany, or tell me where a pedigree of this family is to be found.

Thomas Dobrée, of Guernsey, one of the Parliamentary Commissioners appointed to govern the island by Parliamentary Order, dated March 22, 1642, married at the Reformed Church, Vitré, Brittany, August 10th, 1634, Anne, daughter of Jacques Hardy, Seigneur de la Touche, of Hardy, Brittany.

ALFRED DOBRÉE.

16, St. George's Terrace, Gloucester Road, S.W., December 15, 1897.

MOUNTAIGNE.

Can any of your readers enlighten me as to the pedigree of George Mountaigne, born at Cawood, Yorks, 1569, made Archbishop of York, and died 1628?

Astley House, Maidstone.

HERBERT MONCKTON.

ROSS OF HAWKHEAD.

Can any of your readers say whether there are any writers who mention descendants of this family, other than those given in Douglas's "Scottish Peerage"?

¹ "A View of the Legal Institutions, Honorary Hereditary Offices, and Feudal Baronies of Ireland, established in Ireland during the reign of Henry II.," by William Lynch, 1830.

It is suggested in a note in the "Complete Dormant and Extinct Peerage," that there must still be descendants in the male line. Would it be possible to trace any of these?
SORS.

NELSON, SUCKLING, AND WOOD.

Any proof of relationship between these families will oblige. Wood, Langmead, Ferguson, Jones, of Chipston, were connected. Captain Wood was in the Customs, per favour of Lord Nelson.
A. C. H.

HICKS, HEARSEY, CHAMPION.

Any clue to the ancestors of Admiral Thomas Hicks, 1731-1801, of Exeter, and Theophilus Hearsey, of London, 1749, and James Champion, of Salisbury, 1730, will oblige.
A. C. H.

Donald Fraser, of Kiltarhty, 1750, father of John, F.L.S., of Chelsea. Was he a Fraser of Foyers?
A. C. H.

CARR.

Many of your readers are continually searching parish registers. May I ask, if they should come across the marriage of John Carr, or Carr, with Susannah Wood (*née* Cokayne), that they would kindly enter it in your GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE. The marriage could not be later than 1701, and probably in 1700. John Carr was from the Scottish Border, Susannah Wood a Derbyshire lady. Border and Derbyshire registers do not give the information.
E. C.

HOLT.

Had Sir John Holt, Lord Chief Justice, born 1642, died 1709, any brothers (or sisters) besides Nicholas (who left England in 1635, and died at Andover, Mass., U.S.A., 1685) and Asa?
Waterside, Ely, Cambs.

G. MINNS.

MAVERICK.

Samuel Maverick was born about the year 1602. Information is sought, for historical purposes, respecting his parentage and place of birth. He may have been grandson of Peter Maverick, an incumbent of Awlescombe, in Devonshire, whose son Nathaniel, born in 1582, afterwards became, it is said, City or Town Clerk of London. It is suggested also that Radford Maverick, Vicar of Ilington and Newton, in Devon, *circa* 1600, was probably an uncle of Samuel. At all events, it is believed (but not known) that Samuel Maverick was a native of Devon or East Cornwall.

Early in the seventeenth century Samuel Maverick went to North America, and in 1627 settled on Boston Bay, in New England. In 1664 he was appointed by King Charles II. one of the four Commissioners to reduce the then Dutch post of New Amsterdam, now New York. It is uncertain whether he left descendants, and his family name seems rare in old England. Some fruitless inquiries for his ancestors have been made in Devon. Will friends kindly aid by searches in episcopal or parish registers or otherwise, and by replying in this magazine? The name may have been formerly written "Mauerrick."

CEPHAS.

MILLER.

Can any of your readers afford me any information about the Miller family, of Glaskenny, co. Wicklow? They lived in the house of that name for 300 years, and claim descent from a Sussex family who bear the same crest—a wolf's head. They are mostly buried in the old cemetery in the grounds of Powerscourt House, and have few monuments. William Miller married (about 1800) Diana Richardson; his mother was Christina Byrne, or O'Byrne. Any information about either family will be welcome.
A. L. WILLIAMSON-MILLER.

54, Marine Terrace, Aberystwith.

DEFEDGE.

Information is desired as to the parentage of John Defedge, of St. Michael-at-Coslany, Norwich, Currier, who died in 1802, aged 67. He was married in 1756 at St. Michael-at-Coslany Church, to Anne Sparrow (died 1788), and their children were baptized there. According to family tradition, he was descended from Huguenot ancestors. Any references to the name will be acceptable.

4, Surrey Street, Norwich.

GEO. W. G. BARNARD.

~~~~~  
Can any one give me information about the Robert Crowther who lived at Crowther Hall, Pool Quay, Welshpool, 1666?

~~~~~  
Can any one give me information about the family of Crowthers who lived at Knighton in the seventeenth century? Were they related to the Crowthers who lived at Crowther Hall, Pool Quay, Welshpool?

~~~~~  
Can any one give me information about Robert Crowther, who died, 1796, at Heaton Norris, Stockport? What brothers had he?

~~~~~  
Can anyone give me information about places called Crowther Camp and Crowther Coppice at Pool Quay, Welshpool?

~~~~~  
Can any of your readers inform me the name of the family to whom the Salkeld of the fifteenth century was married whose arms are depicted on a stone shield built into the south wall of Rock Church, Northumberland? They are rudely executed, and the stone would appear to have been moved to its present position, probably in the alterations and additions made some few years ago. I have in vain searched for the arms. The Salkeld arms (dexter impalement) are also carved on a door head of the Manor House adjoining the church, the property of, and occupied by, Mr. Bosanquet. The arms are: Argent fretty gules, a chief of the last (for Salkeld); impaling . . . on a bend . . . three birds volant . . . a chief . . . The charge on the bend would appear like sea-fowl of some kind, and evidently "volant."

F. R. N. HASWELL.

Monkseaton, Northumberland, *December 27, 1897.*



## A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

### New Year Honours.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the dignity of an Earldom on the Lord Chancellor.<sup>1</sup>

Her Majesty has also been pleased to confer the dignity of a Peerage of the United Kingdom on: Sir William Wallace Hozier, Bart.;<sup>2</sup> Sir Horace Farquhar, Bart., M.P.<sup>3</sup>

Her Majesty has also been pleased to confer the dignity of a Baronetcy on: Hon. Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Frederick Wigan; Edwin Lawrence, Esq., M.P.; John William Maclure, Esq., M.P.; John Charles Holder, Esq.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the

<sup>1</sup> Since gazetted as Viscount Tiverton, of Tiverton, and Earl of Halsbury, in the county of Devon. The lesser title is of course now assumed by his son, hitherto known as Hon. Hardinge Goulbourn Giffard.

<sup>2</sup> Since gazetted as Baron Newlands, of Newlands and Barrowfield, in the county of the City of Glasgow, and of Mauldslee Castle, in the county of Lanark.

<sup>3</sup> Since gazetted as Baron Farquhar, of St. Marylebone, in the county of London.

honour of Knighthood on : Professor George Brown, C.B., Consulting Veterinary Adviser to the Board of Agriculture ; Herbert Barnard, Esq., Chairman of the Public Works Loan Commission ; Ernest Clarke, Esq., Secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society ; Thomas Hughes, Esq., late Lord Mayor of Liverpool ; Thomas Johnstone Lipton, Esq. ; John Struthers, Esq., M.D., LL.D., late President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh ; Robert Henry Symes, Esq., Mayor of Bristol ; John Batty Tuke, Esq., M.D., President of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh ; J. W. Whittall, Esq., Constantinople ; George William Burton, Esq., Chief Justice of the Province of Ontario in the Dominion of Canada ; William Brandford Griffith, Esq., Chief Justice of the Gold Coast Colony<sup>1</sup> ; Edward James Ackroyd, Esq., late Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, Hong Kong.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Civil Division) :

TO BE K.C.B.

Edward Augustus Bond, Esq., C.B. ; Professor Gairdner, Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Scotland, and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Glasgow University ; George Morris, Esq., Vice-President of the Local Government Board for Ireland ; Spencer Walpole, Esq., Secretary to the General Post Office.

TO BE C.B.

T. Armstrong, Esq., Director of the Art Division, South Kensington Museum ; Edward L. Bateman, Esq., late Assistant Secretary to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners ; Colonel James Gildea, Chairman and Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association ; Major Hamilton John Goad-Adams, C.M.G., Resident Commissioner for the Bechuanaland Protectorate ; William Buller Heberden, Esq., Joint Secretary to the Board of Inland Revenue ; Professor D'Arcy Thompson, British Delegate at the recent Conference on the Behring Sea Fisheries.

The Queen, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has approved the following appointments in the Order of St. Michael and St. George :

TO BE K.C.M.G.

The Hon. Francis Pakenham, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Stockholm ; Alonzo Money, Esq., British Commissioner on the Egyptian Caisse de la Dette ; Ferik George Morice Pasha, C.M.G., Comptroller-General of Egyptian Ports and Lighthouses ; Walter Melville, Esq., C.M.G., late President of the Egyptian Maritime and Quarantine Board of Health.

TO BE C.M.G.

Major George P. Hatch, Commandant of Military Forces in British East Africa ; Kaid Harry Maclean, for services in Morocco ; James Dredge, Esq., for services in connection with the Brussels Exhibition ; M<sup>r</sup> Leavy Brown, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Korean Customs ; Major Robert Hanbury Brown, of the Egyptian Irrigation Department.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* contained the following list of honours :

INDIA OFFICE, Jan. 1, 1898.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India :

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

His Highness Maharaja Lokindra Bhawani Singh Bahadur, of Datia ; Arthur Charles Trevor, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service ; John Frederick Price, Esq., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Henry Evan Murchison James, Esq., Indian Civil Service ; James Knox Spence, Esq., Indian Civil Service ; Michael Finucane, Esq., Indian Civil Service ; Charles William Odling, Esq., Chief Engineer and Public Works Secretary to the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh ; Raja Tasadduk Rasul Khan, of the Barabanki District of Oudh ; James Austin Bourdillon, Esq., Indian Civil Service ; Alexander Walmesley Cruickshank, Esq., Indian Civil Service ; Thomas William Holderness, Esq., Indian Civil Service ; David Norton, Esq., Indian Civil Service.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire :

TO BE KNIGHTS GRAND COMMANDERS.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, of Benares, K.C.I.E. ; His Highness Sir Sher Muhamamad Khan Diwan, of Palanpur, K.C.I.E.

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

Baba Khem Singh Bedi, of Kallar, C.I.E. ; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel George King, C.I.E., M.B. ; Arthur Wilson, Esq., Legal Adviser and Solicitor, India Office.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Charles Stewart Crole, Esq., Indian Civil Service ; Sahibzada Muhammad Bakhtiyar Shah ; Raja Balwant Singh, of Awa ; Benjamin Robertson, Esq., Indian Civil Service ; Duncan James Macpherson, Esq., Indian Civil Service ; John Campbell Arbuthnot, Esq., Indian Civil Service ; Robert Warrand Carlyle, Esq., Indian Civil Service ; Henry

<sup>1</sup> Since gazetted as by Letter Patent.

Cecil Ferard, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Captain John Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps; Robert Batson Joyner, Esq., Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Bombay; Charles George Palmer, Esq., Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, North-West Provinces and Oudh; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel John Thomson, Indian Medical Service; Lieutenant-Colonel David Parkes Masson; Surgeon-Major Frederick Fitzgerald MacCartie, M.B., Indian Medical Service; Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose; Virchand Dipchand, of Ahmedabad, Esq.

#### CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE.

Downing Street, January 1, 1898.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George: To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order: Robert Baxter Llewelyn, Esq., C.M.G., Administrator of the Colony of the Gambia; The Honourable Pieter Hendrik Faure, Secretary for Agriculture of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope; The Honourable James Penn Boucaut, Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of South Australia.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order: Captain Ronald M'Farlane (late 9th Lancers), in recognition of services in connection with the suppression of the revolt of Matabele in Rhodesia; Robert Henry Sawyer, Esq., Member of the Executive Council and House of Assembly of the Bahama Islands; John Anderson, Esq., M.A., of the Colonial Department.

Jan. 14.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the Decoration of the Royal Red Cross on the under-mentioned lady (under Clause 5 of Her Majesty's Warrant dated December 11, 1897), in recognition of her services in tending the sick and wounded: Miss Susan Cator.

INDIA OFFICE, Jan. 11.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint General Sir George Stewart White, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India, to be a Knight

Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and Sir Francis William Maclean, Knt., Q.C., Chief Justice of the High Court of Justice, Calcutta, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 7.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of the services of the under-mentioned officer on the occasion of his advancing with reinforcements to the relief of the Political Officer's escort when attacked at Maizar, in the Tochi Valley, on June 10, 1897: Lieutenant Harry Simonds de Brett, Royal Artillery.

WHITEHALL, Jan. 10.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Subadar Zaman Ali, 5th Punjab Infantry, Subadar Bahadur Ali, 1st Sikh Infantry, and Subadar Fatteh Mohammed, 33rd Punjab Infantry, Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that they may respectively accept and wear the Insignia of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar of the Third Class, which his Highness the late Sultan of Zanzibar was pleased to confer upon them in recognition of their active and distinguished services before the enemy during the military operations on the mainland in the months of March and April, 1896.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the most Honourable Order of the Bath: to be an ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the said most honourable order, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant Arthur Trehern Norton, Volunteer Medical Staff Corps (London Companies).

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has intimated his intention of conferring the honour of knighthood on Mr. Henry Thynne, C.B., LL.D., Deputy-Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has intimated his intention of conferring on Mr. Justice Bewley the honour of knighthood on his resignation of the office of Judicial Commissioner of the Land Commission.

## Deaths.

### PEERS.

Rt. Hon. Seymour John Grey Egerton, fourth Earl of Wilton (Jan. 3), is succeeded by his son, Arthur George Egerton, Esq., commonly called Viscount Grey-de-Wilton.

### PEERESSES.

Rt. Hon. Harriet Johanna Chetwynd, Viscountess Chetwynd (Jan. 12), wife of Rt. Hon. seventh Viscount Chetwynd.  
Rt. Hon. Julia Celestina Maria Butler,

Baroness Dunboyne (Dec. 25), widow of Rt. Hon. fourteenth Lord Dunboyne.  
 Rt. Hon. Cecilia Susan Canning, Baroness Garvagh (Jan. 2), widow of Rt. Hon. second Lord Garvagh.  
 Rt. Hon. Sarah Ormsby-Gore, Baroness Harlech (Jan. 17), widow of Rt. Hon. first Lord Harlech.  
 Rt. Hon. Maria Adelaide Monson, Viscountess Oxenbridge (Dec. 24), wife of Rt. Hon. first Viscount Oxenbridge.  
 Rt. Hon. Frances Anna Maria Russell, Countess Russell (Jan. 17), widow of Rt. Hon. first Earl Russell.

# BARONETS.

Sir Archibald Dunbar, sixth Baronet of Northfield (Jan. 6), is succeeded by his son, Archibald Hamilton Dunbar, Esq.  
 General Sir Henry Marshman Havelock-Allan, first Baronet, G.C.B., V.C., M.P. (Dec. 30), is succeeded by his son, Henry Spencer Moreton Havelock-Allan, Esq.  
 Sir Charles Arthur Fairlie-Cuninghame, tenth Baronet (Dec. 27), and is succeeded by his brother, Alfred Edward Fairlie-Cuninghame, Esq.  
 Sir Spencer Maryon Wilson, tenth Baronet (Dec. 31), is succeeded by his son, Spencer Pocklington Maryon Wilson, Esq.

# KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

The Hon. Sir Robert Henry Meade, G.C.B. (Jan. 8).  
 General Sir Charles William Adair, K.C.B. (Dec. 27).  
 General Sir James Talbot Airey (K.C.B.), (Jan. 1).  
 Sir Edward Augustus Bond, K.C.B. (Jan. 2).  
 Major-General Sir John Coke, K.C.B. (Dec. 18).  
 Sir Charles Hutton Gregory, K.C.M.G. (Jan. 10).  
 Sir Cornelius Kortright, K.C.M.G. (Dec. 23).  
 Sir Polydore de Keyser (Jan. 14).  
 Sir Frank Lockwood, Q.C., M.P. (Dec. 19).  
 Sir John Rogers Jennings (Dec. 24).  
 Sir Joseph Terry (Jan. 12).  
 Sir William Henry Wyatt (Jan. 6).  
 Major-General Yeatman-Biggs, C.B. (Jan. 4).  
 Lieutenant-General Bent, C.B. (Dec. 27).  
 Loudoun Francis MacLean, C.I.E. (Dec. 13).

# DAMES.

Dame Euphenia Chalmers Millais, widow of the late John Everett Millais, first Bart., P.R.A. (Dec. 23).  
 Dame Elizabeth Margaret Lister-Kaye, widow of Sir John Lister Lister-Kaye, second Bart. (Jan. 3).  
 Dame Ellen Lees (Dec. 30), widow of the late Sir John Campbell Lees.

Dame Emily Phear (Dec. 31), wife of Sir John Budd Phear.  
 Dame Francis Hester Verner (Jan. 4), widow of Sir William Verner, second Bart.

# BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

Captain the Hon. Ashleigh Ponsonby, J.P., D.L., L.C.C. (Jan. 12).  
 Sophia (Jan. 15), wife of the Hon. and Rev. Percival George Willoughby.

# OTHERS.

The Rt. Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, P.C. (Jan. 16), Count de Lancaster.  
 Ronald Mackay Laurentz Campbell, Baron Craignish (Dec. 22).  
 Commander Hugh Cuthbert Dudley Ryder, R.N., son of the late Hon. Frederick Dudley Ryder.  
 Honora Augusta Coles, widow of General William Cowper Coles and daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Augustus George Legge.  
 Rev. Edmund Woolryche Orlando Bridgeman (Dec. 25).  
 Augusta Maria (Jan. 9), second daughter of the late Hon. Mortimer Rodney.  
 The Rev. W. Charlton Frampton, son of the late James and Lady Harriot Frampton (Jan. 17).  
 Mary (Dec. 15), daughter of the late Peter and the Hon. Mrs. La Touche.  
 Emily (Dec. 15), younger daughter of the late Sir John Chandos Reade, Bart.  
 Henrietta (Dec. 17), widow of the late Francis Edward Guise, and daughter of the late Sir James Rivett-Carnac, Bart.  
 Grace (Jan. 13), widow of Captain Edward Murray and only child of the late Sir Thomas Elmsley Croft, Bart.  
 Major Edward Bowles (Dec. 22), third son of the late Colonel Charles Oldfield Bowles and the Hon. Mrs. Bowles.  
 Captain Edward Dunbar-Dunbar (Jan. 10), son of the late Sir Archibald Dunbar, Bart.  
 Ven. Augustus Otway FitzGerald (Dec. 24), son of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Lewis FitzGerald, K.H.  
 Hilda (Jan. 5), daughter of Sir John Kirk, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.  
 Edwin Bayley Darval (Dec. 16), son of the late Sir John Bayley Darval, K.C.M.G.  
 Ida Villiers (Jan. 1), wife of Major Sankey and dau. of Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Sankey, K.C.B.  
 Elizabeth, widow of Major-General Noel Lake, C.B.  
 Martha (Jan. 12), wife of Charles B. Forsey, C.B.  
 David (Dec. 8), son of H. A. Anderson, C.S.I.





## By the Way.

The printing of parish registers proceeds apace. The latest step is the formation of the Shropshire Parish Register Society, for the purpose of printing these records. A very strong committee has been formed within the county, and it is believed that a considerable amount can be effected by means of the annual guinea subscription to which the members have committed themselves. The honorary secretary is Miss Leighton, of Sweeney Hall, Oswestry, to whom subscriptions should be sent.

Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster King of Arms, has now completed and issued the work upon which he has been engaged for so long, namely, an "Index to the Prerogative Wills of Ireland, 1536-1810." Sir Arthur winds up his preface as follows: "If I have by the publication of this Index in any way assisted the researches of my brother genealogists, I shall feel amply rewarded." We, on our part, can assure him that such is the case, but we trust that his reward will be decidedly of a more financial and substantial character. We must return again later to this book.

On October 29 the Cretan Assembly adopted the new Cretan flag and seal of the Assembly. The flag is a black cross upon a white ground, symbolizing the "mourning of Crete for the continued postponement of her national aspirations," while in the upper left-hand quartering the Greek colours are displayed (*i.e.*, arg., a cross sable, the first quarter azure, charged with a cross argent). The Assembly thereupon adjourned to the famous monastery of Arkadi (which was reached the same evening), for the formal consecration of the new flag on that spot which witnessed the most heroic deed of the great Cretan revolt of 1866—the blowing up of the fortified monastery by the gallant defenders, after a desperate resistance against an overwhelming Turkish force, which finally stormed the place and was blown up with the garrison. Owing to the extremely bad weather, the ceremony of the consecration did not take place till the 31st, when it was performed by the Bishop of Retimo, before a large and striking assemblage of armed Cretans.

The following letter recently appeared in the *Morning Post*, evidently affording many a chance for the amateur genealogist: "A large number of estates have recently reverted to the Crown by reason of the owners dying intestate without known heirs. It cannot be too widely known that these estates can be recovered by legitimate claimants, and I therefore send you a list of the names of the intestates: Eliza Sarah Azure, Surrey; Richard Baker, Nottingham; Harriet Butler, Bath; Emma, wife of John Capps, died 1853; Amelia Connor, Margate; William Henry Connor, Margate; Edward Binstead Cotman, died 1893; John Dale, Middlesex; Sarah Davies, Sussex; William Thomas Dawson, Kent; George Day, Clapham; Ellen Dodd, Newby, Cumberland; Emma Goodwin, afterwards Capps; Daniel Goring, Preston; E. W. Gray, died abroad; John Hall, County Durham; Thomas



Higgins, Newport, Mon.; George Hunt, Nunhead; William Abel G. James, Kirkby Lonsdale; Mary Jenkinson, Marple, Chester; W. H. Langridge, otherwise Stevens, died abroad; S. and C. Macauley, died abroad; Ann Martin, Walworth; Henry F. Meadows, Enfield; H. Milligan, died abroad; Mary or Bridget Moran, Congleton; William Perkins, Somerset; James Poor, Middlesex; Jane Popham, Maidstone; Elizabeth Everest Ridge, Middlesex; Rowland Roach, Cheadle, Staffs; Henry Shelley, Paris; Julia Smyth, Sale, Chester; Henrietta Louisa Ward, Kent; and Henry Edward Watts, Islington."

Much satisfaction is felt in Gloucestershire that Lord Fitzhardinge has restored the "tawny-coloured coats" to his hunt servants at Berkeley, as worn in the sixteenth century, when the Lord Berkeley of that day hunted a county extending from outside the metropolis to Gloucestershire—a circumstance which in these days seems almost incredible. The "tawny" colour is the old livery of the Berkeley family.

In Chicago, of all places in the world, is being organized a "Society of Americans of Royal and Noble Descent in America."

In the Chancery Division on January 20, the case of *Lanchbury v. Bode* was before Mr. Justice Kekewich. It involved an ancient parish custom of providing a common bull and a common boar for the use of the parishioners of Haddenham, Bucks. It was a custom, counsel said, which was referred to in Shakespeare ("Henry IV.," Act ii., Scene 2), and also in "*Tristram Shandy*." The plaintiff Lanchbury and another claimed, on behalf of the parishioners, a declaration against the defendant, a widow, that it was an ancient custom that the parson, as owner of the tithes of the parish, should keep a common bull and a common boar, and that the defendant, as owner of the lands allotted, in lieu of the great tithes, was bound to perform the said custom. An injunction to restrain the defendant from omitting to provide the bull and boar in accordance with the custom was asked for. His lordship, in giving judgment, said the custom was a good one in law, but he considered, on the construction of the Act, that the plaintiffs had failed to make out their case, and the action would be dismissed with costs.

An appeal in the Lovat peerage case, or, as they call it in Scotland, a reclaiming note for the pursuer against Lord Ordinary Low's judgment, has appeared in the single bills of the First Division of the Court of Sessions in Scotland, and was ordered to the Short Roll of the Court.

The restoration work at Stratford-on-Avon Church has revealed a quaint epitaph to the memory of "Richarde Hil." The first sentence is a Hebrew text from Job; the next is Greek, signifying that the monument covers the corporeal part of the deceased, and that his spirit is ascended to happier regions. The latter part of the inscription is as follows:

"Heare lieth intombed the corps of Richard Hil,  
A woollen draper beeing in his time;  
Whose virtves live, whose fame dooth flourish stil,  
Though hee desolved be to dvst and slime,

A mirror he and paterne mai be made,  
 For svch as shall svckcead him in that trade ;  
 He did not vse to sweare, to glose, eather faigne,  
 His brother to defravde in burguninge ;  
 Hee woold not strive to get excessive gaine  
 In ani cloath or other kinde of thinge ;  
 His servant, S.I. this trveth can testifie,  
 A witnes that beheld it with my eie."

An article has been recently published respecting pearls in Scotland. In this connection it is of interest to note that in the British crown there is a magnificent pearl called the Ythan, which is supposed to have originally come from Aberdeenshire. It is said that it passed hands once for so small a sum as £100.

The necessary guarantee fund of £500 having been promised, it is intended to hold the suggested exhibition of Shropshire antiquities next May. For the information of persons possessing relics and willing to lend them, it may be useful to state that the exhibits will include arms, armour, military trophies, heraldry, Corporation and church plate, pewter, drinking-cups, Shropshire china and earthenware (previous to 1850), pictures and prints of archæological interest, county of Salop ; portraits of Shropshire worthies (not living) ; brass rubbings, county of Salop ; books of MSS. printed in, and relating to county of Salop, prior to 1800 ; relics from Uriconium, coins and tokens connected with the county, and stone implements found in the county. Arrangements are to be made for the delivery during the exhibition of a series of lectures on subjects connected with archæology. The exhibition is being promoted by the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

It is asserted that Merton and its lands were once the property of the Babes in the Wood, whose melancholy history shared with the tragedy of Red Riding Hood the interest of our youthful days. The exact wood where the wicked uncle left them to perish can be shown to any disbelievers, and the Babes' parlour is one of the pretty early Elizabethan rooms off the long gallery. Can any reader supply fuller details of the facts ?

Cresswell, the inmate of the Paramatta Asylum who, it was alleged, was Sir Roger Tichborne, has been examined by the doctors appointed for that purpose by the Government. They have reported that certain marks and peculiarities on Sir Roger Tichborne's body do not exist on that of Cresswell.

On Feast of the Epiphany, at 11 o'clock, the customary offering of gold, frankincense, and myrrh was made on behalf of the Queen at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. Mr. E. H. Anson and the Hon Aubrey Fitz-Clarence, Gentlemen Ushers in Waiting, attended, and presented her Majesty's gifts. The Bishop of London, Dean of her Majesty's Chapels Royal, officiated, and was assisted by the Rev. Edgar Sheppard, M.A., Sub-Dean, the Rev. E. W. Kempe, M.A., and the Rev. H. D. Macnamara, M.A., Priests in Waiting. The Holy Communion was afterwards celebrated by the Dean.





THE RIGHT HON. LORD BERESFORD.



THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BERESFORD, P.C.  
(First Commissioner of H.M. Revenue in  
Ireland).



THE HON. MRS. JOHN BERESFORD (*née*  
BARBARA MONTGOMERY).

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE BERESFORD FAMILY. (*See page 619.*)



The  
**Genealogical Magazine.**

MARCH, 1898.

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THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS.

By "X"



IF one may be permitted to use such an expression, armorial bearings are the trade-mark of one's gentility. Nowadays it is somewhat difficult to get this subject treated seriously. People seem to think that a coat-of-arms has no value and no meaning, and that there is no ownership in arms. An equally prevalent idea is that everybody has got a coat-of-arms, and that it is only a question of "finding it." A more rotten idea could hardly exist. Let me, if possible, make it clear what arms are, and whence comes authority to bear them.

Many people trace the origin of armorial bearings to the Greeks, and one writer takes them back to the Chaldeans, because a Chaldean example exists of an eagle drawn in the form in which an eagle displayed is at present heraldically depicted. I am not concerned herein to discuss that or any kindred point. There is no doubt, of course, that shields have been decorated in some form or another from remote ages. Equally is it certain that tribes and individuals used badges both for personal and tribal purposes. But in spite of all that has been written on one side and on the other, we are still without any definite evidence that such a thing as a coat-of-arms, in the sense we now understand it, had any existence whatsoever at

the time of the First Crusade. In the whole of the Bayeux tapestry there is not one single design which can be classed or considered as a coat-of-arms. To my mind, this definitely settles that there was no such thing as a coat-of-arms in existence at that time. Soon after this undoubtedly arms originated, both on the continent and in these countries ; in fact, their assumption appears to have been fairly coeval throughout the whole of Europe. There is little doubt that the Crusades exercised a vast influence both in forming the rules of armory, and in stimulating the birth of the science. Apart from certain questions of technique, which vary according to the requirements and ideas prevalent in the different countries in former times, heraldry is much the same from one end of Europe to the other. There are many of its forms and rules, many of its terms, and practically all of its charges, identical in all countries, and this undoubtedly points and almost incontrovertibly proves the common origin of heraldic law.

The next three paragraphs are taken from a "Treatise on Heraldry" by Woodward and Burnett, but as I have made some alterations, I do not put the extract forward as an exact quotation :

At all times and in all countries the condition of society has been one of inequality. The broadly-marked difference between the nobleman or gentleman and the rest of the community is one of the most prominent features of mediæval life, and the source from which the less abrupt gradations of rank in modern society have been gradually developed. According to feudal ideas, the whole land was, in the first instance, the property of the Sovereign, from whom it was held under the obligation of rendering stated military service, with or without the further obligation of attendance at his court and council. The immediate vassals of the Crown, who were in the first instance called Barons (as emphatically the King's *men*), enjoyed in some cases the office of *Comes* or *Dux*, and had vassals, who held their lands from them by a like military tenure, and with obligations of attendance at the courts of their superiors similar to those by which the latter held their lands from the Sovereign. By a constitution of this kind, but with variations in detail, society was held together in the different parts of Europe. The landholder was the nobleman or gentleman, and the smallest tenant of land held by military tenure participated in the privileges of nobility. The gentry of England had many privileges recognised by law. If a churl or peasant defamed the honour of a gentleman, the latter had his remedy in law ; but if one gentleman defamed another, the combat was allowed. For similar offences a gentleman was punishable with



less severity than a churl, unless the crime was heresy, treason, or excessive contumacy. A churl might not challenge a gentleman to combat, *quia conditiones impares*.

Side by side with feudalism grew up the use of distinctive devices, by which on banner or shield the performers of military service were distinguished. Like the *jus imaginum* of classic times, the right to bear *insignia gentilitia* became very early in the evolution of heraldry the distinctive privilege of the nobly born. "Nobiles," says Sir Edward Coke, "sunt qui arma gentilitia antecessorum suorum proferre possunt." To use the words of Camden: "Nobiles dividuntur in minores et majores. Nobiles minores sunt equites aurati, armigeri, et qui vulgo generosi et *gentlemen* vocantur." Or in the language of Sir James Lawrence ("Nobility of the British Gentry," p. 3, 4th edition, London, 1840): "Any individual who distinguishes himself may be said to ennoble himself." A prince judging an individual worthy of notice gave him patent letters of nobility. In these letters were blazoned the arms which were to distinguish his shield. By this shield he was to be known, or *nobilis*. "A plebeian had no blazonry on his shield, because he was *ignobilis*, or unworthy of notice. . . . Hence arms are the criterion of nobility. Every nobleman must have a shield of arms. Whoever has a shield of arms is a nobleman. In every country in Europe without exception a grant of arms (or letters of nobility) has conferred gentility on all the descendants."

Out of Great Britain, the term "noble" is still habitually used in its original sense; and the prerogative of raising persons merely to "noble" rank is continually exercised by continental sovereigns. The practice which has gradually established itself in England of restricting the words "noble" and "nobility" to members of the peerage, whilst in itself incorrect, has also caused much confusion and misunderstanding to arise in the use and abuse of the word "gentleman," which, strictly speaking, is identical with, and only another form of, the word "nobleman." While the stricter meaning of the word is in a measure retained to the present day in the expression "gentleman by birth," it has often come to be difficult for one who is not a genealogical expert to know who is or who is not a gentleman of coat-armour. The less abrupt gradation of ranks, and a mistaken "courtesy" adopted by society in general, have caused the word "gentleman" to be applied in an idiotic manner to anyone whose education, profession, or perhaps whose income, raises him above the lower level of ordinary trade or menial service, or even to a man of polite and refined manners and ideas.

Such an idea is absolutely wrong. I have myself heard and seen a drunken chimney-sweep come to blows in a public-house on being informed he was not a gentleman. Nothing a man can do or say can make him a gentleman without formal letters patent of gentility—in other words, without a grant of arms to himself or to his ancestors either near or far removed. And once the right to arms has been conferred, no action, good or bad, can remove that gentility, except a formal attainder from the Crown.

In all European countries which recognise the rule of a Sovereign (of course, dismissing for the moment modern evolutions of dominion) arms are unquestionably an honour and a matter of honour in the prerogative of the Sovereign to confer.

Undoubtedly in the infancy of the science people chose and assumed their own arms, and instances are known where noblemen have conferred arms on those of lower status. But in all countries this right was soon appropriated and annexed to the Crown at a time when the Crown had and exercised authority on its own motion and initiative without waiting for any Parliament or Convention to confer such authority upon it. With the rest of Europe I am not attempting to deal, though it is curious that within the last few years, both in Russia and in Germany, a similar movement and criticism have arisen with regard to arms and titles equivalent to the reformation in this respect which has been going on in England within the last ten or fifteen years. It will be sufficient for my purpose to demonstrate the evolution of the present authorities in the British Empire. That contains quite enough abuses without going further afield.

Because people five hundred years ago were not always brought to book for inventing arms for themselves, there are those at the present day who would foster the idea that this method may still be pursued. A criticism of a bogus coat-of-arms produces nearly always, first, the statement that "these arms have been used by my ancestors for centuries, or for very many generations," or else some wild assertion that the arms were in existence and have been continually used since a time before the existence of the College of Arms. These statements are always untruths. I have never known a single one myself for which documentary evidence is forthcoming, and the personal knowledge of no man runs to such a period. A suggestion that the arms are not registered at the College of Arms as a rule produces a sneer concerning a payment of fees to the heralds, or the remark, "Oh, — the College!" When it is pointed out that the College of Arms acts under the authority of

the Earl Marshal, the curse is transferred to him. Certainly I have never heard it actually carried back to Her Majesty, but logically, of course, there is no reason why it should not be. Consequently, it is just as well to make it perfectly plain that the authority really does exist in the person of the Sovereign, and in the next place, that it has been by the Sovereign, within certain limits, definitely, legally, and in all due form, delegated to the Earl Marshal and the officers of the Corporation of the College of Arms in and for England, to Lyon King of Arms in and for Scotland, and to the Lord-Lieutenant and to Ulster King of Arms in and for the kingdom of Ireland.

I am told of an edict as early as the reign of Richard II. on this subject. Whether such an edict ever existed or not I cannot say, for I have been unable to learn anything whatsoever about its existence or its tenor. But I imagine no one will be so foolish as to question that sufficient power and authority were vested in the person of King Henry V. to make and enforce such regulations as he thought necessary.

Certain is it that in the year 1418 he issued a writ of which a copy follows :

WRIT OF HENRY V. REGULATING COAT-ARMOUR, 1418.

“ Rex Vicecomiti salutem, etc. Quia, prout informamur, diversi homines qui in viaggiis nostris ante hæc tempora factis, Arma & Tunicas Armorum vocat. Coat-Armours in se susceperunt, ubi bec ipsi nec eorum Antecessores hujusmodi Armis ac Tunicis Armorum temporibus retroactis usi fuerint, & ea in presenti viagio nostro in proximo, Deo dante, faciend’ exercere proponant; & quanquam Omnipotens suam gratiam disponat prout vult in naturalibus, equaliter Diviti & Pauperi; volentes tamen quemlibet Ligeorum nostrorum predictorum juxta status sui exigentiam modo debito pertractari & haberi: Tibi precipimus, quod, in singulis locis intra Ballivam tuam, ubi per breve nostrum nuper premonst. faciendis proclamari facias, quod nullus cujuscunque status, gradus, seu conditionis fuerit, hujusmodi Arma sive Tunicas Armorum in se sumat, nisi ipse jure antecessorio, vel ex donatione alicujus ad hoc sufficientem potestatem habentis, ea possideat aut possidere debeat. Et quod ipse Arma sive Tunicas illas ex cujus dono obtinet demonstrationis sue, personis ad hoc per nos assignatis seu assignandis manifeste demonstrat, exceptis illis qui nobiscum apud bellum de Agincourt arma portabant, sub pœnis non admissionis ad proficiendum in Viagio predicto sub numero ipsius cum quo

retentus existit, ac perditionis vadorum suorum ex causa predicta perceptorum, necnon rasura & ruptura dictorum Armorum & Tunicarum vocat. Coat-Armours, tempore monstrationis sue predicto, si ea super illum monstrata fuerint seu inventa. Et hoc nullatenus omittas. T. R. apud Civitatem Nov. Sarum, secundo die Junii.<sup>1</sup>

“Per ipsum Regem.

“Consimilia Brevia diriguntur Vicecomitibus Wilts, Sussex, Dorset, sub eadem data.”

It is on this writ that I take my stand for the statement that the authority was vested and assumed and asserted—arrogated, if you like—by the King. There cannot be anything more definite or more clear than the clause ending: “Et quod ipse arma sive tunicas illas ex cujus dono obtinet die monstrationis sue personis ad hoc per nos assignatis seu assignandis manifeste demonstret exceptis illis qui nobiscum apud bellum de Agincourt arma portabant.”

Since the date of that proclamation the sole power and authority concerning arms has remained with and has been asserted by the Crown. The continuity has never lapsed; there has been no interregnum; there has been no waiving of the control; and though in modern times the enormous powers formerly exercised by the officers of arms have not been rigidly or objectionably enforced, the power and authority has remained, and *still exists* in its absolute entirety. At that date Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of arms were not public officials; many powerful nobles, and certainly most members of the Royal Family, attached individuals to their persons to attend to their armorial requirements. Such heralds had then little or no authority over the general public; but in the reign of Richard III. the Royal Officers of Arms were erected into a close corporation by Royal Charter, and then, as now, formed the corporation of the College of Arms. The original charter and the subsequent confirmations of it can be found set out in Noble’s “History of the College of Arms.” As they are there set out they are not absolutely without mistake; but to all intents and purposes they are correct. It is hardly necessary to quote them here, because they deal rather with the constitution of the officers into a corporate body, and the privileges as such conferred upon them, than with the point I am concerned to emphasize, namely, their absolute control of all armorial matters in England.

<sup>1</sup> Claus. 5 Hen. V. m. 5 in dorso in turre Londinensi.

THE BLAKES OF GALWAY (*concluded*).

BY MARTIN J. BLAKE (LINCOLN'S INN).



THE next document mentioned in the "Prooffe" is the will, dated September 8, 1564, of Nicholas Blake fitz John, the father of the plaintiff, "John Caddell als John Blake fitz Nicholas," mentioned in the decree of 1571. It was proved in the Consistorial Court of the archdiocese of Tuam in 1568. The public Record Office in Ireland contains no records of the archdiocese of Tuam of such early date. It will be useful therefore to give an extract of the will.

*"Nicholas Blake fitz John is last Will and Testamentt, 1564.*

"MEMORANDUM est quod xxviiij die Septembris, anno Domini M<sup>o</sup>D<sup>o</sup>LXVIII<sup>o</sup> comparuerunt coram me Cristophoro Tuamensis Archiepiscopo, executores testamenti finalis bone memorie, Nicholai Johannis Blake, videlicet, Thomas Vadini<sup>1</sup> Black ac Dominicus Frenche ac eciam Secilia Lynche, mihi exhibentes testamentum . . . predicti Nicholai, ut in publicam redigerem formam, cujus tenor sequitur et est talis. In the name of tholly Trinity the Father the Sonne and Holly Ghoste . . . I Nicholas sonne and heire to John fitz Waden<sup>1</sup> Blake, of Galway bourgens, in the countey of Connaght . . . do make my last Will . . . in maner and fourm following, to say : . . . I do order my body to by buryed in Saint Frauncis olde Abbey bysydes Galway, with my forefathers. ITEM I do order that myne uncle Thomas fitz Waden<sup>a</sup> Blake, Dominick French fitz John of Galway bourgensis, and my wyfe Cecilly Linche, shall be myn executours. . . . ITEM I do order that my sonne Johnn Blake shall be my principall heir. . . . ITEM I do order that six shillings yerly perpetually shalbe geven to the Prior and Covent of Athenry as long as the Fryers is ther . . . and I chardge the saide Prior and Covent to syng or say the first Mass daily during a twelve moneth space upon th'altar where myn antesessors are buryed. . . . Writen the eight day of September 1564 under my hande. . . . Ego supradictus Tuamen hoc testamentum . . . aprobamus . . . In fidem robor veritatis premissorum, sigilum meum quo ad majora utimur huic apponi feci una cum signo meo manuali.

"CHRISTOPHORUS, TUAMEN."

[Seal appended, broken.]

<sup>1</sup> "Vadyn," or "Waden," was the Irish for "Valentine."

The testator, Nicholas Blake, died in 1565, as appears from the following entry in a copy made in 1640 (now in the British Museum, Sloane MS., No. 4784) of the "Regestum Monasterii Fratrum Predicatorum de Athenry":

"Nicolaus Blake nobilis burgens villæ Galviæ, qui fuit benefactor nostri Ordinis: qui etiam in ultimo eulogio legavit nostra Conventui in perpetuam elemosiniam quinque solidos perpetuis temporibus solvendo annuatim: qui diem clausit extremum, anno Domini, MCCCCCLXV."

The testator, Nicholas Blake, married first Ennes (Agnes), daughter of Marcus fitz Geoffrey French, by whom he had no issue; he married secondly, in 1556, Cecilia, daughter of Walter Lynch. He had to obtain (*non sine expenso*) a dispensation in each case, as each of his wives were "of kin" to him. The following curious document relating to the dowry of his first wife is still preserved.

*"A Testimoniall for Nicholas Blake touching his mariadge goodes upon Marcus Frenche is tenement.*

"To all Men to whom this writtinge cometh, The Maiour, bailivis and Councell of Galwey sendenth gretting. Letting you to wytt, That the xxij day of Julii . . . 1561, Nicholas Blake fitz Jhon of the same bourgencis, apiered in presens of the said Maiour & Counsell, and said that he hadd a tenement of Marcus Frenche fitz Jaffrie be licence . . . of Artur Frenche elder brother to said Marcus, to pledge, for a last of hides, xx merkes, a beedes, and a gerdell, and the pourchassing of such impediment as was betuxt hym and Ennes Frenche doughter to the said Marcus, whom the said Nicholas married: AND said also, that he had a letter of mourtgadge thereupon under the said Artur and Marcus is handes & sealles, which letter of pledge is lost & cannot be found: Fearing any trouble to chaunce to him through the mourtaltie of men, he required to have the said Artur is confession upon the same and the confession of Ennes Kyrrwan late wyf to the said Marcus; And to have James Faunt, Martin Frenshe, Edmond Fant and the Notary examined upon what confession the said Artur mad in ther presens upon the forewriten articles . . . AT WHOSE request the Maiour aforesaid have set the said Ennes, James, Martin, Edmond, and the Notary to ther Juramenta and thereupon declared as followeth. IN PRIMIS, Ennes Kyrrwan first deposed & said that the said Nicholas Blake was married to her doughter as above; and said that Artur Frenche was father of the mariadge and counceilled his brother Marcus to do it; and said also that Marcus Frenche & the said



Artur Frenche made letters and mourtgades to the said Nicholas Blake . . . and said that Nicholas ought to have a last of hides, xx merkes, a corsse and beedes, and his impediment; and said that Artur consentid therto and promised the same upon the said Marcus is tenement. . . . AND for as muche as it is meritorious to testify the truth, the said Maiour bailivis and Councell testifieth by theass presentes that the matter chauncid in ther presens in maner and fourm abov writen . . . In witnes hierof the said Maiour have not onely set thierunto his hand and maiouralty seall, but also willed the Town cleark to writ and signe the said letter of recorde and testimoniall the year and day abov

“STN:FYZ ART: LYNCH, *Maiour*.

“Wytnys, JAMES FAUNTHE.

“ „ THOMAS COLMAN,

“*Notary.*”

Another interesting family document of this period (still preserved) is a record of the depositions of witnesses taken for the purpose of having probate granted of the parol will of Clement fitz Marcus French, brother-in-law of the above-mentioned Nicholas Blake. This record is dated May 20, 1563; it is in Latin, and a detailed extract would occupy too much space, but the following is the substance of it:

Clement French, being sick unto death, sent for the public Notary, one Nicholas Molgan, in order to make his will. In the presence of the Notary and the witnesses he declared that he willed all his goods and lands equally between his mother and his brother-in-law, Nicholas Blake, to the exclusion of his own next of kin; being asked by the Notary why he was so unmindful of his own kin as to wish to exclude them, he answered that not so much as a hen's egg or a sup of milk did they spend on him in the time of his necessity (*“quod ad unum ovum galline aut ad haustum lactis non expenderent cum eo, tempore necessitatis ipsius”*) whereas Nicholas Blake had bound himself to provide for Clement's mother in life and in death. The Notary undertook to put the will into writing (*“suscepit curam scribendi testamentum”*), but before doing it the Notary was himself, as it pleased the Almighty, by sudden death snatched away (*“antequam idem testamentum scripsit idem Notarius, uti placuit Altissimo, subitanea morte substractus erat”*). The witnesses—John Lynch, of Galway, merchant; Thadeus O'Donachoe, priest; Helicia Lynch; Kathalina Athy; and Margaret NyTressay—having deposed on oath as to the truth of the above facts, the parol will was

admitted to probate by Christopher Bodkin, Archbishop of Tuam, and the transaction was duly recorded by John Egne (Egan) the public Notary.

NICHOLAS BLAKE, the testator of 1564, was the son of

JOHN BLAKE, who married Evelyn Skerret, and died about 1530. He was the eldest son of

VALENTINE (VADYN) BLAKE, who married Evelyn, daughter of Geoffrey Lynch, by whom he had four sons (all infants at the date of his death), viz. :

- I. John, above mentioned.
- II. Valentine (oge or junior).
- III. Thomas, who was Mayor of Galway in 1545, and again in 1562. He died January 20, 1574, as appears from an Exchequer Inquisition post mortem, taken at Galway July 26, 1576, in which he is described as "Thomas Blake alias Caddell," and which finds that Valentine Blake *alias* Caddell, son of Walter, son and heir of the aforesaid Thomas, was his legitimate heir, and then aged about fifteen years. This Valentine Blake was afterwards (July 22, 1622) created a baronet, and was the first Baronet of Menlo, county Galway. He died January 2, 1634; by his will, dated June 20, 1629, he directed "my bodie to be buried in my newe chappell in St. Ffrauncis Abbey that I have erected myselfe, to the honor of our Saviour and his blessed mother, St. Mary of Loretto, where I have bene myselfe in person both there and in Rome, the 20th of May, 1616."

#### IV. William.

Valentine (Vadyn) Blake died in July, 1499. In his will (still preserved) he mentions by name his wife and his four sons; it bears date July 12, 1499, and was proved "Coram Nobis Willielmo, Tuamen Archiepiscopo et etiam colegiata Sancte Nicholi ville Galvie xxiiij die mensis Julii . . . anno Domini M<sup>o</sup> quadragesimo nonagesimo nono." He was eldest son of

JOHN BLAKE. His will (still preserved) begins thus: "Anno verbi incarnati MCCCC<sup>o</sup>LXVIII (1468) in crastino Sancti Patricii . . . Ego Johannes filius Henrici Blake, burgens ville de Galvy." He directs his body to be buried in the monastery of the Friars Minor in Galway "in sepultura fratrum meorum Nacionis Blak." He was eldest son of

HENRY BLAKE. He made his will in 1451 in the form of a deed

of grant, in which he mentions his five sons, John, Nicholas, Thomas, Walter, and Richard. A copy, made on October 21, 1503, of this testamentary grant is still preserved; it begins: "*Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Henricus Blake burgens de Athnery filius et heres Johannis Blake de Athnary dedi . . .*"; and ends: "*In quorum . . . fidem . . . sigillum meum proprium . . . duxi apponendum, crastino octavarum assumptionis beate Marie, Anno Regni Regis Henrici VI. post conquest: Anglie xxix. Hiis testibus Waltero Bodykyn preposito, Johanne Brun, ballivo, Willelmo de Athy, Valtero Blac, Willelmo Lachnan, Thome O'Kyermayg, Jacobo Bodykyn, et Thome OMylbrenayn, burgensibus de Athenry.*" He was eldest son of

JOHN (oge, *i.e.*, Junior) BLAKE, whose will (still preserved) is dated 1420. He directs his body to be buried "*in loco predecesorum meorum in ecclesia fratrum minorum ville de Galvy*": . . . "*Data et acta sunt hec, anno Domini MCCCCXX<sup>o</sup> coram hiis descretis testibus viz. Henrico Baudekyn, Henrico Blake . . . Willelmo Walteri Blake filii Ricardi Blake . . . ac pluribus aliis.*" He was second son of

WALTER BLAKE, a burgess of Galway. On December 3, 1346, he got a grant of the great customs of the Port of Galway by letters patent from the Treasurer of Ireland (Patent Rolls, 19 Edward III.). He had five sons, namely:

- I. Henry (Senior), who was indicted for high treason for joining in the rebellion of Sir William (or Ulick) De Burgh in 1388, but received pardon on returning to the King's allegiance in 1390. He made his will in the form of a deed of settlement on June 24, 1421: "*Datum in ville de Galvie in festo sancti Johannis Baptiste, Anno Regni Regis Henrici quinti, post conquestum Anglie, nono: Hiis testibus presentibus, videlicet, Domino Willelmo De Burgo, milite, sue nacionis capitaneo, Johanne Athy, Henrico Bodykyn, Thoma Penryse et multis aliis.*" He left an only child, a daughter, Cilly (or Gylle) Blake, who by deed dated October 6, "*Anno Regni Regis Henrici Sexti post Conquest Angl. Septemdecimo*" (1438) conveyed all the estate she inherited from her father to her first cousin Henry Blake, son of John (junior) Blake (see above).

II. John (oge or junior), above mentioned.

III. Geoffrey, from whom descend the present families of

Blake of Kiltullagh, Blake of Ballyglunin, Blake of Ballinafad, Lord Wallscourt, and several others.

IV. Thomas.

V. William.

Walter Blake died in 1357, as appears from the following record : "Omnibus ad quos presentes litteras pervenerint Prepositus et Communitas ville de Galvie, Salutem : Sciatis quod . . . Walterus Blake comburgens in die Sabbiti proximante festi Sancti Patricii, Anno Regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquest: Angl: tricessimo primo, dedit . . et imperpetuum seysivit in pleno hundredo ville de Galvie, dilectum filium suum Henricum Blake et in omnibus bonis . . terris et tenementis . . et hoc per manus Johannis Bodikyn tenentis locum Johannis ballach de Lynche tunc Prepositi ville, prout moris est. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrorum commune apponi (feceremus) ad rogatam predicti Henrici." This Walter Blake was the son of Richard Caddell, *dictus Niger*, the founder of the Blakes of Galway.



## THE WARWICKSHIRE ARDENS (*continued*).

By MRS. CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOPES.



SIR ROBERT DE ARDERNE DE DRAITON married Nichola, widow of William de Boutvillein. His son, Sir Giles, had a son, also Sir Giles. He had an only daughter, Margaret, who married Ludovic Greville, and carried Draiton into that Warwickshire family.

Ralph, son of Ralph, the third son of Thomas of Drayton, married Isabella, daughter of Anselm de Bromwich, and lived at Pedmore, Warwickshire, 16 Edward II. In 17 Edward II. he was certified to be one of the principal esquires in the county. His son, Sir John, was knighted 33 Edward III., and bore for his arms the same as his relative, Thomas of Hanwell : Ermine, a fesse chequy or and az. He had only one daughter and heir, Rose, who married Thomas Pakeson, afterwards an outlaw. To John succeeded in Curdworth his brother Henry, the first to establish himself in Park Hall, which was confirmed to him by Sir John de Botecourt, 47 Edward III., releasing him of all service, save only of an annual red rose. He was devoted to Thomas de Beauchamp, then Earl of

Warwick, who granted him several other manors, also on payment of a red rose. In 4 Richard II. his niece, Rose, released to him her interest in Pedmore, Curdworth, Winworth, Sutton, and Norhull, of her father's inheritance. Sir Henry bore the Fesse chequy or and az., with a crescent for difference, see Roll, Edward III., and arms in Lapworth Church. He left his son, Sir Ralph, heir, who served under the Earl of Warwick at the siege of Calais. He settled on his mother, Elena, for life the manors of Wapenham and Sulgrave, in Northamptonshire, with remainder to his brothers Geoffrey and William. He married, 2 Henry V., Sibilla, and left by her two sons, Robert and Peter.<sup>1</sup> Robert was from the age of eight years a ward of Joan Beauchamp, Lady of Bergavenny. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard de Clodeshall; was in the King's service, Sheriff of the County, and Knight of the Shire. He sided with the Yorkists in the Wars of the Roses, was taken, attainted of high treason by James, Earl of Wiltshire, and other judges appointed to try such cases, and was condemned. He was executed on Saturday after the Feast of St. Laurence, 30 Henry VI. The custody of his lands was granted to Thomas Littleton, Sergeant-at-Law, Thomas Greswoll and John Gamell, Esquires. Two years after his death his son Walter obtained the King's precept to his escheator to hand over the lands of his mother's inheritance to him, and shortly afterwards he had the whole. He married Eleanor, daughter of John Hampden of Hampden, in Buckinghamshire, and appears in the register of the Guild of Knowle, 1457, with his "wife Alianore." He had a large family, each of them in some special point interesting to the genealogist, and therefore worthy of some attention and of careful detail.

Walter Arden's will, July 31, 1502, is preserved at Somerset House,<sup>2</sup> an interesting will in many ways. His eldest son was John, Esquire of the Body to Henry VII., his heir, who was to pay twenty marcs for his funeral. "Item. I will that my sonne Thomas have during his lief x marc, which I have given him; and that my sonne Martyn have the manor of Nafford during his lief, accordyng as I thereof made him astate yf it canne be recorded, and yf not, thenne I will that the same Martyn and every of my other sonnes, Robert, Henry and William have eche of them 5 marc by yere during eche of their lives, and that my feoffees of my

<sup>1</sup> Dugdale's "Warwickshire," p. 790; Harleian MS., 1992, f. 121, "The Ancient Family of Arderne."

<sup>2</sup> 17 Blamyr.

landes make eche of them a sufficient astate of londes & tenements to the yerely value of 5 marc during every of their lives." He left his wife, Eleanor, executrix, Edward Belknap and John Bracebridge Squiers, and John Boteler of Solihull, overseers, "Richard Slystre, Vicar of Aston, John Charnell<sup>1</sup> & Thomas Arden,<sup>2</sup> Squiers, witnesses."

Dugdale seems to have read the will, and is interested in the mortuary bequest, but, curiously enough, supposes Martin to be older than Thomas. Perhaps this error arose from the testator's desire to settle Natford upon Martin. This does not seem to have been so settled. Martin had his five marks, married an heiress, Margery East, settled at Euston, in Oxfordshire, and appears in the Visitations there, associated with the Easts and the Gibbons. Robert was the Arden made Yeoman of the King's Chamber, a probability made definite by Leland's<sup>3</sup> remark that Arden of the Court was younger brother to Sir John Arden, of Park Hall. On February 22,<sup>4</sup> 17 Henry VII., he received a Royal Patent as Keeper of the Park at Altcar, Lancashire; another, as Bailiff of Codmore,<sup>5</sup> Derby, and Keeper of the Royal Park there; a third gave him Yoxall for life,<sup>6</sup> apparently, however, at a rental of £42.

Henry seems to have died young. William settled at Hawnes,<sup>7</sup> in Bedfordshire, bore as arms three cross-crosslets fitchee, and a chief or, a martlet for difference. He died before his eldest brother.

Thomas certainly survived Sir John, Henry, and William. Sir John died in 1526. His will was drawn up on June 4 in that year.<sup>8</sup> After various bequests to churches, he leaves some special heirlooms to his son and heir, Thomas, to his son John an annuity from Natford of five marks a year for life, with other land, and gifts to him, his wife, and *their heirs*. "Item. I will that my brothers Thomas, Martin & Robert have their fees during their lives." That is, it may be remembered, ten marks for Thomas, and 5 for each of the others. "Item. I will that Rauf Vale and Hugh Colyns have their fees as they have had during their lives." Bequests of furniture are left to "my daughter Geys Braylys," "my daughter Katerine

<sup>1</sup> Walter Arden's son-in-law.

<sup>2</sup> The decision of the residence of this Thomas would solve a knotty question.

<sup>3</sup> "Leland's Itinerary," vi. 20.

<sup>4</sup> Patent 17 Henry VII., February 22, second part, mem. 30.

<sup>5</sup> Same series, September 9, mem. 35.

<sup>6</sup> Patents 23 Henry VIII., September 24, first part, mem. 12.

<sup>7</sup> Bedfordshire arms.

<sup>8</sup> Somerset House, 8 Porch.



Muklowe," "my daughter Brown," "my daughter Margaret Kambur," "my sister Margaret Abell," "my sister Alice Bukloud," "my son Thomas Bralis." To Joane Hewes, Agnes Abell, John Charnell, various remembrances, his son Thomas to be sole executor, Sir John Willoughby, overseer; witnesses, Martin Ardern, Robert Ardern, Symon Broke, clerk; John Charnell, John Croke, Rauf Vale. The will was proved June 27, 1526.

Where was Thomas, son of Walter, meanwhile? I have only been able to find two of the name contemporary with the cadet of Park Hall. A Thomas Arden of Saint Martin's Outwich, London, citizen and clothworker, on November 29, 1549, drew up a short will,<sup>1</sup> leaving his wife, Agnes, his sole heir and executrix, proved January, 1549. I endeavoured to learn if by chance he had come from Warwickshire, but the apprentice-books of the company do not begin early enough. There was a commercial family of Ardens in London, of whom he more probably was a member, but the possibility of his being a Warwickshire man I thought worthy of careful consideration, that brought no further facts forward.

The other Thomas Arden was settled at Wilmecote, in the parish of Aston Cantlow, on lands formerly owned by the Beauchamps. There is no record how he acquired them, but he paid subsidy of 26s. 8d. on £10 land, being one of the largest landholders in the parish. Aston Cantlow<sup>2</sup> had been settled, with the castle and Honour of Bergavenny, upon Sir William de Beauchamp, second son to Thomas, Earl of Warwick. He died 12 Henry IV., and Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, his son and heir, inherited all his lands. Richard's daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married Sir Edward Neville, a younger son to Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, who was forthwith summoned to Parliament as Lord Bergavenny. Dugdale gives as the arms depicted on the roof of the chancel of Aston Cantlow Church, three varieties: "Gules, a fesse betwixt six cross-crosslets or" (Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick); "Argent 6 cross-crosslets fichée Sable, upon a chief Azure two mullets or" (Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon); "Argent, 3 cross-crosslets fichée Sable upon a chief Azure a mullet and a Rose Or." But Dugdale does not know the family this represents. Could it be a variety of the Ardens?

The Thomas Arden who resided here bought certain lands at Snitterfield on May 16, 16 Henry VII., associated with certain gentlemen whose names are suggestive. Mayowe transferred his

<sup>1</sup> Commissary Wills, Somerset House, 31<sup>a</sup> Clyffée.

<sup>2</sup> Dugdale's "Warwickshire."

property to Robert Throgmorton Armiger,<sup>1</sup> afterwards knight, Thomas Trussell of Billesley, Roger Reynolds of Henley in Arden, William Wood of Woodhouse, Thomas Arden of Wilmecote, and Robert Arden, the son of this Thomas Arden. We know that Robert Throgmorton was an intimate friend of the Ardens of Park Hall, and association with Thomas of Wilmecote strengthens the supposition that he was the son of Walter. We know that Thomas was the father of Robert Arden, who was the father of Mary, Shakespeare's mother, and her six sisters. It does not seem unlikely he bore arms, and was the Esquire witness of Walter Arden's will, *who has never been located elsewhere*. If he bore arms, it is more than likely that, as a younger son, they were derived from *the Beauchamps*, and might even have been those found by Dugdale in the Aston Cantlow Church, where he was buried. It is probable that Robert bore the cross-crosslets with a difference, as did his uncle, William Arden of Hawnes. We have at least Glover's<sup>2</sup> testimony that among the arms of Warwickshire and Bedfordshire are "Arden or Arderne gu, three cross-crosslets fitchée or; on a chief of the second a martlet of the first. Crest, a plume of feathers charged with a martlet or." When, therefore, in John Shakespeare's application to impale the arms of his wife in his new coat, it was quite natural that the fesse chequy, arms of the head of the house, should be struck out, and those substituted more customary for a younger son, and probably borne by Thomas, his wife's grandfather, or by Robert Arden, his wife's father.

Thomas Arden, the son of Sir John, succeeded to Park Hall and the other family estates in 1526. He married the daughter of Sir Thomas Andrew of Charnelton, by whom he had a large family: William, the eldest; Simon, the second; George, the third, slain at Boulogne; Thomas, a student of law; and Edward. His daughter Jocosa married Richard Cade, Elizabeth married — Beauprecicely married — Shirley, Mary married Francis Waferer.

Simon, the second son, was a wonderful man, of whom there will be more to say elsewhere. He bore, while in Warwickshire at least, the arms three cross-crosslets<sup>3</sup> and a chief or, without a difference, and was elected Sheriff of the County in 1569. But about that time he purchased the property of Longcroft, in the Manor of Yoxall, Staffordshire, and his descendants are noted in another county history. William, the eldest son, died before his father, but left an interesting will, not yet noted by students.

<sup>1</sup> "Stratford-on-Avon Papers," see p. ante 410, GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.

<sup>2</sup> Glover's "Heraldry," vol. ii., ed. 1780.

<sup>3</sup> "Fuller's Worthies."

(To be continued.)

## AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE BERESFORD FAMILY.

BY MAJOR C. E. DE LA POER BERESFORD.

Ubi sunt qui ante nos in mundo fuere ?  
 Vadite ad superos,  
 Transite ad inferos,  
 Ubi jam fuere.



THE editor of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE has honoured me by asking me to write an account of the Beresford family. I do so as best I can, rejecting all unverified traditions, or merely mentioning them as such. Much of my information I owe to my kinsmen, the Rev. E. Aden Beresford, B.A., LL.M.; S. B. Beresford; and the Rev. William Beresford, Vicar of St. Luke's, Leek. I wish the task had fallen into better hands.

The name of Beresford, or de Bereford, cannot be found in the Roll of Battle Abbey, but in Domesday Book the manor of Barford, in Warwickshire, is entered as Bereford. Osbert, the son of Richard, lived there. The son of Osbert was Hugh, and from him descends a branch of the de Berefords, which ended in a female, Dionysia, daughter of Walter de Bereford, who married a de Nasford, taking with her Barford into her husband's family.<sup>1</sup> But Beresford, Beversford, or Bereford, is a small manor in the parish of Alstonfield on the Staffordshire Moors, close to Derbyshire, near where the river Dove, forcing a channel through the rocks, has formed the lovely Dovedale, Narrowdale, and Beresford Dale. The origin of the family name is traced by some to the ford of the Bear, or the Beaver, near this place. They point to the assumption of a black bear on a silver field as the coat of arms in support of their contention, and assume the existence of a Saxon family here before the Normans came. This assumed origin is lost in the night of time, like that of the Rohans. But to come to the clear light of day, it seems incontestable that by a deed dated October 4, 1087 (1 William II.), John or Jehan de Bereford, or Beresford, was seized of this manor in East Staffordshire. This is the earliest deed of which I have heard. Blore quotes it in 1794, and is satisfied of its existence. Bassano states that he saw the deed, and Degge men-

<sup>1</sup> Dugdale's "Warwickshire," p. 386.

tions it. Blore affirms that in it Christopher de Bereford appears as a witness to John de Bereford, or Beresford. The son of this John, or Jehan, was Hugues, or Hugh, who succeeded him in the manor. His over-lord was Hugues de Malbanc. It was not the custom of William Rufus to grant lands to Saxons; on the contrary, we well know that both the Conqueror and his son despoiled the Saxon owners in favour of their Norman adherents. Previous to the Conquest, a host of nameless adventurers, attracted by the hope of plunder, assembled round the banner of William, son of Arlotta. Many of these were rewarded for their bravery by landed grants, of which they assumed the name. In my humble opinion John, or Jehan, was one of these.

So far, then, we have located the Beresfords and Berefords in Derbyshire or Staffordshire, and Warwickshire. Are they distinct and different families, or one family? I incline to the belief that they are one and the same family.<sup>1</sup> Readers of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE know what the general public seems not to understand, *i.e.*, that the spelling of family names in times past varied much, according to the fancy of the scribe or mason who marked it on vellum or stone. If the spelling commenced with the right letter, and phonetically rendered the sound of the word, it was sufficient. We are now more exact, and cling sometimes rather to the shadow than the substance in declaring that branches of the same original stock, whose names are not spelt in exactly the same manner, belong to different families.

Blore gives the Beresford arms as three bears rampant on a field sable.<sup>2</sup> But, on the other hand, Edmund Beresford, Knight and cleric, who was given leave by King Edward III., in A.D. 1328 (1 Edward III.) to fortify his manor-house of Langley, to which he succeeded in A.D. 1327 (20 Edward II.), used as seal *Crusule fiché* and three *floure de lices*, colour sable, field argent. His son, Sir Baldwin de Bereford, adopted as his device a black bear, which was emblazoned on his banner at Crécy A.D. 1346. Tradition assigns argent, a bear *sa.*, collared and chained or, as arms to the Beresfords or Beversfords, of that manor in Alstonfield parish; and on the tomb of Thos. Beresford, who died A.D. 1473, those are the arms quartered first and fourth, with others, of which presently. Nevertheless, an old stone found at Bentley Tower, Thomas's residence, quarters three *fleur-de-lys* with the bear, etc. This coat of

<sup>1</sup> Many antiquarian authorities use the names indifferently, *vide* Camden's "Britannia," edition 1695, p. 214, *Inquisitio post-mortem*, Edward III., p. 27, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Visitation of Staffordshire, 1583.

arms can be seen in the restored chantry chapel in Fenny Bentley Church, Derbyshire. And on the tomb of Sir Tristram Beresford in Coleraine Church, co. Derry, the bear, collared and chained, appears as crest, whilst the shield is argent, crusilly-fitchée, sable, three fleurs-de-lis (two and one) of the second. The senior branch of the Beresfords, *i.e.*, those who remain in England, use as arms, Arg. a bear, sa. collared, chained and muzzled or; whilst the Irish Beresfords, who descend from the same ancestor, bear the shield argent semé of cross-crosslets sable, three fleurs-de-lis, two and one, of the second, the whole within a bordure engrailed, also of the second. The Irish Beresfords, who descend from Sir Marcus Beresford, who married Katherine Baroness de la Poer, quarter the arms of Power, or de la Poer, Argent a chief indented (or danceté) sable, as they have an undoubted right to do, the said Katherine Power or de la Poer's claim as sole *heiress* of the Barony of de la Power and Coroghmore being allowed by Parliament A.D. 1717.<sup>1</sup>



To return, then : Beresford of Beresford apparently first used the bear, whilst Bereford of Barford or Bereford used the fleurs-de-lis. I believe that at this moment there is a dispute in the Heralds' Office as to which is the correct cognisance of the family. Whether the Beresfords elect to use the muzzled bear sable or the fleurs-de-lis between the cross-crosslets; their right to bear either has been established at visitations over and over again. This is worth noting in these days of fancy pedigrees and coats of arms, either borne without authority of the sovereign, the fountain of honour, or impudently assumed by non-armigerous families.

A pedigree made out in the early part of this century exists at Learmount, co. Derry. It runs thus :

John, seized of the manor of Alstonfield, October 4, 1087  
(1st William Rufus), succeeded by his son

|  
Hugh, lived 1133.

|  
Aden, son of Hugh, lived 1180.

|  
John, son of Aden, lived 1210.

|  
Hugh, Lord of Beresford, lived 34 Henry III., 1249.

<sup>1</sup> Select Committee Report, Parliament, Ireland, 1717. Registered Pedigree, Ulster's Office, Dublin Castle.

The existence of John is proved by the deed seen by Bassano, in which Christopher, *sen.* (who probably had a son or a cousin Christopher, *jun.*), appears as witness to John de Beresford, or Bereford, Lord of Beresford. One of my authorities suggests that Hugh, his son, was named so after Hugues de Malbanc, Lord of the greater part of Alstonfield; or Hugues le Loup, Earl of Chester, Malbanc's over-lord. When the Malbancs gave Gateham (the gate-home, or house-by-the-gate of Beresford Lane), with Alstonfield Rectory and Church, and Enson, to Combermere Abbey on its foundation in 1133, the Beresfords were there. This gives probability to the assertion that Hugh; or Aden, son of Hugh, was Lord of Beresford then. In the list of rectors of the rectory attached to the manor of Shenley in the Hundred of Dacorum, co. Herts, is the name of Richard de Bereford, instituted by Bishop Sutton, June 7, 1292, upon the removal of John de Wyndehill. In Henry III.'s reign William de Malbanc, a Norman baron, gave over a third share of Alstonfield to the Audleys. In the train of the Audleys the Beresfords took military service; this fixes pretty certainly the existence of Hugh, the second of the name. The pedigree continues that Hugh was succeeded by :

Aden de Beversfort, Lord of Beresford (lived *circa* 1290), succeeded by his son.

|  
Aden, or Adam, de Beveresforde, Lord of Beresford, married to Beatrice.

It is now possible to verify the pedigree, and to prove the existence of various Bevesfords therein mentioned. John de Beversfort served on a jury<sup>1</sup> assembled in King Edward I.'s time to inquire into the Moorland troubles. With John sat the Okeover, the Rudyard, the Meverell of the time (*circa* 1275). William de Beversford, of Broncote, near Leek, appears on the Plea Roll, Edward I., 1293.<sup>2</sup> Aden, or Adam de Beveresforde (sometimes Beresford), appears in various documents dated 1315, 1323, 1324 (8, 16, 17 Edward I.), and was, with William de Stafford, jun., in 1326-27 (19-20 Edward II.) security for a number of people living near Stone, and also, together with Vivian de Chetwyn, security for "John le Mercer with one eye." In the Subsidy Roll of 1327 (20 Edward II.—1 Edward III.) he is charged *vis*, a higher rate than anybody at Leek, Rudyerd, etc., and as much as anyone in

<sup>1</sup> Assize Roll, 1316; "Historical Collections, Staffordshire," ix., 61 and vi., i. 256; Plea Roll, Edward I.

<sup>2</sup> "Historical Collections, Staffordshire," vi., i. 256.



the hundred, except his neighbour, John Fall-in-the-Wool. In 1333 (5 Edward III.) this same Aden, or Adam, bound himself with Okeover, Coyney of Weston, William de Beresford, etc., to make up a subsidy levied on the county by paying 340 marks. He was himself fined for a deficiency in the Alstonfield subsidy, of which he was a sub-taxer. In June, 1335 (7 Edward III.) Robert de Beresford and Rafe (Ralph) de Stafford had letters of protection to follow Hugh de Audley to Scotland. In 1343 (15 Edward III.) we come to a very interesting document<sup>1</sup> The sheriff of the county was ordered to inquire whether a messuage and eight acres of land in Alstonfield were free alms appurtenant to the church of Combermere, of which the Abbot of Combere Abbey was priest; or the lay fee of Beatrice (formerly wife of Adam<sup>2</sup> de Beresford) and of John de Beresford, her son.

The Plea Rolls of 1343 says that Walter Folylle appeared by attorney against John de Beresford, Beatrice de Beresford, John, son of Adam de Beresford, and Thomas, son of Adam de Beresford, for breaking into a close at Warslow and cutting down trees. Beatrice is stated then to have been alive. At this time the manor of Alstonfield belonged to the Audleys, Despensers, and Verduns.<sup>3</sup> These families had succeeded the Malbancs, who seem somewhat to have fallen from their high estate. Possibly Beatrice was one of these dispossessed Malbancs, and after her marriage took heart to recover her property from the Despensers.

Before proceeding further with the direct pedigree, I should mention that in 1253 (37 Henry III.), whilst Hugh was at Beresford (Alstonfield), Walter de Bereford granted lands to Walter, his son, in Sutton, Warwickshire.<sup>4</sup> Dugdale says he held them under the Earl of Warwick. His son Walter succeeded him, and Walter's son Osbert followed him. This Osbert de Bereford<sup>5</sup> was Sheriff of Warwick and Leicester 1276 (2 Edward I.). His brother, Sir

<sup>1</sup> "Historical Collections, Staffordshire," vol. xii., p. 12.

<sup>2</sup> The name Aden is spelt indifferently Adam, Addin, Aden, etc., in various documents.

<sup>3</sup> Erdeswick's "Survey of Staffordshire," on Alstonfield, p. 353.

<sup>4</sup> Dugdale's "Warwickshire."

<sup>5</sup> Sometimes Barford or Burford. In St. Mary's Church, North Mimms, Herts, is a tomb thus inscribed: "In this church were married John Beresforde, *alias* Burford, of the Countye of Darbie, Esqre., etc., etc., etc., whose sonne and daughters, Thomas Burforde, Elizabeth and Maria Burforde, lye buried heare and died, videlicet Thomas, 23<sup>rd</sup> . . . , 1556; the said Elizabeth the 7<sup>th</sup> June, 1584, etc., etc., etc. Arms, a bear rampant muzzled, chained within a border. Motto: URSUS SÆVIS IN SÆVIENTES."

William, a knight, was in the same year Chief Justice of Common Pleas. He was suspended for a time in 1279; and in 1293, in Staffordshire, he was accused of partiality, but he was justified by his colleagues of the Bench, and the King, Edward I., caused his accusers to be committed to the Tower. In 1301 (37 Edward I.) William imprisoned the Bishop of Tynemouth for a breach of King's privilege, in detaining a servant of the Prior of Durham, in defiance of royal letters patent. In 1305 (41 Edward I.) Sir William was one of the twenty-one English Members of Parliament who met a similar number of Scottish Members of Parliament on a conference as to the better settlement of Scotland. Sir William died 1327 (20 Edward II.). His son, Edmund de Bereford (*vide supra*), Knight, succeeded to Langley Manor, and in 1327 (1 Edward III.) his brother Henry, parson or priest of Carson, relinquished to him all his rights therein. A witness to this deed was Simon de Bereford, perhaps son of William. Baldwin, son of this Edmund (*vide supra*) "accompanied the King in all his wars in France," and was said to have been A.D.C. to the Black Prince (family tradition). He was knighted, and constituted by Sir Thomas Holland, the King's half-brother, Lieutenant in the forests that side Trent. He *d.s.p.*, leaving his large estates to his niece Joan, who married an Oxford student, by name Pudsey.<sup>1</sup>

Simon de Bereford I must mention, though I might perhaps be excused if I passed him over in silence. It is not quite clear whether he was the son of Sir William, the Chief Justice, and consequently brother of Edmund; but it would appear likely, as he witnesses Edmund's deed at Langley Manor.

This was the period of the bitter combats between King Edward II. with the two Despencers, and his Queen, Isabella of France, aided by Mortimer, her paramour. The young King, Edward III., calls Edmund de Bereford "his beloved cleric," and gives him leave to embattle his house; but Simon and Rosia de Burford (Bereford) evidently were amongst the Queen's retainers. Amongst the presents which Isabella sent to the new Pope, John XXII.,<sup>2</sup> was "a cope embroidered by Rosia de Burford." Doubtless by order of the "she-wolf of France," King Edward II. was murdered on September 22, 1327, in Berkeley Castle; and evidence points to the presence of Simon there, if not to his actual part in the brutal and cowardly deed. In a letter from the Marquis

<sup>1</sup> "Eight Centuries of a Gentle Family." Rev. Aden Beresford, p. 44.

<sup>2</sup> Strickland, "Lives of the Queens," vol. i., p. 337.

d'Azeglio to the *Times* some years back, Simon de *Esberford* is mentioned as one of the murderers. The Italian Marquis, who gave his authority, doubtless meant Simon de *Beresford*, as Camden calls him. King Edward III. was determined to avenge his father's death. In 1330 he attacked the castle of Nottingham, where the Queen had retired with her confederates. Entering by a secret passage, used by Mortimer for his nightly visits to the Queen, he seized in her antechamber<sup>1</sup> Sir Simon de Burford and Sir John Deverel, after killing Sir Hugh Turpington and John Neville. Simon and Deverel were executed at Tyburn with Mortimer, "and earnestly desired to unfold the particulars of the late King's murder"; but were not allowed to, lest they should implicate the Queen.<sup>2</sup> Although not peers, they had been tried by the House of Peers, with Mortimer (Earl of March); but the House left it on record that the case must not be drawn into precedent, as the peers only consented to try knights at the King's personal request.

It is pleasant to turn from this record of crime to the successor of Aden de Beversforde.<sup>3</sup>

John de Bereford, son of Aden and Beatrice, succeeded as Lord of Beresford, and is mentioned in 1343, 1345, 1348 (16, 18, 21 Edward III., *vide supra*), and "Historical Collections, Staffordshire" (*vide supra*). He was succeeded by his son,

Aden de Bereford, living 1385 and 1390 (6 and 13 Richard II.). Aden married one Cecile, and had two sons;<sup>4</sup> to the second, Aden, he made over in 1411 (34 Richard II.) "all his estate in Alstonfield, with the office of one of the foresters of Malbanc forest, and house-vote, heighbote, and common of pasture for thirteen cows and a bull, thirteen mares and a horse, thirteen swine and a boar."<sup>5</sup> Aden *d.s.p.*, but the elder son,

John, succeeded his father as Lord of Beresford and Enson, married Elizabeth, dau. of William Basset, of Blore, and had four sons:

1. John, his heir as Lord of Beresford and Enson.
2. Thomas (of whom presently).
3. Henry.
4. William.

This John, according to two deeds dated 1431, 1438 (2 and

<sup>1</sup> Strickland, "Lives of the Queens," vol. i., p. 370.

<sup>2</sup> De la Moor, Knighton.

<sup>3</sup> I have come across about twelve different ways of spelling Beresford.—C. E. D. B.

<sup>4</sup> Blore's "Collections," Salt Library.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

9 Henry VI.), in possession of the late Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope, purchased lands in Warslow and the messuage of Daykenstall, held according to the right of the manor of Frith. John died in 1475, and was succeeded as Lord of Beresford and Enson by his son John. This, the senior branch of the family, was continued in the direct male line until 1621, when Edward Beresford died, and was buried at Fenny Bentley Church. Richard Beresford was living in 1640, and made his will in that year, sealing with a pelican vulning itself. His son Richard left a daughter, who married Robert Palmer, gentleman, and died in 1711, aged 71. "She was the last



ARMS OF BASSET OF BLORE, NAMELY, "*Or, Three Gules in Point Gules, on a Canton Argent, a Dragon Sejant Sable.*"

branch of that Antient ffamily," says the inscription on her monument in the north chapel of Sandon Church.

But the pedigree does not occupy itself with this branch, save to mention the marriage of Olive Beresford, on September 29, 1608, to Sir John Stanhope, of Elvaston, for it passes to :

Thomas, second son of John Beresford and Elizabeth, daughter of William Basset, of Blore.

The ancient family of Basset of Blore, neighbours to the Beresfords,<sup>1</sup> intermarried more than once with them. It was descended from Ralph, or Rafe, Basset, Chief Justice of England in Henry II.'s reign, who claimed descent from Hugues le Loup, Earl of Chester. The Bassets of Blore were kinsmen to the Bassets of Sapcote and Drayton.

<sup>1</sup> "Historical Collections, Staffordshire."

(To be continued.)



## VARIATIONS AND CHANGES IN ANCIENT CRESTS,

AS SHOWN BY THE CRESTS OF HELLESBY, CO. CHESTER.

By T. H.

## I.



HIS interesting subject is illustrated in a rather unique manner by the several crests of the family of Hellesby (Helsby), borne in various ages, and evolved perhaps out of a very early crest surmounting the heaume over the coat (paly of 6 or and gu., over all a bend sa. charged with 3 mullets), of the Eltons of Elton, near Helsby.

The crest referred to is engraved on a silver seal in the possession of the Shirleys of Etington, co. Warwick. It is the original seal of "SIMON DE HELTON" (Elton), who lived in the latter part of the thirteenth century. See "The History of Cheshire" (1882 edit.). Simon de Elton represented in the *male* line a younger son of the Hellesbies of Hellesby, *alias* Acton of Acton, etc., as did other male branches of the latter house who acquired, by ancient user, the names of the manors given to them by their ancestors the Hellesbies, such as two distinct lines of Acton of Acton, one Happesford of Happesford, one Chorleton of Chorleton, one Lee of Lee (in Wirral), and others. In the case of Lee, or Lea, the *coat* was differenced from that of Hellesby by three martlets on a chief; but on a seventeenth or eighteenth century altar-tomb of the last (?) of that family in Backford Churchyard there is erroneously sculptured the coat of another and entirely distinct family—Lea of Calveley—from which latter descended the old Earls of Litchfield, long before the Ansons were known as a family.

This Simon de Elton probably held his manorial share of Elton, as Acton was held (and most likely all the other Hellesby manors) as a dependency of the manor of Hellesby; and the Eltons would seem either to have retained the whole crest of the parent house, as a bearing of "affection," or, probably, varied it by the retention only of *part* of the original Hellesby crest, viz., the simple crest that appears on the seal—a *forked* pennon—which was perhaps emblazoned as usual with the coat of Elton. This pennon appears attached to a short, cross-headed staff raised in a socket over the helmet.

II. At a later date (probably in the reign of Edward III.), when the eldest-surviving male line of the family of Hellesby had been in existence for a generation or two, the Hellesby crest is shown to be a demi-lion with a double queue, in the sinister paw a saltier sa., and in the dexter simply a cross gules. From the near kinship and male descent of the two families comes the natural suggestion that the pennon was *discarded* by this second, or eldest-surviving line of Hellesby (either by Adam de Hellesby, brother of Sir William last Lord of Hellesby in its entirety, or by Adam's son, Sir Richard, *temp.* Edward III.), thus leaving only the cross-head of the staff in the lion's gamb. According to this, the crest of the original elder line would be similar to that of the eldest-surviving line of Hellesby, or else identical with that of Elton? But as the eldest of Sir William's co-heiresses married the last of the elder line of the "de Thornetons," her husband, Sir Piers le Roter *alias* de Thorneton, Knt., Lord of Thorneton-en-le-Mores, is found bearing as a crest a mailed arm embowed issuing out of a tower, holding a similar pennon to that of Elton, minus the cross, but *charged* with a red cross, in the pennon's right angle. There was, otherwise than by this heirship, no feudal connection between the two families.

The solution of the question, perhaps, is that the more elaborate second Hellesby crest was granted to Adam de Hellesby, *alias* de Acton, who is one of three Adams o' Acton, all near kinsmen, including Adam of Alderley patriarch of that long line. This Adam of Hellesby and Acton is, for this argument, supposed to be the Adam de Acton who, for "the great place (*grande lieu*) he held at the battle of Poitiers" (Anno 1356), received from the Black Prince a grant of the Bailiwick of the rich and fertile Hundred of Bucklowe, near Helsby, of about the yearly value of forty marks or more, something about the value of the woody, moorish, and rocky manor of Lyme, co. Chester, lying on the then remote, inaccessible wild lyme or border of Derbyshire, near Buxton, which was the outcome of a grant of forty marks to Sir Thomas d'Anyers, one of the heroes of Crescy. Or it is just possible that Adam's eldest son and heir, Sir Richard de Hellesby, *alias* Acton, *alias* Lee (Knt., *not* priest), adopted the cross crest and lion, minus the pennon.

III. At a much later date (early in the reign of Queen Anne) both the crosses—*i.e.*, saltire and cross—with the lower quarters of the demi-lion of the Hellesby crest, were, for certain reasons, abandoned, through a marriage with a small heiress and very beautiful woman, who had become a "Quakeress" some years before, and was first heiress of the elder line of Torbock of Tor-



bock, co. Lanc.,—an entail taking away to her uncle or his son estates in Torbock, Cronton, and Sutton. This decollation of the demi-lion, resulting in a lion's head couped at the neck, was coupled with a new motto: "Omnia vincit amor," in lieu of the old Norman motto: "En Dieu est mon esperance!"



## THE NELSON PEDIGREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."<sup>1</sup>

SIR,



KNOW your "Nelson" pedigree in THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE of December 8, 1897, pp. 449 to 453, to be a conglomeration of tentative (!) inaccuracies, compiled (as I was informed at Messrs. Elliot and Scot's) by an anonymous individual.<sup>2</sup> You say: "I should be surprised if there are many mistakes in what I have already published." I say it is simply bristling with them. And, again, you say you would be glad to have what "I consider" the correct pedigree of the Nelson family; as if I did not know who my own people were. However, I grant you, many do not know the names of their grandparents, far less those of their great-grandparents, in this levelling age. I don't think you, or anybody else, has a right to "tentatively" publish people's pedigrees, with a whole lot of mistakes in them. I will take them as they occur:

(1) It was from a family of the name of Nelson, at Maudesley, in Lancashire, and not of the name of Maudesley, as you state, p. 449.

(2) Edmund Nelson, of Dereham, and afterwards of Hunstanton (born 1720; died 1790; buried at East Dereham with his father and mother); married Anne, daughter of Matthew Halcott (*armiger*, not Holcot), of Hoo Hall, East Dereham. Her sister Elizabeth was married to Daniel Jones, of Sculthorpe and Cranmer Hall; her sister Jane, in 1796, to Sir Burney Brograve, Bart. Edmund Nelson's sister Mary being married to James Smyth, of Bradenham Hall, which property, after having belonged to his family for many generations, he sold to the Haggard family. James Smyth and his wife are buried in Dereham Church. Now,

<sup>1</sup> This somewhat indignant letter has reached us. We insert it because it contains *some* valuable facts, and because we hope it may afford our readers as much amusement as it has afforded us.

<sup>2</sup> Myself.—EDITOR, GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE.

Mr. Editor, you say the brothers of this Edmund Nelson (p. 450) were mercers, ironmongers, butter factors, and brewers, and that his father was a grocer. Can you prove it? It is strange that his son and daughter should have married so well if that had been the case. I infer you are wrong; but oral tradition only takes me back to my great-great-grandfather the said Edmund Nelson, of Hunstanton, married to Anne Halcott.

(3) Their eldest son, Matthew Nelson, of Holme, was married, once only, to Anne, daughter and sole heiress of Giles Thurlow, of Holme, and Dorothy, his wife. I took the dates from their tombstones to-day. Matthew Nelson died January 23, 1813, aged 63 years. Anne, his wife, died April 8, 1800, aged 43. Her father, Giles Thurlow, lies behind them; he died December 23, 1780, aged 59. You state (p. 451) "That the said Matthew Nelson married [as his first wife?] Orby, daughter of John Browne, of Dereham, gent., the last of that family, and had issue two sons."

(4) Matthew and Anne Nelson's two sons; the elder being Matthew Thurlow Nelson, born 1791; died February 25, 1864, aged 73; buried at Holme; married Martha Elizabeth Holley; she died May 1, 1831, aged 47 years; buried in Holme Church. She was the daughter of John Holley and his wife, Jane Hunt Holley. They were cousins; and through her most of our beautiful family plate, jewels, brocades, and lace came. Matthew Thurlow Nelson's younger brother was the Rev. John Nelson, forty years Rector of Winterton. He has left no male descendants, his sons having died without male issue. He was born 1793 and died 1867, and is buried at Winterton. It is strange that both you and Carthew, in his "History of the Launditch Hundred of Norfolk" (p. 352), should have made the same mistake, and placed the younger son (by two years) before the elder. Also Carthew, on p. 351 (the Nelson pedigree), has made it out that Matthew Thurlow Nelson, of Holme, was the son of James Nelson, of Sparham, instead of being, as he was, the son of Matthew Nelson, of Holme, and Anne, his wife.

(5) Captain Charles Gudgeon Nelson, R.N., was the son of the Rev. John Nelson, of Winterton, and his wife (*née* Elizabeth Gudgeon); not, as you put it on p. 451: "Son of the Rev. Edmund Nelson, Rector of Congham, and of his wife, Elizabeth Foster Rose, widow of Rev. Mr. Squire." He is buried at Godalming. Captain Nelson (my father's first cousin) commanded H.M.S. *Galatea*, and was Gentleman Usher to the Queen for twenty-five years. He taught the Duke of Edinburgh gunnery, and Princess Beatrice was

godmother to his only child, whose husband has had the Crown living of Great Cressingham presented to him. My father, Matthew Nelson, of Holme, only son of Matthew Thurlow Nelson, of Holme, died October 23, 1874, aged 57, and is buried there. His eldest son and the rest of his children are as follows :

*John* Nelson, solicitor ; unmarried ; born October 24, 1844.

Rev. *Henry* Nelson, J.P., Vicar of Usselby and Legsby, Lincolnshire ; born October 6, 1845 ; died December 5, 1881, leaving three daughters. His widow is Frances Anne, daughter of Charles Chadd Turnour, grandson of the second Earl of Winterton. See Burke. These two were the sons of Matthew Nelson and Catherine, daughter of Samuel Sharpe, Esq. She died January 10, 1852. Matthew Nelson married, secondly, Jane Anne, daughter of Rev. George I. Steers Faight, Rector of Bradfield St. Clare, Suffolk, and had issue.

*Annie*, born November 18, 1853 ; married to Charles R. Whitty, B.A., M.D., of Hunstanton, son of Rev. David La Touch Whitty.

*James*, married to his first cousin, Frances Durant, and has three sons : Halcott Thurlow, born 1879 ; Sidney James, born 1882 : and Charles Matthew, born 1883.

*Elizabeth*, born January 22, 1857 ; married to Frederic Knight.

*Thomas*, born June 3, 1871 ; married January 25, 1898, at St. Michael's, Chester Square, London, to Maude Anna Louisa Boileau, only daughter of the late William Phipps Boileau, of Urquhart House, Buntingford, Herts. They reside at Holme.

(6) Mistake, p. 451 : " Now, the exact relationship between the foregoing family and the proved ancestors of Viscount Nelson is not known or established." This is an astounding statement, for it is clearly proved that the Nelsons of Holme, the elder branch, and the great Admiral's family, the younger branch, are descended from a mutual ancestor, William Nelson, of Scarning, living 1596. His descendants, two brothers, Edmund, the elder brother, being the direct ancestor of the Nelsons, of Holme ; William Nelson, the younger brother being Viscount Nelson's ancestor. Edmund Nelson lived at Scarning ; born 1664 ; married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Lane. William Nelson, of Dunham Parva, born at Scarning 1654 ; married Mary, daughter of Thomas Shene. The great Admiral himself acknowledged us as his relations, for in a letter to my great-grandfather, Matthew Nelson, of Holme, dated March 7, 1803, he says :

"Altho' I know from my father we are relations, yet I do not think that I ever had the pleasure of meeting you; but should you come to London, I shall hope for the satisfaction of being known to you. I beg my best wishes to your family, and I assure you, dear Sir, that I feel myself your much obliged relation,

"(Signed) NELSON AND BRONTE."

Beside me is an old Chippendale chair which belonged to the said Matthew Nelson, and in which my great-aunt, Dorothy Maria Nelson, died. It is said that, although lame, she was twice sought in marriage by Captain Suckling, the uncle of Lord Nelson, but she died unmarried, and is buried at Holme.

A sister of the late Dean Mansel told me, years ago, that she remembered the time when the question arose before the House of Lords, after the first Earl's death, as to who should succeed to the Brontë honours and dignities; my grandfather, Matthew Thurlow Nelson, being the nearest male heir of that name. My grandfather was quite a lad at that time. The tombs of Susannah and Thomas Bolton looked very uncared for, the railings down, when I saw them two years ago, at Burnham Thorpe Churchyard.

Now, Mr. Editor, you and others—Professor Laughton, Lord Charles Beresford, etc.—are very fond of deriding us as a family, and throwing it out to the world that we are but "butchers, bakers, and candlestick-makers" (p. 450). It is strange those connected with us who made great names for themselves are never mentioned, such as Cowper, the poet; Lord Chancellor Thurlow; Addison; Hume, the political economist; Sir Robert Walpole; Lord Sherbrooke; Princess Pauline Buonaparte; Duchesse D'Avout; and, greatest of all, the great Admiral. Indeed, you throw a doubt (p. 451) if he ever belonged to us! It is not the length of a person's descent, nor his great family possessions, that people need be so proud of, but those who have made history and names for themselves, I think. The learned Professor avowed we Nelsons had no coat of arms; yet I have seen it on Mrs. Nelson's tomb in Burnham Thorpe Church. She died when her distinguished son was but nine years old. Also the Nelson arms are on the tomb of Frances, daughter of Edmond Nelson (the grocer! p. 450), and her husband, William Donne, at East Dereham. Arms: Or, a cross patonce sable, over all a bend, gules. Crest: A talbot's head erased. Motto: "Faith and works."

Members of the family are buried (their coat of arms being on the black marble slabs) in St. Margaret's Church, Lynn; also

St. Nicholas. They gave large silver-gilt candlesticks to the former church, and also built almshouses. They are also buried in the churches of Walpole, Hoo, Holme (where they gave bells, coal and bread doles, and land for the poor), and Dereham.

A large property was lost to us in a very curious way. Daniel Jones, of Scalthorpe, having no children of his own, made a will in favour of Matthew Nelson, his brothers and sisters (they being the nephews and nieces of his wife, Elizabeth Halcott), but happening to go to Norwich, to the celebrated breakfast given to the Duke of Wellington after the Peninsular War, the Duke introduced him to a young Lieutenant Jones, who had shown bravery during the war, and he asked Daniel Jones if he was a relation. A fresh will was made on his return home, devising the lucky Lieutenant Cranmer Hall and all his property.

My ancestors hid Charles I. from his enemies, for which the King gave them a large silver "Laud" medal, and in his hurry left behind him his knife and two-steel-pronged fork, with arms of England on handles; also a large pocket-handkerchief with "C." embroidered on one corner. I have often seen them at Barton Rectory, where my great-uncle Holley lived.

My apology for writing at this length is that authors and publishers of late years seem to take a delight in flooding the press with Lives of Lord Nelson, and in so doing bring before the public accounts of my ancestors, generally in a very damaging manner, and quite incorrectly. Most people believe them, on the score of "What's in print must be true." They really know nothing about us, nor have they ever taken the trouble to inquire. They drag us in, because they feel they must, as they cannot get over the fact that we are the elder branch. It is high time they left us alone, or else made sure of what they published.

Yours faithfully,

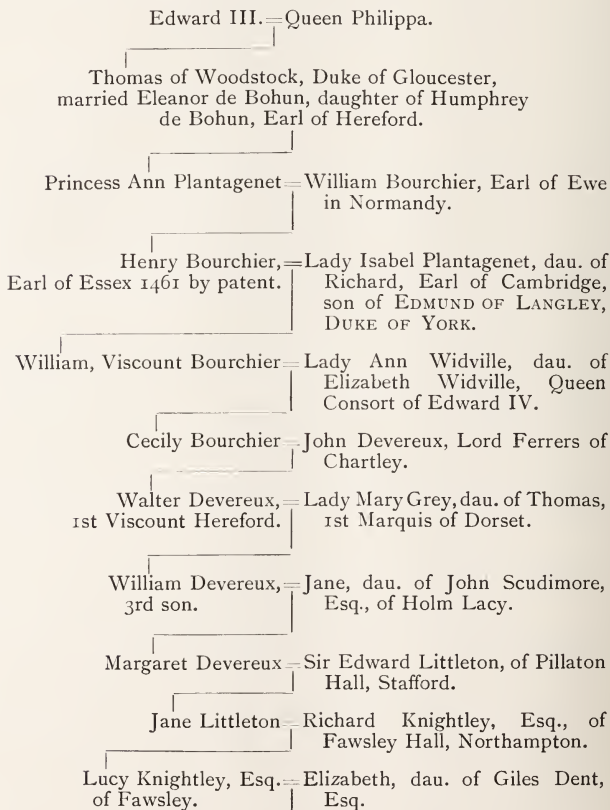
ANNIE (MRS. CHARLES) WHITTY,

Elder daughter of the late Matthew Nelson,  
HUNSTANTON. of Holme, Norfolk.



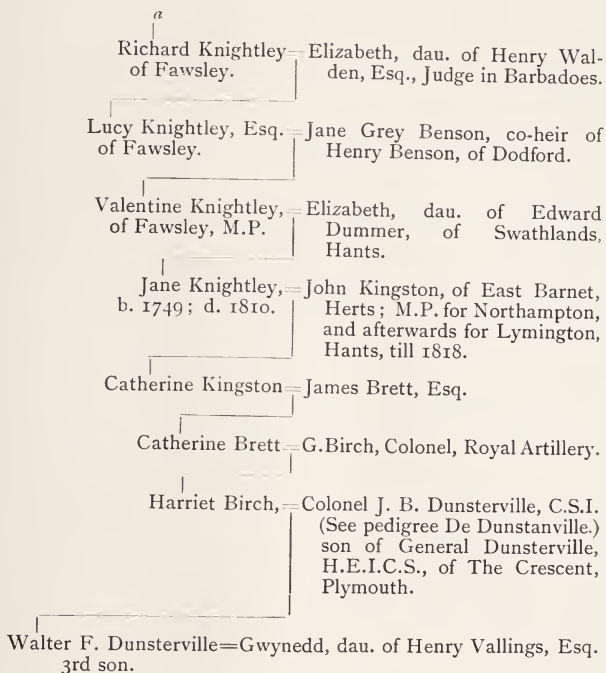
ROYAL DESCENT OF  
WALTER F. DUNSTERVILLE  
FROM EDWARD III. AND PHILIPPA.

DESCENT FROM THOMAS OF WOODSTOCK, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER,  
FIFTH SON OF EDWARD III., IS ONLY SHOWN.





# DESCENT OF WALTER F. DUNSTERVILLE 635



## A LIST OF STRANGERS (*continued*).

BY REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

|                                                  | Yeres  |                                       | Yeres   |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| Peter Lambert, serv <sup>t</sup> ...             | 2      | Tyshyane, servaunt ...                | 2       |
| David Goodgesell, serv <sup>t</sup> ...          | 2      | Lawrence Frode, serv <sup>t</sup> ... | 2       |
| James Nichollson, serv <sup>t</sup> ...          | 1      | Soncestrange, servant ...             | dim.    |
| Jacob Hoveacre, serv <sup>t</sup> Mighlemas last |        | Barns Harman ...                      | 2       |
| Tilman Johnson, serv <sup>t</sup> ...            | 8      | Steven Even his wyfe and              |         |
| Haunse Vandelover, serv <sup>t</sup> ...         | dim.   | 2 children ...                        | 6 weeks |
| William Mecle, serv <sup>t</sup> ...             | 6      | Betterys Allye ...                    | 20      |
| Martyn Quypers, serv <sup>t</sup> ...            | dim.   | Garrett Barne and Margaret his wyfe   | 17      |
| Adam Hewen, serv <sup>t</sup> ...                | 1 dim. | Kateren Hitckyns, widow               | 8       |
| Peter Hylles, serv <sup>t</sup> ...              | 5      | Thomas Chappell ...                   | —       |
| Edward Falybricke, serv <sup>t</sup> ...         | 8      | John Peterson, servaunt ...           | 2       |
| Anthony Crowdinand, serv <sup>t</sup> ...        | 2      | Harry Johnson, servaunt               | dim.    |

|                                            | Yeres    |                                             | Yeres      |
|--------------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------------|------------|
| Garrett, servaunt to James Mathewe         |          | Higatt Bartrom ... ..                       | —          |
|                                            | [4 dayes | Maryan Delane and his wyfe                  | —          |
| Steyne Shype ... ..                        | 1        | John Decoye and his wyfe                    | —          |
| Annys Rygatte ... ..                       | 6 dayes  | Anthony Endowe and his wyfe                 | —          |
| Olyfer Foxe, servaunt ... ..               | 6        | Rowland Dellyon... ..                       | —          |
| Wilbrande, servaunt ... ..                 | dim.     | Thomas Parchment ... ..                     | —          |
| Frauncis Fremaut ... ..                    | 3 dayes  |                                             |            |
| John James, servaunt ... ..                | qrtr.    | <i>Frenche, no denizens.</i>                |            |
| Petter Vose, servaunt ... ..               | qrtr.    | James Lewnoo, servaunte                     | dim.       |
| Garterid, servaunt ... ..                  | 3 qrtrs. | John Denkeyn, servaunte                     | 1          |
| Godfrey Vanhoubacke, serv <sup>t</sup>     | qrtr.    | James Avelyn, servaunte                     | 1          |
| Browne Harrys, serv <sup>t</sup> ... ..    | 6        | Nicholas Duckloo, servaunte                 | 1 dim.     |
| Cristopher Keane, serv <sup>t</sup> ... .. | 7        | Peter Robarte .. ..                         | 3 monethes |
| James Bachowse, serv <sup>t</sup> ... ..   | 1        | Robyn Sheron, widowe ... ..                 | 2          |
| John Dudrose, serv <sup>t</sup> ... ..     | 3        | Harry a servant ... ..                      | 2 monethes |
| Gylbard Harryson, serv <sup>t</sup> ... .. | 2        | Lawrence Fortune, servaunt                  | 8          |
| Gosen Smythe, serv <sup>t</sup> ... ..     | 3        | Lewys Dowlset ... ..                        | 6          |
| Cornelus Johnson, serv <sup>t</sup> ... .. | 1        | Peter Sampion, servaunt                     | 4          |
| Summa cxij.                                |          | Thomasyn Shavaley, wydowe                   | 4          |
|                                            |          | Cardeyn Hamon, wydowe                       | 4          |
| <i>French, denizens.</i>                   |          | Raymonde Maynmore, serv <sup>t</sup>        | 5          |
| Mighell Seroo hathen bene of }             |          | Frauncys his wyfe ... ..                    | 3          |
| contynewance in London }                   | 10       | Lewys Bargett, servaunte                    | 14         |
| Richard Doolye ... ..                      | 4 dim.   | Richard Tyllier ... ..                      | 7          |
| Nicholas Roye ... ..                       | 40       | William Varree ... ..                       | dim.       |
| Rowland Russhie... ..                      | xxvij    | Gyles de Large, servaunt                    | 14         |
| Vincente his wyfe ... ..                   | 18       | John le Pilkeyer, servaunt                  | 4 mon.     |
| John Marye ... ..                          | 7        | Charles Shaune, servaunt                    | 1          |
| Thomas Sheron ... ..                       | 81       | John de Beane chesne servant ( <i>sic</i> ) | 2          |
| William Forrest ... ..                     | 36       | Nicholas Mezureau, servaunte                | 2          |
| Peter de la Mare ... ..                    | 40       | John Allyn ... ..                           | 8          |
| Peter Doulsett ... ..                      | 8        | Jakelyn Barbauson, wydowe                   | 60         |
| Symon Shavaley ... ..                      | 26       | Thomas Mose ... ..                          | 8          |
| Malhewe Bunyome ... ..                     | 16       | John Doroman, servaunt                      | qrtr.      |
| Agnes his wyfe ... ..                      | 10       | Olyver Bydall ... ..                        | 17         |
| John Megnysyer ... ..                      | 23       | Walter Johnson, servaunte                   | 2          |
| Margaret his wyfe ... ..                   | 6        | Isacke Rushe ... ..                         | 3          |
| Gyllam Bargier ... ..                      | 32       | Mother Sage, wydowe ... ..                  | 20         |
| John Hewvye ... ..                         | iii      | Summa lxxix.                                |            |
| James de la Foye... ..                     | 28       | <i>Burgundians, denizens.</i>               |            |
| Phylip his wyfe ... ..                     | 15       | Thomas de Champes, of                       |            |
| Tousan Vyott ... ..                        | 10       | contynewance in London                      | 8          |
| Famys Paryn ... ..                         | 10       | Jane his wyfe ... ..                        | 8          |
| Hubert Danuyller ... ..                    | 17       | John le Gaye ... ..                         | 5          |
| Jarvys Sawyer ... ..                       | xl       | Katheryn his wyfe ... ..                    | 3          |
| Elizabeth his wyfe ... ..                  | 40       | Nicholas Rymey and his wyfe                 | —          |
| John Don ... ..                            | 40       |                                             |            |
| William Shawsbrey ... ..                   | 7        | <i>Burgundians, no denizens.</i>            |            |
| Marye his wyfe ... ..                      | 2        | James Stone, Katheryn his wyfe }            | 3          |
| Jamys Marrady ... ..                       | 37       | Samuell and Agnes his children }            |            |
| M <sup>r</sup> Binnevyns ... ..            | —        | Frauncis Cannelles, servaunt                |            |
| Gyllam Lundicke... ..                      | 18       | Jane Howshet, servaunt                      |            |
| Gyllam his wyfe ... ..                     | —        | Thomas Durne                                |            |
| Jamys Sylvester ... ..                     | —        | John Sterne                                 |            |
| Gyllam Goden ... ..                        | —        | John Hawker and Charles Varrvott }          | ii.        |
| Jane Johnson ... ..                        | —        | [servaunts }                                |            |
| William Danwaye ... ..                     | —        | John de la Vawse his wyfe }                 | —          |
| John Penewe ... ..                         | —        | Jane his daughter }                         |            |
| Nicholas Lyon and his wyfe                 | —        | Summa xix.                                  |            |
| Lewys Cammys and his wyfe                  | —        |                                             |            |

| <i>Scottesmen.</i>                     |    |                                                                                 |             |
|----------------------------------------|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Thomas Fare, servaunt ...              | 2  | Domynghe hathe bene of con-tynewance in London                                  | yeares } 12 |
| John Pettye, servaunt ...              | 3  |                                                                                 |             |
| Andrewe Blake, servaunt                | 1  | <i>Spanyardes.</i>                                                              |             |
| John Whytherspone ...                  | 18 | John Symonde de la Montayne, denizen                                            |             |
| Alexander Alynshawe, serv <sup>t</sup> | 9  | Mr. James Lienge in the house of                                                |             |
| Thomas Awkenhode ...                   | 3  | Doct <sup>or</sup> Lopus 3 wekes                                                |             |
| John Thomson ...                       | 8  | Summa iii.                                                                      |             |
| Saunder Hemme ...                      | 4  | <i>Italian.</i>                                                                 |             |
| William Kellawe ...                    | 1  | Jeronymus de Secolae denizen                                                    |             |
| Davey Carlye }                         |    | <i>Portingale.</i>                                                              |             |
| Wylliam Hunter }                       | 20 | Doctor Lopus and his Brother, denizens                                          |             |
| John Cryrye ...                        | 8  | Summa totalis huius Warde                                                       | ccxxx.      |
| William Hunter ...                     | 20 | Sum. total. hujus libri M <sup>i</sup> M <sup>i</sup> M <sup>i</sup> cccxxiiij. |             |
| John Hewson ...                        | 2  | M <sup>i</sup> M <sup>i</sup> vii <sup>c</sup> xxx.                             |             |
| Summa xiiij.                           |    | of which nombre                                                                 |             |



## Queries and Correspondence.

*Replies and letters (which must be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.*

### NELSON PEDIGREE.

The statement on p. 592—"there was only one Lancashire family of Nelson"—is misleading and inaccurate. There was a flourishing family of the name in the neighbourhood of Lancaster in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries at Melling, Tunstall, and elsewhere. There were several wills of this family proved at Richmond (*vide* vols. x., xiii., and xxiii. of the Lancashire and Cheshire Record Society. "Edwardus Nelson de pochia Mellinge gen." was married at Clitheroe in 1576, and the baptisms of two of his sons, Thomas and Edward, appear in the registers there.

The name of the Maudesley family was "Nelston" originally; in the sixteenth century it appears as "Nelston *alias* Nelson," and I doubt if "Nelson" alone was used by this family before 1550. As "Maudisley" was also the usual mode of spelling "Maudesley," "Guillim's way of spelling" is "merely" correct.

Browsholme.

JOHN PARKER.

### NELSON PEDIGREE.

"It is a well-known fact that Lord Nelson wished to trace a descent from the Nelsons of Fairhurst (Baines, vol. iii., p. 444), and that the heralds granted him their arms: 'Or, a cross flory sa., surmounted of a bend gu.,' with alterations and additions, together with subsequent augmentation for the battle of Trafalgar; but his descent from the Fairhurst stock was never proved. A pedigree of five generations of the Nelsons of Fairhurst was signed at St. George's Visitation, 1613, by Thos. Nelson, who married a daughter of Thos. Lathom, of Parbold, and whose eldest son and heir, Maximilian Nelson, a Royalist, was killed at Marston Moor, 1644. Dugdale's Visitation shows one more generation, and is signed 'Thomas Nelson, Ormskirke, September 25, 1664.' The family was originally settled and held land at Mawdesley, as recorded in a deed 1 Richard II. (1377); and the last descendant (a female) died, I am told, at Briars Hall, Lathom, about forty years ago. Your magazine says 'he derives them from a family of Maudesley, in Lancashire, who bore the same arms, was living at Scawing before 1596.' This is quite wrong.

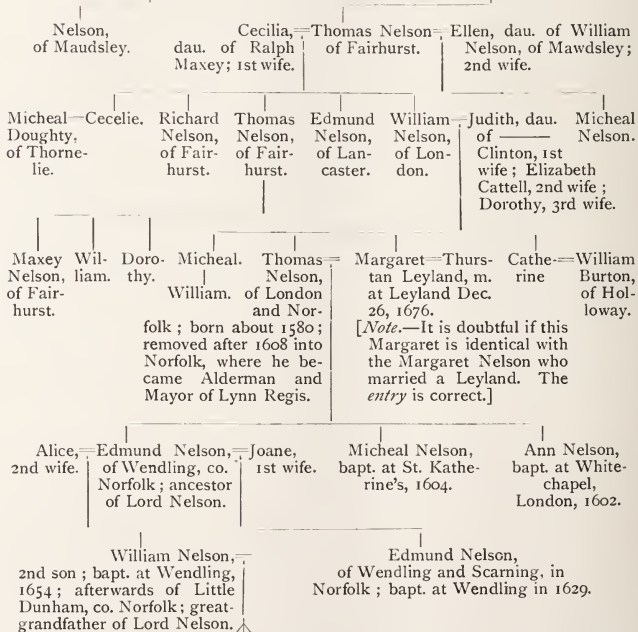
There were two families—Maudesley of Maudesley and of Leyland—but they bore very different arms ; the former (the parent branch) bore 'sa., a chev. between three pickaxes az.'; the latter the same arms, with 'three annulets sa.' on the chevron for difference. The original family was settled at Maudesley 36 Edward III. (1361), and one of them about 1600 married a daughter of Thos. Nelson, of *Maudesley*, and died about 1760. Seven generations are shown in the Visitation of 1613, signed Robt. Maudesley ; and that of 1664 omits the two earlier and adds two later, leaving seven generations, signed at Ormskirk, September 24, 1664. The Leyland family only appears in the 1664 Visitation with three generations, being only established there in 1655, proved at Ormskirke, 19 September, 1664."

During the sequestration of the Scarisbrick estate, *circa* 1650, the Scarisbrick Chapel in Ormskirk Church was used as a burying-place by three local families, and the following entry occurs in the register : "1661, August 16, John Nelson : fil : Tho : de ffarest [Fairhurst] sepult in Mr. Scaresbr's [Scarisbrick's] Chancell." J. C.

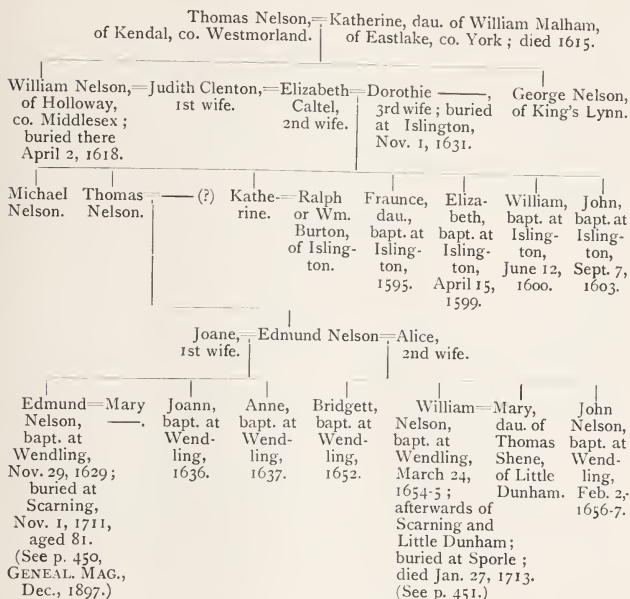
~~~~~  
Various correspondents supply me with the following Nelson pedigrees :

Richard Nelson, of Mawdsley in 1377 ; represented in 1508 by :

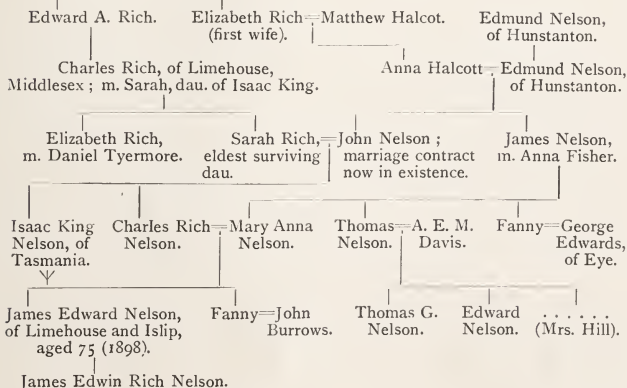
==Richard Nelson, als. Nelston, of Mawdsley==



This pedigree is taken from Lancashire and Cheshire Historical and Genealogical Notes, reprinted from the "Leigh Chronicle Scrap Book," part iv., July, 1879, pp. 365 and 398 ; and one entry from the Leyland Parish Register.



~~~~~  
Captain Cecil Rich,  
of Mulbarton, Norfolk.



A correspondent is good enough to supply me with the following details of a claim to relationship with the Nelson family on the part of a Mrs. Farron, aged eighty-five years. Her father was named John Cornwall; died when she was six months old. His father was employed in some way at Burnham Thorpe, and Miss *Elizabeth* Nelson fell in love with, and eloped with, him, and was consequently discarded by her family. The old lady, now living in the village of Haynford, says her grandmother (Nelson) was a daughter of the Rector of Burnham Thorpe, and sister of Lord Nelson. There are descendants of hers now living in Norwich. The family always believe this account; and the Nelson name has been sometimes used as a Christian name. Mrs. Farron was born near Aylsham. The father was a soldier; her brother was employed by Messrs. Bullard, of Norwich.

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WILSON OF MERTON.

Extract from Manning and Bray's "History of Surrey," vol. i., p. 263:
MERTON.

On the 29 Nov., 1643, John Lock and Jane his wife mortgaged [and in 1646 conveyed the equity of redemption of] the Rectory, with all the houses thereto belonging, to Catharine Highlord, the widow of John Highlord, an Alderman of London. (For the Wilsons of Keythorpe and Knightthorpe, see Nichols's "Leicestershire," vol. iii., pp. 514, 907.) On her death, not long after, the premises descended to Robert Wilson, Esq., her eldest son by Rowland Wilson of this place, her first husband. This Robert, by indenture dated 10 April, 1649, previously to his marriage with Catharine, daughter of Edward Ash, of the City of London, merchant (which immediately after took place) conveyed the premises to the said Edward Ash and John Ash, Esquires, and their heirs, in trust for himself for life; and, after his death, to the use of the said Catharine as her jointure, for life; remainder to the first and other sons by her in tail male; remainder to him the said Robert Wilson in fee. This Robert, having survived the said Catharine several years (for he married also Joan, the daughter of . . . Parker, of London, merchant), died 11 Nov., 1660 (Blomefield's "Norfolk," vol. iii., pp. 421, 423, etc.); whereupon this estate descended to Robert, his eldest son by her, who was of Didlington, in Norfolk.

Rowland, of Merton,
m. Catharine, daughter of Richard Rudd,
citizen of London, who afterwards re-
married John Highlord, Alderman of
London. Died about 1647.

Robert, of Merton,
m. 1 Catharine, dau. of Edward Ash,
Esq., 1649; 2. Joan, dau. of . . . Parker.
From whom the Wilsons of Knight-
thorpe, co. Leicester. Died 11 Nov., 1660.

Richard,
m. Mary . . .
Died 1655.

Thomas,
of Keythorpe,
co. Leicester.

Robert, of Didlington, Norfolk.
Died single, 10 Dec., 1701, *æt.* 51.

Edward, of Colveston,
m. Judith, dau. of . . . Webster,
of Bungay. Died 3 Apr. 1708, *æt.* 55.
She died 22 Nov. 1745, *æt.* 82.

Robert,
of Didlington,
co. Norfolk.

Catharine,
died 29 Sept.,
1699.

Catharine,
died 11 Feb.,
1708.

Arms: Sable, a wolf salient, or in chief a fleur-de-lys, argent between two bezants of the second (Blomefield's "Norfolk," vol. iii., pp. 421, 423).

WILSON FAMILY.

I should be much obliged if any of your readers could give me the parentage and marriage of Thomas Wilson, Counsellor-at-Law, of Ship Street, Dublin, who died July 9, 1754 (will dated December 23, 1752; proved July 15, 1754), leaving two children, Hugh and Frances. Hugh Wilson, who became a King's Counsel, and lived at Collinstown, co. Dublin, married in 1790 (rather late in life), Mary Trench, sister of Frederick, first Lord Ashtown, and died *s.p.*, and his sister Frances married (17—?) the Rev. Richard Mills, Rector of Annaclone, co. Down, by whom she had a numerous family, including Michael, Thomas, M.D., Robert (married, 1795, Lucinda, daughter of Colonel Andrew Armstrong, of Gallen Priory, King's County), and Francis, of Mountjoy Square, Dublin (married February 7, 1815, Ann, daughter of Richard Horner, of Prospect, co. Kildare). The above Thomas Wilson mentions in his will that his marriage settlements were dated January 14, 1731.

S.

BAYLY.

Collinson (ii. 192, 193) says: In Frome Church is a monument to George Locke, ob. 1735, aged 72. Also to *Susannah*, his wife, ob. February 18, 1751, aged 90. Arms: "Per fesse, azure and or, a pale countercharged, three hawks with wings endorsed of the last" (Papworth says: "Per fess, az. and or, in chief three falcons volant of the second"—Locke), impaling, "or on a fesse engrailed azure between three horses' heads erased sable, as many fleurs-de-lis of the first." So *Susannah* was a Bayly. Note: The heads are sable; but this may have been an error in reading.

Barrett says: Richard Bayly was Bailiff of Bristol, 1445. Samuel and Richard Bayly were Sheriffs, 1701. William, Sheriff, 1711. Richard, Sheriff, 1727. Giles, Sheriff, 1738 and 1747; Mayor, 1756.

In Corston Church, near Bath, there are two monuments to the Haringtons, each impaling the Bayly coat, which may be read, "sable or azure, 1708-1763." Collinson gives the Haringtons, but not the impalings.

F. W.

ELLIS FAMILY.

William Ellis, Bailiff of Bristol, 1583.

Ditto, Mayor, 1598.

Walter Ellis, Sheriff, 1626.

Taken from Barrett's "Bristol."

F. W.

Can any of your readers give me a description of the following arms?

The Burrow arms: Martha Burrow married Francis Ford, Member of the Assembly of Barbados.

The Hothersall arms: Elizabeth Osborne, widow, daughter of Birch Hothersall, married January 28, 1758, Francis Ford, of the Barbados.

The Brady arms: Eliza, only daughter of Henry Brady, of Limerick, married, 1817, Sir Francis Ford, Bart.

And any information about the ancestors of Sir Francis Ford, Bart., prior to the under-mentioned John Foord?

In the parish of St. Andrews, Barbados, appears the following inscription:

"Here lies the body of John Foord, Gent., Who was B . . . OVT^o the . . . 1617, and died . . ."

According to family tradition, the ancestor of the Ford family came from the neighbourhood of Ford Abbey. In 1191 John de Ford was Abbot of Ford Abbey.

There is now in possession of the Ford family a miniature of Charles II., engraved on the back with an "F." Family tradition says that it was given by Charles II. to one of the Fords, who fought for the Royalist cause during the Civil War. I should very much like to know if there are any grounds for the above tradition, and at what date the Fords left England for the Barbados.

FRANCIS FORD.

Grosvenor House, Bath, *January 24, 1898.*

VOL. I.—NO. XI.

"THE HOUSE OF CROMWELL."

At p. 132 of the recently-published edition of "The House of Cromwell," it is said that Anne Baudouin, widow of Sir Thomas Frankland, afterwards married his brother, Frederick Meinhardt-Frankland, as widow of Adam Cardonnel, whom she had married after Sir Thomas's death.

The pedigree of the De Cardonnel family, issued from the College of Arms, dated February 12, 1774, says that Adam de Cardonnel married "Elizabeth, daughter of René Baudouin, and widow of William Frankland, Treasurer of the Stamp Office, second son of Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart., by Eliz. Russell, his wife, æt. 21, et ampl. 12 Feb., 17¹³, the date of marriage lic. with W. F. Ob. 27th Jany., 17³⁶."

It is evident from this that Anne and Elizabeth were sisters, who married respectively Sir Thomas Frankland and his brother William, and that Anne was not the widow of Adam de Cardonnel. J. F.

Was King James I. of Scotland descended from Eric, King of Norway, and Margaret, daughter of Alexander III. of Scotland, by Margaret, daughter of King Henry III. of England, and how? WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down, February 4, 1898.

Your correspondent "F. W.," replying to my query as to the Dodwell family on p. 375, asks if the arms "arg. on a fess gu., three roses (query of the field)," are correct as those of the Dodwell family. In the "Visitation of Gloucestershire," 1682-83 (printed 1884), the arms appear as "Vert, a fess between three roses arg. Crest: A dragon's head erased vert, in the mouth a rose slipped arg.," so that the arms given by Athyns would appear to be incorrect. Upon the monument to Sir William Dodwell, in Sevenhampton Church, the arms appear as "Vert, a *chevron* between three roses arg." I should be very glad to know what reason "F. W." has for saying that "the arms of Pert appear to be 'arg. on a bend gu., three mascles of the first';" or if he is interested in the Dodwell and Pert families, I should like to communicate with him. W. TIMBRELL-ELLIOTT.

20, King Henry's Road, N.W.

VILLIERS-BEAUMONT.

I am anxious to ascertain the relationship between George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, and Elizabeth, Countess of Nithsdale.

The mother of George Villiers was Mary, daughter of Anthony Beaumont, of Glenfield. Elizabeth, wife of Robert Maxwell, first Earl of Nithsdale, was the daughter of Sir Francis Beaumont. By some writers she is styled "niece" of the Duke of Buckingham, by others "a near connection" of his.

Newton Don, Kelso, N.B.

C. B. BALFOUR.

HENRY ROWLAND, BANKER.

I am anxious to know something about a certain Henry Rowland, "Esq.," of Devon or Cornwall, who married about 1660 Elizabeth Bickford. I am told that he was a banker in Lombard Street, London. I want to discover his ancestors, and to what family he belonged, also the names of his children.

Christchurch, New Zealand.

DOMINICK BROWNE.

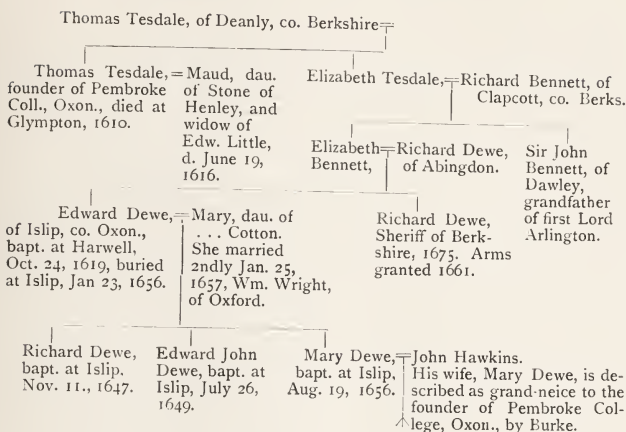
I am enclosing you a short founder's kin pedigree that I have compiled from various sources, viz., registers of Islip and Harwell, near Abingdon, information from a member of the Dewe family, and reference to genealogical works. I should be glad if any of your readers could amplify it, or point out any inaccuracy in it. The arms on Edward Dewe's monument in Islip Church are: Sable on a fesse argent, between three dragons' heads erased or, as many cinquefoils of the field; impaling azure, a cross engrailed or between four fleurs-de-lys argent.

What family of Cotton bore this impaled coat?

Information of John Hawkins, who married Mary Dewe, would be acceptable also. He is mentioned by Burke as being lineally descended from the great sea-captain, but I can find no proof of this.

2, Balmoral Terrace, St. Helier, Jersey.

W. G. TAUNTON.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

OSBORNE, Jan. 25.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Henry Arthur White, Esq., Her Majesty's Solicitor; on Professor George Thomas Brown, C.B., Consulting Veterinary Adviser to the Board of Agriculture (retired); on Herbert Barnard, Esq., Chairman of the Public Works Loan Commission; on Ernest Clarke, Esq., Secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society of England; on Alderman Thomas Hughes, late Lord Mayor of Liverpool; on Thomas Johnstone Lipton, Esq.; on Robert Henry Symes, Esq., Mayor of Bristol; on John Batty Tuke, Esq., M.D., President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; on John Struthers, Esq., M.D., LL.D., Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; and on Edward James Ackroyd, Esq., late Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Hong Kong.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE, Feb. 4.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George: To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order: Rear-Admiral Robert Hastings Harris, Commanding the Second Division of the Mediterranean Fleet.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 2.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom unto Samuel Wilks, Esq., M.D., of Grosvenor Street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in the county of London, Fellow and President of the Royal College of Phy-

sicians of London, one of Her Majesty's Physicians Extraordinary, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date January 29, 1898, to appoint George Alfred Ring, Esq., to the office of Attorney-General of the Isle of Man, in the room of Sir James Gell, who has been appointed First Deemster of the said island.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 25.

The name of Alexander Hay, late Captain and Honorary Major of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion the Gordon Highlanders, is erased from the register of individuals on whom the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration.

Feb. 8.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath: To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights-Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel John Williams Wallington, C.B., late 4th Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment.

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel George Coope Helme, 4th Battalion the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment); Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Fortescue Joseph Tynte, 3rd Battalion the Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant and Honorary Colonel Walter George Webb, 3rd and 4th Battalions the South Staffordshire Regiment;

Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Thomas Edward Vickers, 1st (Hallamshire) Volunteer Battalion the York and Lancaster Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant and Honorary Colonel Pearson Robert Cresswell, 3rd Volunteer Battalion the Welsh Regiment.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 2.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to grant unto Edwin Lawrence, of King's Ride, Ascot, in the county of Berks, and of Carlton House Terrace, in the county of London, Esquire, representative in Parliament for the Truro Division of the County of Cornwall, and Edith Jane, his wife, daughter and co-heir of John Benjamin Smith, late of King's Ride, Ascot, aforesaid, gentleman, by Jemima, his wife, who was daughter and co-heir of William Durning, late of Liverpool, in the county palatine of Lancaster, gentleman, all deceased, her royal licence and authority that they may assume and use the surname of Durning in addition to and before that of Lawrence. And also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, Feb. 1.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint General Sir Hugh Henry Gough, G.C.B., V.C., to be Keeper of the Jewels in the Tower of London, in the room of Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Dobson Middleton, K.C.M.G., C.B., deceased.

A notice has been published in the *Dublin Gazette* to the effect that a writ has been issued for the election of a peer of Ireland, to succeed to the vacancy in the House of Lords caused by the death of the late Lord Clarina.

Deaths.

PEERS.

Rt. Hon. Sir Chichester Samuel Parkinson-Fortescue, second Baron Clermont and first Baron Carlingford, K.P. (Jan. 30), with whose death both Baronies became extinct.

Rt. Hon. Beauchamp Henry John Scott, sixth Earl of Clonmell (Feb. 2), is succeeded by his son, Rupert Charles Scott, Esq., commonly called Lord Earlsfort.

PEERESSES.

Rt. Hon. Isabel Elizabeth Barrington, Viscountess Barrington (Feb. 1), widow of Rt. Hon. seventh Viscount.

Rt. Hon. Juliana Cavendish Haldane-Duncan, Countess of Camperdown (Feb. 6), widow of Rt. Hon. second Earl.

Rt. Hon. Louisa Vaneck, Baroness Huntingfield (Feb. 4), widow of Rt. Hon. third Baron.

Rt. Hon. Emily Harriet Talbot, Baroness Talbot de Malahide (Jan. 24), wife of Rt. Hon. the fifth Baron.

BARONETS.

Sir Windham Charles James Carmichael-Anstruther, fifth Baronet (Jan. 26), and is succeeded by his son, Windham Robert Carmichael-Anstruther, Esq.

Sir Erasmus Dixon Borrowes, ninth Baronet, is succeeded by his son, Lieutenant-Colonel Kildare Borrowes.

Sir Philip Haughton Clarke, eleventh Baronet; the heir to this baronetcy is quite unknown, though it seems unlikely to be extinct.

KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

General Sir Daniel Lysons, G.C.B., Constable of the Tower of London (Jan. 29).

Sir Henry Francis Howard, G.C.B. (Jan. 28).
General Sir Michael Kavanagh Kennedy,
K.C.S.I. (Feb. 1).
Lieutenant-General Sir F. D. Middleton,
K.C.M.G., C.B., Keeper of the Crown
Jewels (Jan. 24).
Charles Walter Stronge, Esq., C.B. (Jan. 30).

DAMES.

Dame Mary Ann Carrington (Jan. 26), widow
of Sir Codrington Edmund Carrington.
Dame Bessie Josephine Sullivan, widow of
Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Sullivan, first
Baronet.

BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

Hon. Josceline Percy (Jan. 31).
Lord Sackville Arthur Gascoigne - Cecil
(Jan. 29).
Major-General Hon. George Talbot Devereux
(Feb. 14).
Major Hon. Charles Cavendish Winn.
Lady Susan Georgiana Broun, formerly Lady
Connemara, (Jan. 22).
Lady Adelaide Harriet Leslie - Melville
(Feb. 10).
Hon. Constance Bagot (Feb. 1).
Hon. Emmeline R. Canning (Feb. 9).
Susan, wife of Rev. Hon. Horatio Nelson
(Feb. 2).

OTHERS.

Rt. Rev. John Martindale Speechley, D.D.,
formerly Bishop of Travancore and
Cochin.
The Marquesa de Santurce (Feb. 5).

Julia (Feb. 6), widow of Baron Daniel de
Salis.
Catharine Mary (Feb. 6), widow of Captain
Frederick Augustus Kynaston, C.B., and
daughter of the late General and Lady
Charlotte Bacon.
Isabella Grace (Feb. 6), daughter of the late
Hon. John Bridgeman-Simpson.
Frances Gore (Feb. 14), widow of John
Sankey, and daughter of the late Very
Rev. Hon. George Gore, Dean of Killala.
Edward Tierney Gikrest Darell (Feb. 8),
second son of the late Sir Lionel Darell,
Baronet.
George Henry Greville Anson (Feb. 8), third
son of the late General Sir William Anson,
Bart., K.C.B.
George Augustus Young (Jan. 25), youngest
son of the late Sir William Young, Bart.
Jessie Blanche Adelaide (Jan. 26), wife of
Captain J. J. Wood, daughter of the late
Sir William Francis Elliott, Bart.
Thomas William Muir Longmore (Feb. 7),
eldest son of the late General Sir Thomas
Longmore, C.B.
Eleanor Hester (Feb. 8), widow of Mac-
gregor Laird, and daughter of the late
General Sir Edward Nicolls, K.C.B.
Margaret Bell Marshall (Jan. 19), daughter
of the late Lord Currichill.
Mary Templeman (Feb. 10), eldest daughter
of the late Rt. Hon. Peter Erle, P.C.
Emmeline Louisa Charlotte (Jan. 22), widow
of General William James Loftus, C.B.
Lieutenant-Colonel John Haughton (Jan. 28),
son of the late General John Colpoys
Haughton, C.S.I.



By the Way.

The Shipwrights' Company, of which Sir William H. White, Chief
Constructor of the Royal Navy, is the Master, has found its long-lost charter.
For the past century the Guild, owing to the mysterious disappearance of its
charter, has been working under ordinances granted by the Court of Aldermen.
Owing to the exertions of Mr. Kent, the secretary of the Trinity Board, the
instrument has been recently unearthed from the catacombs of the Trinity
House on Tower Hill, and after considerable labour it has been deciphered
by Mr. Jeayes, of the Manuscript Department of the British Museum. The
old document states that Phineas Pett, of Chatham, one of the greatest battle-
ship builders of the fifteenth century, was one of the first members of the
Court of Assistants, and it proves also that powers were given to the Ship-
wrights' Company under this charter of James I. to inspect the construction

of ships in any part of England, and to punish those who put bad work into them. It is somewhat strange that the original grant of arms dated 1605 only came into possession of the Company a few years ago, it having also mysteriously disappeared.

The town of Wolverhampton will be called upon in the course of a month or two to celebrate the jubilee of its incorporation, and the present occupant of the civic chair (Councillor Alex. McBean) has determined to celebrate the occasion by introducing a genuine coat-of-arms for the borough. It has been long pointed out that the present armorial bearings in use by the town represent great ignorance of the rudimentary laws of armory, and are unauthorised by the College of Arms. At the council meeting recently the mayor submitted a resolution asking "That a memorial be addressed to the Earl-Marshal of England, praying him to issue his warrant to the King of Arms for their granting and assigning such arms and crests as may be proper to be borne by the corporation and their successors according to the laws of arms." The motto of the town, "*E tenebris oritur lux*" ("From darkness light arises"), is appropriate to its present awakening.

The death recently occurred of Mr. John Carrick Moore, of Corsewall, Wigtownshire. Mr. Moore, who was in his ninety-fifth year, was a nephew of Sir John Moore, who fell at Corunna. Mr. Moore's only son died several years ago, but a daughter survives him. It was the coat-of-arms of this gentleman, with the Egyptian sphinx thereupon to commemorate the Egyptian services of the Corunna hero, that a City alderman of the same name (who was, however, no earthly relation) recently paraded about the City.

The Rev. Edmund Spenser Tiddeman, who was said to be a descendant of the poet Spenser, recently died at West Harringfield Rectory, Chelmsford, from syncope following influenza.

The Privy Council has forwarded the draft of the final scheme for the incorporation of Hemel Hempstead, which, it is expected, will come into operation about April, to the High Bailiff, Mr. Walter E. H. Dowling, who has enjoyed re-election for the third time as High Bailiff of Hemel Hempstead. The office dates from the time of Henry VIII., and this was the 358th election. The charter of Incorporation comes into operation next March. There are only about three Bailiwicks in the country. The new Mayor will retain the honorary title of High Bailiff. Mr. Dowling is the third bailiff to be elected for the third time.

The annual meeting of the Harleian Society was held in the Council Room, at 140, Wardour Street, W., on January 28, Lord Amherst of Hackney in the chair. During the year 1897 this Society has issued three volumes to its members: (1) "*The Visitations of Cambridgeshire in 1575 and 1619*," under the editorship of Mr. J. W. Clay, F.S.A.; (2) "*The Registers of Durham Cathedral, from the Commencement in 1609 to the End of 1896*," fully annotated by the late Captain E. A. White, F.S.A., under the editorship of the honorary secretary, Mr. Armytage, F.S.A.; and (3) the concluding

volume of "The Registers of St. George, Hanover Square, to the end of June, 1837," when the Civil Registration Act came into force, also edited by the honorary secretary, Mr. Armytage. The Society contemplates issuing for 1898 "The Visitation of Kent in 1619," or one of the Hampshire Visitations, and also "The Early Registers of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields."

A. W. Savary, Esq., Judge of the County Courts of Nova Scotia, an antiquary and genealogist, has written a valuable book called "The History of Annapoles Royal," and into that book he has introduced a number of pedigrees which he has carefully traced to their sources wherever possible. Besides this, Mr. Savary has in a separate book traced the history of his own family.

For an intensely amusing piece of feminine journalese the following from the *Daily Mail* will take some beating :

"Among the various odd bits of gossip, the fact that attracts most social attention is that Princess Victor Dhuleep Singh has obtained from the Queen the concession of having the precedence over all the English duchesses, which is, of course, a great compliment, not only to a favoured godson but also to a favourite dependency."

No doubt such a piece of news *would* attract attention, and we shall believe it when we see it gazetted. Meantime, we should be interested in hearing the opinion of the Duchess of Devonshire on the point.

One of the most undoubted of what Lord Ashbourne has called "the uses in connection with the Viceroyalty" seems to be the brisk business in the sale and hire of second-hand articles of male and female attire for the State ceremonies of the Dublin Castle season. In the *Irish Times* there has appeared a series of advertisements in view of the approaching Viceregal Levées and Drawing-rooms, offering dress, court, military and fancy costumes for hire. A court suit, "nearly new, large size," has been offered for thirty shillings; a "third-class Minister's court suit" is also advertised, and a velvet court suit is for sale at a moderate price. On the other hand, there is an advertiser for a white court train on hire for second Drawing-room, and infantry dress belts and sashes in good condition are also in demand.

As the result of a general meeting of the baronets which took place on Wednesday, January 26, at the Hotel Victoria, for the purpose of considering several questions affecting the dignity of the Order, a society has been constituted, with the title, "The Honourable Society of the Baronetage." The chair was occupied by Vice-Admiral Sir Lambton Loraine, and nearly two hundred numbers were enrolled at the meeting, which was strictly confined to members of the Order.

In a recently published volume of the "Complete Peerage," "G. E. C.," under the heading of "Shaftesbury," adds a note more in the nature of a query than a statement concerning the surname of this family. All the yearly Peerages give his surname as Ashley-Cooper, but the whole of the younger members of the family—in reality the only ones who really use a surname—are simply known by the name of Ashley. And it is a curious fact that the

arms of Lord Shaftesbury are 1 and 4 Ashley, 2 and 3 Cooper, and not *vice versa*, as would be anticipated. Many people of the name of Cooper have fallen into the trap, and by virtue of the usual practice which prevails of borrowing arms from a namesake in the Peerage, are disporting themselves with the three sable bulls, which, on a field argent, are the arms of Ashley, and not, as they fondly imagine, the arms of Lord Shaftesbury's Cooper ancestors.

The first Earl of Clonmell was John Scott, a famous Irish lawyer, who became Lord Chief Justice of the Irish King's Bench in 1784, when only forty-five years old, was made an Earl in 1793, and died on May 23, 1798, on the day before the breaking out of the Irish Rebellion. The private diary of the Chief Justice has been preserved and published. It contains some extracts which seem to prove that the Irish judges of the period were, in the words of the late Lord Bowen, in speaking of the English judges, "conscious of each other's failings."

"January 20, 1785.—Downes (a judge, afterwards Chief Justice) is crowing over me. He is cunning and vain and bears me ill. Boyd (judge) is drunken, idle, and mad." Again, "April 25, 1787.—Lord Chief Justice Patterson (Common Pleas), my sincere friend, dead. His intended successor, Carleton, a worthless wretch, though I was his maker. Lord Chancellor Gifford, a declining, insincere trickster. Bennet (judge) likely to ascend King's Bench; adverse to me. Henn (judge), his kinsman and at best a fool. Bradstreet (judge), able, double, and dying. Thus I stand a public character *alone*."

The very latest move of some Americans (says the *New York World*) is to form the Noble Order of the Barons of Runnymede. It will be remembered that the Barons of Runnymede were "the chaps who cornered King John of England," at a place called Runnymede, and made him sign a series of concessions called Magna Charta. This was a document something like a street-railway franchise, giving the people certain rights. The new Order of Runnymede started in Philadelphia at the home of Dr. Charles E. Cadwalader, whose ancestors at the time of Magna Charta are charitably supposed to have inhabited the woods of Wales, dressed in "woad." It is a notable fact that while the ancestors were statesmen and made their country's laws, the descendants, as a rule, do not even vote, but sit in club windows, dance cotillions, entertain foreign noblemen, and climb up and down genealogical trees. Every member of the Order has a coat-of-arms assigned to him by the herald, C. S. Throckmorton, of New York, and the genealogist, C. H. Browning, of Ardmore, Pa. They look up the pedigrees of applicants for membership, and from their genealogical nursery equip them with a family tree. Applications for baronial certificates come before the Board of Sureties, consisting of twenty-five profound individuals. Considering that not a single male descendant is known to exist of those who affixed their seals to Magna Charta, the choice of the name is about as ridiculous as the average American always makes himself when he tackles the subject of heraldry.



James  Brydges.
First Duke of Chandos.

See page 683.



The
Genealogical Magazine.

APRIL, 1898.

SOME NOTES CONTINUING THE FAMILY
HISTORICAL REGISTER OF REV. ED-
MUND NELSON OF 1781.

CATHERINE SUCKLING.



RS. Nelson (Catherine Suckling) died the day after Christmas Day, 1767, aged 42, leaving a baby (Catherine) only nine months old. She was not buried until a fortnight after her death. Her mother, Mrs. Anne Suckling, who was residing in a house at Burnham Thorp, died ten days after her daughter (so that both were lying dead together). She died January 5, 1768, aged 77, and was carried to Barsham in Suffolk, as directed in her will, and was laid within the altar rails of that church beside her husband, the Rev. Maurice Suckling, D.D., and her younger children.

She was without doubt the "Grand Mother" of the Nelsonian anecdote of Horatio, who told her he had never seen fear. In her will she describes herself as "Anne Suckling, of Burnham Thorp, widow," and desired to be buried without pall-bearers, beside her husband, "the Rev. Doctor Suckling, in the chancel at Barsham, Suffolk, £3,000 to my daughter Catherine Nelson, and at her death to be equally divided among my grand daughters, Susannah, Anne and Catherine Nelson. To my grandson Maurice Nelson my pearl-backed watch. To my grand-daughter Susannah¹ my gilt tea-spoons.

¹ Afterwards Mrs. Bolton.

To Anne my old purse containing some gold medals. To my son William Suckling land at Beccles, all my household furniture, plate, china and wearing apparel to my daughter Catherine Nelson, the rest of my property to my three children William and Maurice Suckling and Catherine Nelson share and share alike, my son William to be executor."

CATHERINE NELSON'S TOMBSTONE IN BURNHAM THORP CHURCH.

Confer vandae memoria causa. Catherinae Nelson
Mauritii Suckling D.D. filia
Neptis Caroli Turner Baronetti et primae ejus uxoris
Mariae filiae Roberti Walpole
De Houghton Army :
Uxoris Edmundi Nelson hujis
Ecclesiae Rectoris
ii liboror sibi perperit
8 supersunt
conjugali et Maternae affectione
Christiana Caritate et vera amicitia fuit praedita
Obiit Decemb. 26
Ann Salutis 1767 quae Aetatis 42.
Let these alone.
Let no man move these bones.

Catherine Suckling appears to have left behind her in her children's hearts some very tender memories of motherhood, to judge from their letters in after years. After their father's death in 1802, Catherine sent her sister Susannah a ring with their father and mother's hair, and Susannah expressed lively fears lest Catherine should die early from the strain of a too numerous family, "like my poor mother." She also declares her great love for ships and sailors as bred in her as an inheritance from her mother.

In Horatio Nelson's Navy Agent's Accounts, 1802, is the following note :

"To receive from my Mother's estate £200. Do. from my father's, at least £100."

The Rev. E. Nelson died at Bath, and was conveyed to Burnham Thorpe by road, and buried there, May 11, 1802.

Mr. W. Suckling and Mr. Bolton were the trustees of his will, and the latter, as the survivor, acted.

HORATIO NELSON

was nine years old at that sad Christmas time when his mother lay dead in the Norfolk Rectory, and his grandmother (in the village close by) was making haste to follow, even through Death's portals,

the daughter she had loved so well. Captain Maurice Suckling, who was at Burnham Thorp at the time, promised the bereaved husband to take charge of one of the boys. Three years after Horatio remembered this promise, when he read in the county paper of his uncle's appointment to the *Raisable*. The Rev. Edmund Nelson was at Bath in one of those frequent visits to that Spa; therefore Horatio begged his brother William to write to his father to get his uncle to take him to sea. This was done, and Captain Suckling jokingly replied: "Let him come, and the first time we go into action a cannon-ball may knock off his head, and provide for him at once."¹

Horatio accompanied his father to London in the winter of 1770 and 1771. The *Raisable* was lying in the Medway. He was put into the Chatham stage, and on its arrival was set down with the rest of the passengers, and left to find his way on board as best he could. After wandering about in the cold without being able to reach the ship, an officer observed his forlorn appearance, questioned him, and, happening to be acquainted with his uncle, took him home and gave him some refreshments. When he got on board Captain Suckling was not on the ship, nor had any person been apprised of the boy's coming. He paced the deck the whole of the remainder of the day without being noticed by anyone, and it was not till the second day that "somebody," as he expressed it, took compassion on him. Horatio, according to his father's history, was thirteen when he joined the *Raisable* (January 1, 1771), and was rated midshipman (May, 1771) in the *Triumph*, stationed at Chatham; Maurice Suckling, his uncle, commander. On July 24, 1771, he sailed in a trading ship to Jamaica, and rejoined his uncle in the *Triumph* on his return. A few months afterwards he was appointed (July 24, 1772) to one of the ships sent upon the discovery of the North Pole, and on November 19, 1773, sailed with Sir Edward Hughes to the West Indies in the *Sea Horse*. An interesting relic of the time remains to us in the shape of a letter dated Navy Office, October 28, 1773:

"Mr. Bentham's compliments to Mr. Kee. He understands he

¹ Captain Suckling was a distinguished officer in his time. His most remarkable service was performed when Captain of the *Dreadnought* (60) in the West Indies on October 21, 1757, at the beginning of the Seven Years' War, he fought a famous action with a superior French force in the neighbourhood of Cape François. In 1775 he succeeded Sir Hugh Palliser as Comptroller of the Navy, a position which entitled him to forward the fortunes of his nephew. He died suddenly in London on July 17, and was interred at Barsham, Suffolk, July 27, 1778.

is agent to Mr. Surridge, the Master of the *Sea-Horse*. Should be obliged to him for a recommendation in favour of Horatio Nelson, a young lad, nephew of Capt. Suckling, who is going out in that ship. The Master is a necessary man for a young lad to be introduced to, therefore Mr. Bentham will be obliged to Mr. Kee for a letter. The ships wait only for the Commander's dispatches."

In 1777, on his return from sea, he passed his examination for a lieutenancy. Captain Suckling sat at the head of the Board, and when the examination had ended, in a manner highly honourable to Nelson, rose from his seat and introduced him to the examining captains as his nephew. They expressed their wonder that he had not informed them of this relationship before. He replied that he did not wish the younger to be favoured, he knew his nephew would pass.

The next day Nelson received his commission as second lieutenant of the *Lowestoffe* frigate, Captain W. Locker, fitting for Jamaica.

Horatio never saw his gallant uncle again, as Captain Suckling died suddenly July, 1778. In after years his uncle's sword was one of his most cherished possessions. In 1797, in the expedition against Teneriffe, "when in the act of stepping out of the boat Nelson received a shot through the elbow and fell, but as he fell he caught the sword (which he had just drawn) in his left hand, determined never to part with it while he lived, for it had belonged to his uncle, Captain Suckling, and he valued it as a relic" (Southey). The sword was a twofold relic; it belonged originally to Captain Maurice Suckling's great-uncle, Gulfrides Walpole, a gallant seaman, brother of Sir Horatio Walpole, and of Mary, who married Sir Charles Turner.

The following letter to his other uncle, William Suckling, dated July 5, 1786, from Nevis, expresses Horatio's undying regard for his uncle Maurice.

"MY DEAR UNCLE,

"This will be delivered by Mr. Suckling,¹ who has done me the favour of calling on his way to England. . . . I wish I could tell you I was well. . . . You have been my best friend, and I trust will continue so, as I shall prove myself by my actions worthy of supplying that place in the service of my country which my dear uncle² left me. I feel myself to my country his heir, and

¹ Robert George Suckling, of Woodton, R.A.; killed at Guadaloup.

² Captain Maurice Suckling.

it shall, I am bold to say, never lack the want of his council. I feel he gave it to me as a legacy, and had I been near him when he was removed, I am sure he would have said, 'My boy, I leave you to my country; serve her well, and she'll never desert, but ultimately reward you.' You know much of me, I believe and hope; think me not unworthy of your regard—but I beg your pardon for this digression—but what I have said is the inward monitor of my heart upon every difficult occasion. Bless you my best friend, and believe your most affectionate nephew,
H. N."

Again, on October 21, 1805, when going into action on board the *Victory* at Trafalgar, Nelson remarked that it was a good augury, for it was the anniversary of his uncle's battle off Cape St. François, 1757.

Despite the loss of Captain Suckling so early in his naval career, that popular officer's old friends and shipmates continued their friendliness to his nephew. Writing long afterwards to Lady Parker, Horatio says:

"*St. George*, BALTIC, May 21, 1801.

"MY DEAR LADY,

"... Believe me when I say that I am as sensible as ever that I owe my present situation in life to your and good Sir Peter's partiality for me and friendly remembrance of Captain Maurice Suckling.

"NELSON & BRONTE."

Admiral Sir Peter Parker commanded the *Buckingham* and Captain Maurice Suckling the *Nassau* in 1760 at the siege of Bellisle. The two officers were always great friends. In 1778 Nelson was placed on board the *Bristol* flag-ship of Sir Peter Parker, to whom he was strongly recommended, and from whom he received much kindness, both then and afterwards, when he returned to Jamaica from the Island of St. Bartholomew. Sir Peter and Lady Parker nursed him with the greatest kindness until he was able to return to England invalided. Also Lord St. Vincent, writing to Mrs. Suckling (wife of Colonel W. Suckling) in May, 1818, says:

"I am prompted by my feeling of veneration for the memory of Lord Nelson and the kindness I received from his brave relative, Maurice Suckling, with whom I was a shipmate 70 years ago in the *Gloster*, under the broad pennant of Commodore George Townshend," etc.

The following is extracted from Captain Suckling's will :

WILL OF CAPTAIN M. SUCKLING, 1764.

"I give to my brother William all and every my messuages, lands, tenements in Banham Winfarthing and Diss (Norfolk) and the said William out of this shall pay to Mrs. Mary Turner daughter of — Turner Esq. and Granddaughter of Sir Charles Turner £30 a year."

[Mary Turner lived in Norwich.]

"And I give unto the Rt. Hon. Dowager Lady Walpole mother of my late deceased wife the sum of £100 in token of my duty and affection for her. Item in grateful remembrance of the obligations received by me from Sir R. Walpole and the friendship shown to me by that family I bestow the following legacies.

"To the Right Hon. the Earl of Orford. To Lord and Lady Walpole of Wollerton. To the Hon. Sir Edward Walpole, Knight of the Bath. To the Hon. Horatio Walpole his brother. To Lady Mary Churchill and the Hon. Thomas Walpole. The Hon. Richard Walpole and his lady. The Hon. Miss Harriet Walpole and the Hon. Miss Anne Walpole. The Hon. Horace Walpole the eldest son of the said Lord Walpole the respective sums of £100 a piece. To the Hon. Robert Walpole youngest brother of the said Lord Walpole one thousand pounds, and to the Hon. Miss Catherine Walpole, eldest daughter of the said Lord Walpole one thousand five hundred pounds."

[If any of these died the money was to go to his brother, William Suckling.]

"Item I give unto . . . Nelson . . . and Nelson [so in the will] the sum of one thousand pounds a piece when they shall attain the age of 21. Item I give unto my nephew Maurice Nelson eldest son of late sister Nelson deceased to be paid to him, etc.

"Item I give to all other the sons of my late sister Nelson that shall be living at my decease the respective sums of £500 a piece, and £150 a piece each at the age of 21."

To his servants one year's wages. All the residue to his brother William.

Lord Walpole of Wollerton and William Suckling executors.

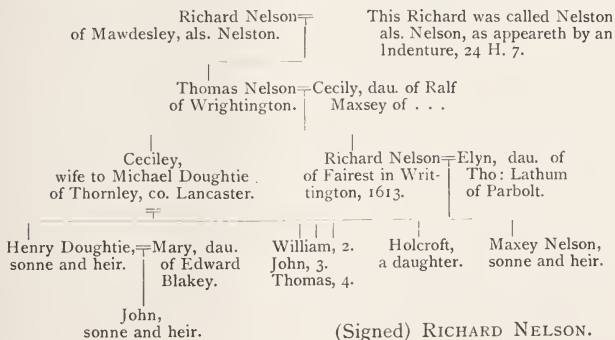
(To be continued.)

NELSON PEDIGREES AS GIVEN IN THE
VISITATIONS OF LANCASHIRE.

SCIANT presentes et futuri quod ego Ricardus Nelston de Mawdisley dedi, etc., Warino de Golborne et Aliciæ filiæ meæ etc., unam placeam terræ in Mawdisley vocatam Mawdisley hey, predicto Warino et Aliciæ et heredibus de corpore ejusdem Aliciæ, reddendo preterea mihi et heredibus meis, semel in vita unius cujusque nostrum Chirothecam albam ad sagitandum, pro defectu exitus ejusdam Warini et Aliciæ remaneant terræ predictæ Georgio Nelston filio Roberti Nelston. Testibus, Tho: Fleming, ar., Henrico Banaster de Bank, ar. Data apud Mawdisley, anno IR. 2.

Drawing of a seal of arms, viz.: A cross paté fichée, debruised by a bend dexter,—the shield surmounted by a helmet and mantling.

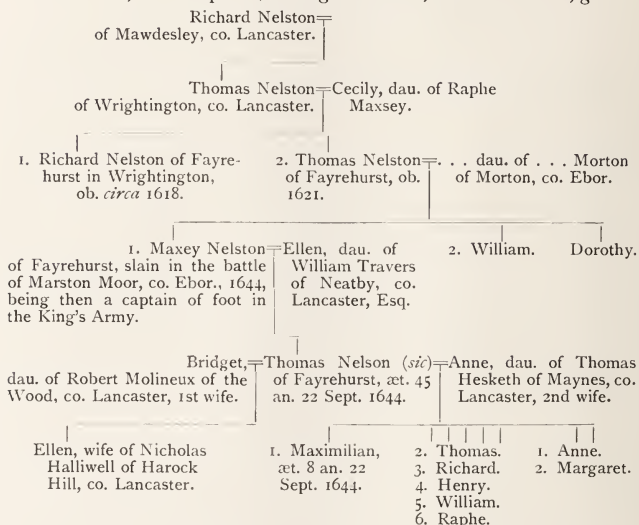
Another dede of Robert Nelston of Mawdesley, bearing date the 6 of H. 4, with the same seale of armes. Entered.



The Visitation of the County Palatine of Lancaster made in the year 1613, by Richard St. George, Esq., Norroy King of Arms.

NELSON OF FAYREHURST.

Arms : Or, a cross patée, throughout sable, over all a bend, gules.



ORMESKIRKE, 22 Sept. 1664.

THO. NELSON.

The Visitation of the County Palatine of Lancaster, made in the year 1664-5, by Sir William Dugdale, Knight, Norroy King of Arms.

HALCOTT FAMILY.

Matthew Halcott Esquire, of Hoe Hall, died possessed of real estate of the value of upwards of £30,000.

By his will, April 30, 1766, his estates at Hoe and Swanton, Great Fransham, Wendling, Scarning, and Bradenham were devised to his son Thomas in tail general and in remainder to Matthew in tail male (Charles Weston and John Jones of Fakenham being trustees), with remainder as to one-fifth to Matthew and Daniel Jones (sons of testator's daughter, Elizabeth Jones); one-fifth to Mary, daughter of Henry Carrington, clerk; one-fifth to Ann, wife of Edmund Nelson of Hunstanton, gentleman; one-fifth to his daughter, Jane Halcott; and as to the remaining fifth, to his daughter, Elizabeth Halcott. In estates at Beeston and

Fransham his son Matthew had the first estate tail with the same remainders over. He gave his reversion of estate at Castle Acre (expectant on the death of Martha Rix) to his wife Jane for life, and afterwards to Jane and Elizabeth, his two daughters by her, to whom he also gave his Closes at Newton and Mileham. His trustees to sell property at Dunham, the produce of which he gave one half to his grandchildren, Matthew and Daniel Jones; the other half for the benefit of his daughter Carrington. By a codicil, 1767, he gave houses at Norwich to his wife in fee. By another codicil, February 25, 1769, referring to his marriage settlement in 1746, and the issue of that marriage and to the articles made upon the marriage of his daughter Jane with Berney Brograve, by which he had agreed that in case the estate comprised therein should not be conveyed in settlement to Brograve and wife, he would settle instead his manor and estate of Newton-next-Castleacre, he revoked the devise in the will of that estate with the Mileham lands, and confirmed the marriage articles, charging the Newton Estate with £1,500 to Brograve, and gave it subject thereto to his wife.

Testator died at Norwich, August 1, 1770, and was buried at Hoe, and his will and codicils were proved by Jane, the widow, and Daniel Jones, on the 8th of that month.

Matthew, second son, died August 7, 1771, without male issue.

Thomas, first son, died August 4, 1780, without any issue, leaving only Mary, his widow, to whom he gave all he had power to dispose of, and she, by deed dated June 23, 1783, released all her interest in the estates to the devisees under the will.

A bill, however, had been filed in Chancery in 1781, and by deed made in September, 1786, a partition was effected of all the property by which the estates at Scarning and Bradenham were conveyed to Daniel Jones (who had purchased his brother's share) in fee. Estate at Hoe and Swanton to Joseph Glover, the husband of Elizabeth; one moiety of Fransham and Wendling to Mary Carrington, and the other moiety to Mrs. Nelson; while the property comprised in the settlement was confirmed to Berney Brograve.

By will dated September 28, 1812, Matthew Nelson, of Holme-next-the-Sea, gentleman (the son of Edmund Nelson of Hunstanton and Ann, his wife (late Halcott), gave to his youngest son *John* (Rector of Winterton), his property in Wendling and Great Fransham.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE BERESFORD FAMILY (*continued*).

BY MAJOR C. E. DE LA POER BERESFORD.



THOMAS BERESFORD then lived at Newton Grange, co. Derby. I cannot ascertain the exact date of his birth. He died in 1473. He served the King in his French wars—*i.e.*, during the latter period of the Hundred Years' War. Tradition states that he assembled a troop of horse at Chesterfield, consisting only of his sons and their attendants. He married Agnes, daughter and heiress of Robert Hassal, Esq., of Arcluyd, co. Chester, by whom he had, among other issue :

1. Aden, who succeeded at Bentley ; m. the dau. of Roger Eyre, Esq.
2. Thomas, m. Margaret, dau. and heir of Roger Woodgathorp, Esq.
3. Hugh.
4. Humphrey, of whom presently.
5. Edward of Bambro', Yorks, Reader of Gray's Inn (15 Henry VIII.), m. Johanna, dau. and heir of Piers Claughton (Pierce Lotton).
6. Dionysius, of Cuthorpe.
7. James, a cleric, of whom presently.
8. Robert, of Hillsdale, in Alsop, m. Joan, dau. of Thomas Cantrell, Esq.
9. William, who went to Lincolnshire ; m. Alice, dau. of Thomas Parker, Esq.
10. Roger, who became a London merchant ; m. Agnes, dau. of Bennet Beadmere, Esq.
11. Lawrence, m. Ann, dau. of Edward Cockayne.

ARMS OF
HASSALL.

Thomas acquired much property near his manor of Fenny Bentley. Here is one of his deeds of purchase : " Sciant, &c. Ego Ricardus Irton, filius et heres Rici Irton patri mei dedi concessi, &c. Thos. Beresford de Newton Gunge in com. derb. omnia tras, &c., mea, &c., in villa et campis de Mapulton p'ish asshebne in com. derb., &c. Hiis testitz Johe de Beresford gentilman Johe de Alsop & Johe Toples de Tissington ac multis aliis. Dat apud

Mapulton p'dict die lune px post festu Sci Barnabe Appli anno regni regis Henrici Sixth (*sic*) post conquesto Angl. vicesimo trio."

It would appear from the epitaph on Thomas's tomb in Fenny Bentley Church—an alabaster monument of considerable interest and of a style in vogue since the fourteenth century¹—that he fought at Agincourt in 1415; so he must have been born before 1400. Here is the inscription on his tomb, on which are recumbent full-sized effigies of himself and wife, tied in their shrouds; whilst round it are represented in miniature his sixteen sons on one face, and five daughters on another, also tied in their shrouds:

(*On one end.*)

"Here lyes the corps of Thomas Berisforde Esqviere the sonne of John Berisforde late Lorde of Berisforde in the covntie of Stafford Esqviere and Agnes his wife the daughtre and heire of Robert Hassall in the covntie of Chester Esqviere who had issve xvi sonnes and five daughters. Thomas departed this life the xxth day of March in the yeare of ovr Lord God 1473 and Agnes departed this life the xvi day of March in the yeare of ovr Lord God 1467. here alsoe lye the corps of Hevgh the third sonne of the sayd Thomas and Agnes.

As yov now are soe once were wee
And as wee are soe shall yov bee."

(*On one side.*)

"Qvem tegat hoc marmor si forte requires amice
Nobile Beresford tibi nomen habes
Lvce patrum clarvs proprio sed nomine major
De gemina merito nomina lvce capit
Largvs doctvs amans alvit colvit recreavit
Mvsas jus victor svmptribus arte domo
Militiæ excellens strenvvs dvx fortis et avdax
Franciâ testatvr cvria testis Agen
Nvnc jacet in tvmvlo resolvts pvlvis in isto
Lvtvm bvlla fvmvs pvlvis et vmbra svmvs
Dvm loqvimvr morimvr svbito vanescimvs omnes
Si sapiens homo sis disce memento mori."²

¹ This fashion of adorning tombs with effigies of the kindred of the deceased is seen on the tomb of John of Eltham, son of Isabella of France, in Westminster Abbey. These effigies are of the finest alabaster.—C. E. D. B.

² The Rev. Richard Bolton, Rector of Fenny Bentley, has kindly sent me a rendering of the Latin epitaph in English verse:

Friend, if thou ask me who this marble hides,
Thou hast the answer—Beresford's high name.
By his sire's light he shines, his own besides
From this twin source he well deserves his fame.

I was inclined to question the fact of Thomas's having fought at Agincourt in 1415, as he died in 1473; but in the dog Latin of the epitaph it seems probable that he was there :

"Franciâ testatur curia testis Agen" (with a capital A)
 ("By France is witness borne the court Agen testifies").

Still, "curia Agen" might allude to Agen in the Agenois. This is a point on which I am not competent to decide finally.

The arms on the tomb are: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, a bear rampant, collared, chained, muzzled; 2nd and 3rd, per chevron, three pheons, two and one. The colours of the blazon are no longer visible. The arms are somewhat defaced by age, the pheons are very distinct; the bears less so; the crescent is merely for a difference indicating that a senior branch of the Hassals existed. There exists a slab in Fenny Bentley Church to the memory of Hewghe (Hugh), son of Thomas, father of Lawrence, who is buried at "St. Peeter's." On it is the unique coat of arms of three bears, two and one, as given by Blore (*vide supra*).



I have not space to say much of Thomas's sons. Probably their descendants exist. Hugh, the third, not fourth, son,¹ who died in 1524 (13 Henry VIII.) was the ancestor of Gilbert Beresford, Esq., great-grandson of Richard Beresford, Esq., of Ashbourn and Bentley; undoubtedly the senior representative of the Bentley Beresfords, and, as he very justly says, the head of the house. James, Canon of Lichfield Cathedral, the seventh son, founded in 1520 (11 Henry VIII.) two fellowships and two scholarships in St. John's College, Cambridge. I have a copy of the deed from the original *Penes*, St. John's College, Cambridge, by kind permission of the bursar. It is signed "Jamys Beresforde," and sealed with a bear rampant. Thomas's fourth son,



ARMS OF BERDESLEY, NAMELY,
"Argent, two bars gules, on a canton of the last, a maunch of the field."

Gen'rous, learn'd, kind, he nursed, upheld, renewed
 Letters right captives, with purse, skill and home,
 Mighty in war, what strength, dash, fortitude.
 Let France, let Agencourt as witness come!
 Now lies he in that tomb a heap of dust—
 Clay, bubble, smoke, dust, shade, are we. We fly
 From life ev'n while we speak—puff! Go we must.
 Man, if thou'rt wise, learn this—Mind thee to die!"

¹ Burke, in his "Peerage," under Waterford, calls him fourth son.

Humphrey Beresford, married Margaret or Margery, daughter of Edmond Berdesley or Beresley, Esq., and had a son, John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Fitzherbert,¹ of Somersal Herbert; of this marriage only a daughter survived. Humphrey's second son,

George Beresford, lived *temp.* Henry VIII., when he was Steward of the town of Nottingham; he married a daughter of F. Greene, Esq., co. Sussex, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Michael Beresford, an officer in the Court of Wards, lived at the Squirres, Westerham, co. Kent, 1574 (15 Elizabeth); married Rose, daughter of John Knevitt, Esq. Michael had seven sons and four daughters.

Of these the pedigree only follows the fortunes of the third son, Tristram, the first of the Irish Beresfords. I have been unable to obtain information as to the others.

Tristram Beresford (third son of Michael), went over to Ireland as manager of the "Society of the New Plantation in Ulster," and married Miss Brooke. They settled at Coleraine, co. Derry (Londonderry). He was succeeded by his elder son,



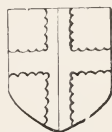
ARMS OF KNEVITT, NAMELY, "*Argent, a bend within a bordure, engrailed sable.*"

Sir Tristram Beresford, Knight of the shire of Derry,² or M.P.; created a Baronet of Ireland May 5, 1665; married, 1st, Anne, daughter of John Rowley, Esq., of Castleroe, co. Derry; and secondly, Sarah Sackville, and dying January 15, 1673, had issue:

By first marriage: Randal, his heir, and two daughters.

By second marriage:

1. Tristram, d.s.p.
2. Michael, whose son was the Rev. Sackville Beresford, M.A., and whose daughter Anne m. Thos. Taylor, Esq. (Lord Mayor of Dublin 1751).
3. Susanna, m. Wm. Jackson, Esq., of Coleraine.
4. Sarah, m. first, Paul Brazier, Esq.; secondly, Edward Cary, Esq.
5. Anne, m. Henry Hart, Esq., of Kilderry, co. Donegal.



ARMS OF BROOKE, NAMELY, "*Or, a cross engrailed per pale gules and sable.*"

¹ The late Sir William Fitzherbert, of Tissington, had a deed dated 1504, which shows Canon James as a trustee to this marriage settlement. In the sixteenth century another Beresford married into the Fitzherbert family; and Sir William's mother was Agnes Beresford.

² Irish Parliament Roll, 1661.

Sir Randal Beresford, Bart., married Catherine, youngest daughter of Francis Viscount Valentia (whose sufferings under the Government of Charles I. are in themselves a romance¹). Sir Randal died 1681, leaving issue :

Tristram, who succeeded him.

Jane, m. to Lieutenant-General Hamilton, of Walworth.

Catherine, m. to Matthew Pennefather, Esq., M.P.

Sir Tristram Beresford, Bart., married, in 1687, Nichola-Sophia,



ARMS OF HAMIL-
TON OF LUNGE,
NAMELY, "*Gu.,
three cinque-
foils, argent.*"

youngest daughter and co-heiress of Hugh Hamilton, Baron of Glenawly, Baron Lunge in Sweden. This is the lady who stated to her children that she saw, after his death, James Power, or De la Poer, second Earl of Tyrone.² Her portrait, with that of Sir Tristram, may be seen at Kilderry, the picturesque and ancient residence of the Hart family (*vide supra*), on the shores of Lough Foyle. She married, secondly, Lieutenant-General Gorges. Sir Tristram, who was

a strong supporter of the House of Orange, was Colonel of an infantry regiment that fought against King James II. He was attainted by Parliament. He died June 16, 1701, aged thirty-four, leaving issue :

1. Marcus, his heir.

2. Susanna-Catherina, m. Hyacinth, Baron Riverstone.

3. Arabella-Maria, d. unm. 1732.

4. Jane, m. in 1711 to George Lowther, Esq., M.P., of Kilrue, co. Meath. From this lady's eldest son descend the Lowthers of Kilrue, the Penruddockes of Compton, the Ludlow-Bruges, and Bridgers. Her second son, Marcus Lowther, m. Catherine, sister and heiress of Sir Ed. Crofton, Bart.; assumed the name of Crofton, and was created a Baronet.

5. Araminta.

¹ Burke's "Extinct and Dormant Peerage."

² *Vide* GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, October, 1897 ; the Power Ghost Story.

(To be continued.)



THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS (*continued*).

By "X."



PUTTING aside for the moment the specific grants of arms of ancient or modern times, each of which definitely contains the limits and limitations to which it is confined, and in and to which the arms therein granted devolve, the most crucial incident in the history of British armory is to be found in the Visitations which took place throughout the whole of England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The Visitations were perambulations throughout the country performed by the officers of arms acting under a Royal Commission, in virtue of which they enrolled the arms in use at that period by the landowning and arms-bearing families then in existence, together with pedigrees. The arms submitted to them were allowed and confirmed, or rejected. The definite production of a specific grant for the arms in question was not necessarily insisted upon by the Heralds, who allowed arms, as borne by legal right, when these were established to their satisfaction.

There were three principal Visitations throughout the whole of the kingdom. Of course the actual years vary in different localities, but roughly they took place about the years 1580, 1620, and 1666.

Copies of many of the Commissions issued to the Kings of Arms appear in the Shrewsbury Peerage Case. I append a copy of one. The majority are in almost identical terms.

"Com'iss' p' Willo Flower al's Norrie ar' rege armor de con' ap vil'am.

"Elizabeth by the grace of God Quene of England Fraunce and Ireland defendor of the fayth &c. To our trusty and welbeloved servaunte Wilm Flower esquier als Norrey King of armes of the east west and northe parties of our realme of England from the ryver of Trente northwarde and to all other our loving subjects greating. Forasmuche as God of his greate clemencie and goodnes hathe subjected to our impere and gov'naunce the nobilitie people and coimons of this our realme of England Wee mynding of our royall honour and absolute power to us comytted to visit survey and vewe throughout all our realme of England and all our d'nions as well for a due order to be kepte and observed in all things touching thoffice and dueties app'teyning to armes as also for reformacon

of dyv'se and sondry abuses and discords dayli rising and growing for want of ordinarie visitacons surveys and views in tymes convenient according to the auncient fourme and lawdable custome of the lawes of armes and that the nobylitie of this our realme may be p'served in ev'y degree as app'teyneth as well in honor as in wourshipp. And that ev'y p'son and p'sons bodyes polytique corporate and others may be the better knowen in his or their estate degree and misteries without confusion or disorder. Have therefore constituted deputed ordeyned and appoynted for us and in our name our said welbeloved servaunt Will'm Flower al's Norrie King of Armes in the said east west and northe parts of our realme of England from the said ryver of Trent northwarde to visite all the said p'vynce and the parts and members thereof appteyning to thoffice and charge of the said Norrie Kyng of armes from tyme to tyme as often and when as he shall thinke most necessarie and convenient for the same and not only to enter into all churches castells howses and other places at his discrecon to p'use and take knowledge survey and viewe of all mann' of armes cognisaunces crests and other like devises with the notes of their descents pedegrees and marriages and the same to enter and recorde into a register or booke of armes according to suche order as is p'scribed and set furthe in the office chardge and othe taken by our said servaunte at his creacon and coronacon and also to correcte cumptrolle and refourme all mann' of armes crests cognizaunces and devises unlawfull or unlawfully usurped borne or taken by any p'son or p'sons within the same p'vince cont'ry to the due order of the lawe of armes and the same to rev'se put downe or otherwise deface at his discrecon as well in coote armors helmes standerd pennons and hatchmets of tents and pavilions as also in plate jewells pap' parchement wyndowes gravestones and monuments or elsewhere wheresoev' they be sett or placed whether they be in shelde schoocheon lozenge square rundell or otherwise howsoev' cont'arie to the autentiq' and auncient lawes customes rules privileges and orders of armes. And further wee by these p'sents do geve and graunte to the said Norrie full power and aucthorytie to reprove comptroll and make infamous by p'clamacon to be made at the assises or gen'l sessions within the same his p'cincte to be had and kepte or at suche other place or places as he or they shall thincke moste mete and convenient all and all mann' of p'son or p'sons that unlawfully and without just aucthorytie vocacon or due calling doo or have done or shall usurpte or take upon hym or them any name of tytyle of honour or dignitie as esquier gentleman or other. And likewise to reforme and

comptroll all suche as at any funeralls or interments shall use or weare any morninge apparell as gownes hoods tippetts or suche like contrary to the order lymitted and p'scrybed in the tyme of the moste noble prince of famous memorie King Henry the seaventh our grandfather otherwise or in any other sorte then to theire estates and degrees dothe or shall app'teyne. And further-more by these p'sents wee p'hybite and forbidd that no paynter glazier goldsmyth graver or any other artificier whatsoev' hee or they be within that sayd p'vynce of the said Norrye shall take upon them to paynte grave glass devise or set furth by any wayes or means any mann' of armes crests cognisaunces pedegrees or other devises p'teynyng to the office of armes otherwise or in any other forme or manner that they may lawfully do and shalbe allowed by the said Norrie his deputie or deputies according to the auncient lawes and statutes of armes. And we forbid and likewise straitely com'and all our sheriffs com'issaries archdeacons officials scrivenours clerks wryters or other whatsoev' they be to call name or write in any assises sessions courte or open place or places or els to use in any wryting the addicon of a esquier or gentleman onlesse they be hable to stand unto and justifie the same by the lawe of armes and the lawes of our realme or els be asserteine thereof by advertisement in wryting from the said Norrie Kinge of armes or his deputy or deputies attorney or attorneys. And further we straightly com'aunde and chardge that no other p'son or p'sons shall intromitt or medle in any thing or things touching or conc'nyng the office of armes within the said p'vynce wythout the speciall lycence auctorytie of the sayd Norrie in wryting under the seale of the said offyce had an obteyned from the sayd Norrie all which sayd power p'hemyence jurisdiction and aucthorytie above specified for us our heires and successors we do geve and graunte by these p'sents to the sayd Will'm Flower al's Norrye during the naturall lief of the said Norrie in as large and ample mann' fourm in ev'y thinge and thinges as any his predecesours or any other bearinge the name or title of Norrie have or had did or mighte do by force of any l'res patents graunted by any of our predecessors or as of righte he or they oughte or might have used to do by force of his said office with all mann' of p'ffitts advantages and emoluments thereto belonging. Wherefore we will and straightly com'aunde and chardge all and singular justices sheriffs maiors baylieffes and all other officers ministers and constables and all ev'y our loving subjects that in the execucon of the p'misses they effectually employ theire best ayde assistaunce furtheraunce and counsaill to our said servaunt his deputie or deputyes so often

and when as he or any of them shall requier the same in all that you conveniently may as you tender our favour and will answer to the cont^{arye} at your p^{ills}. And further by these p^{sents} we do aucthoryze our said s^{vaunte} to nominate and appoynte under the seale of his said office so many deputies and attorneys as shalbe thought by him expedyent for the better execu^{cion} of all and singular the p^{misses}. And if theare fortune to fall out in this our visita^{cion} any mann['] of scruple doubte question or any misdemeano^r of any p^{son} or p^{sons} whatsoev['] that canne not be conveniently disised or ended by our said s^{vaunte} or such deputie deputies of attorneys as he under the seale of his said office shall name and appoynte. Then our mynde and pleasure is that our said servaunte his deputie deputies or attorneys named as is aforesaid shall com^{aunde} such p^{rson} or p^{rons} whome the said question doubte or misdemeano^r shall conc^{ne} under a c^{tain} payne and at a c^{tain} day to appeare before the earle marchall of England for the tyme being before whome the said sruple question or misdemeano^r shalbe harde and ordered according to the lawe and custome of armes in that case p^{vyded} and of auncient tyme used any statute lawe p^{clama^{cion}} custome or usage to the cont^{ary} in any wise notwithstanding. In witnes whereof we have caused these our l^{res} to be made patents. Wytnes ourself at Westm['] the xth day of July."

After the issue of such a commission the Kings of Arms themselves, in some cases (and in others the Heralds or Pursuivants whom they appointed their deputies), proceeded to the counties and commenced their Visitations.

The officer of arms concerned exhibited his commission from the Sovereign to the High Sheriff of the county, and the High Sheriff directed the bailiff of each hundred to furnish the officers of arms with a list of all persons in that hundred using arms or calling themselves esquires or gentlemen. Therefore the summoning rested not with the officer of arms, who was probably a stranger in the locality, but with the local officials, who could surely be trusted to know the names of those in their own particular jurisdiction who came within the limits laid down. And it should be remembered that in those days the distinction between a gentleman and one of lower rank was much more clearly defined than is nowadays the case.

The officer of arms then issued a summons either direct to every-one upon his list to attend at an appointed place, and there and then prove their right to arms; or else issued an order to the bailiff charging him with the duty and responsibility of the summoning; con-

sequently if there were any omissions in the lists of those summoned, the fault lay with the local officials, and not with the officer of arms.

There were then three courses open to a man on receipt of such a summons. He was bound to attend, but it was then at his pleasure either to prove to the satisfaction of the Herald that the arms he bore were his by right, or, failing this, to there and then rectify them by means of a grant or confirmation. If neither of these courses was adopted, the man was required to sign a declaration disclaiming the right to arms for himself and his descendants.

What proofs the Heralds required the production of to establish this legal right I am utterly unable to say, nor can I find that anyone else is at the present time exactly aware upon what lines the Heralds worked. One can only surmise. But I fancy it can be taken for granted that all arms shown to have been in use prior to the battle of Agincourt, were accepted without question. With regard to other arms, there were ancient rolls of arms, some of which are still in existence, and the arms of important families were matters of everyday household knowledge. In cases of this kind, there is little doubt that if such arms were to be allowed unaltered, strict proof was required of the descent from these distinguished families. In the cases of less important families using arms, which in no way interfered with the rights of other people, one's experience leads one to suppose that the claimants were treated more easily and the arms admitted, upon the strength of usage for a certain period. What this usage was none of my inquiries have so far obtained for me any definite knowledge, and for this reason I am inclined to think that there can be little doubt that the officers of arms making the Visitations had a wide latitude and liberty of action allowed them, and consequently judged each case upon its own merits. This seems to me to be the only conclusion which is possible.

When a coat of arms was formally entered as correct in the official Visitation books, its legality was thereby admitted and was never afterwards questioned.

But it should be borne in mind that of the large number of coats of arms allowed and confirmed at the Visitations, a large number, probably the majority, were *rectified at that time*, were then altered or amended as the Heralds thought necessary, and only legally date from that period. Though a common enough belief, it is absolutely incorrect to suppose that the arms then entered were all then registered by virtue of ancient usage.

(To be continued.)

THE WARWICKSHIRE ARDENS (*continued*).

BY MRS. CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOPES.



HE will of William Arden does not seem to have been noted by the family genealogists, probably because it was drawn up in London. The Calendar at Somerset House enters it as "William Arden,¹ of St. Brigye, London, and Saltley,² Warwickshire," 7 July, 36 Henry VIII. Its details shed much light on the fortunes of the family, especially in relation to the other family wills. He had married Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward Conway, of Arrow, and left two sons and eight daughters. He desired to be buried in the "Parish Church of Saint Brigye in Fleet Street, within the suburbs of London," and left "to my youngest sonne, Francis Arden, all my purchased land, which I purchased of my grandfather's youngest son, John Arden, and another part lying within the Lordship of Saltley.³ Item, I bequeath to him the lease I have taken of my Lord Ferris for 31 years, which also lyeth within the Lordship of Budbrooke, so that he come to his full age, and during his nonage, the profits thereof to be taken up by mine overseers to the use of my daughters. If it happen the said Francis to dye without lawful issue, then I will my eldest sonne and heire, Edward Arden, when he cometh to his full age, to enjoy the said purchased land and lease to his heires. Item, I bequeath to the said Francis £6 13s. 4d., to be payd yearely during the term of his naturall life, by the hands of my eldest sonne, Edward Arden, when he cometh to his lands. Item, I give unto my eight daughters, Anne,⁴ Ursuley, Brigid, Barbara, Joyce, Jane, Urseley, and Fraunces Arden the whole rent that my ferme beareth me," etc. "I bequeath to my brother, Edward Arden, my black Satin cote." "I bequeathe my long

¹ 7 Alen.

² See Close Roll, 32 Henry VI., m. 11. Saltley came into the family with Elizabeth Clodshalle, who married Robert Arden in the time of Henry VI., and remained in it till the death of Robert Arden, 1643, when it fell to the share of his sister Anne.

³ By some family arrangement, the old family seat of Pedmore seems to have been settled on him, as he was always styled Francis Arden of Pedmore.

⁴ Anne married John Bermesley; Bridget, Hugh Massey; Barbara, Richard Neville, son of the last Lord Latimer, and claimant of that title and the earldom of Westmoreland; Joyce, John Ladbrooke. Was this Jane Arden the lady who married into the Brownlow family about 1553?

gowne eggyd with velvet to my father, Thomas Arden, in recompense of the money which he lent me, whom I make the Overseer of this my will, with my father-in-law, Edward Conway." Edward Arden, son and heir, to be sole executor. The witnesses were: Christopher Drey, Francis Waferer, and John Tayloure, Vicar of St. Brigye, and it was proved April 14, 1546, by John, afterwards Sir John Conway, uncle of the heir.

William's father, Thomas, died in 5 Elizabeth, 1563. I have not traced his will. Edward, son of William, succeeded him. This Edward had been ward to Sir George Throckmorton, of Coughton (though his grandfather was alive), and he married Mary, third daughter of Sir Robert Throckmorton. Brodesley,¹ Dudston, and Hybarnes were delivered to him 7 Elizabeth, and in 15 Elizabeth he was called upon to prove his title to Curdworth and to Berewood² Hall, which had been given by Hugh Arden to the Canons of Leicester (Henry II.), and after the dissolution purchased by his grandfather, Thomas, and uncle, Simon, for £272 10s., with a yearly rent of 30s. 4d., and settled on William 37 Henry VIII. Various purchases of land are recorded in Coke's "Entries."³ He impaled the park of Minworth on the other side of the Tame, to add to that of his own Park Hall. In an account of the Grevilles, when the eldest son still resided at Drayton, it is noted: "Though a great part of the Lands of Sir Giles Arden came to Lewis Greville through his wife, yet there is one Arden at this time in Warwickshire that is a man of three hundred marks land by the yeare."⁴

Edward seems to have been highly respected in his time, and was Sheriff of the County in 1575. But he had offended Leicester⁵ by refusing to wear his livery (as many of the gentlemen of the county were proud to do) and by disapproving openly of his relations with the Countess of Essex before her husband's death. Leicester waited his time. Edward Arden's sons were, Robert (who married the daughter of Reginald Corbet, Justice of the Royal Pleas, about 1579), Thomas, Francis. Of his daughters, Catherine married Sir Edward Devereux, of Castle Bromwich; Margaret, John Somerville, of Edreston; Mary, William Charnells, of Snares-ton, Leicestershire; and Elizabeth, Simon Shugborough, of Nap-ton, co. Warwick.

¹ "Originalia et Memoranda." Lord Treasurer's side of the Exchequer, Hilarii Recorda, 7 Elizabeth, Rot. 82.

² *Ibid.*, Hilarii Recorda, 15 Elizabeth, Rot. 55.

³ Coke's "Entries," f. 396.

⁴ Addit. MS., 5937, f. 88, British Museum.

⁵ Dugdale's "Warwickshire," 884, 927.

He appointed Edmund Lingard to Curdworth Church, 1573.

Edward Arden was a temperate follower of the old faith; but his son-in-law, John Somerville, an excitable youth, seemed to chafe under the increasing oppression of the Catholic Church and its adherents.¹ The evil reports concerning the Queen and Leicester increased the friction. Shut out from travel or active exercise, he studied and pondered, and his mind seemed to have given way in his sleepless attempts to reconcile faith and practice. He started off suddenly one morning before anyone was awake, attended only by one boy, who soon left him, terrified; and when he reached a little inn on the lonely road by Aynho on the Hill he spoke frantically to all who chose to hear, that he was going to London to kill the Queen.² Then followed arrest, examination before Justice D'Oyley, a march to London with twelve guards,³ examination in the Gatehouse, imprisonment in the Tower. Thereafter went forth the mandate to arrest Edward Arden, his wife; Francis Arden, of Pedmore, his brother; Somerville's wife and sister; and the priest, Hugh Hall. Sir John Conway, his wife's grand-uncle, was also commanded up to London, and seems to have been confined for a time. Examinations, probably under torture, followed fast on each other. John Somerville, Edward Arden, his wife and brother, and the priest, Hugh Hall, were tried, found guilty, and condemned to the traitor's death. Hugh Hall is said to have turned Queen's evidence, but I have found no trace of it. Mrs. Arden and Francis⁴ seem to have suffered a term of imprisonment, and then to have been released; Somerville and Arden were carried forth from the Tower on December 19, 1583, to Newgate, in preparation for their execution on the morrow; Somerville was found, two hours afterwards, strangled in his cell; Edward Arden suffered the full penalty of the law December 20, 1583.⁵ Robert of Leicester had his revenge.

¹ See my little volume on "Shakespeare's Warwickshire Contemporaries" (Stratford-on-Avon Press).

² State Papers, Dom. Series, Elizabeth, clxiii., 21, *et seq.*

³ Accounts of Treasurer of the Chamber, 1583-84.

⁴ The accounts of the Wardens of the Tower mention Francis Arden's board, up to June 24, 1585, and he sued shortly after for Pedmore, on the death of Sir George Digby, to whom it had been granted.—Dom. Series, State Papers, Elizabeth, ccii., 40.

⁵ Burke makes an extraordinary error in stating that Shakespeare's mother was a daughter of Sir Edward Arden, of Park Hall.—"Hist. Landed Gentry," edition 1882, vol. i., p. 34. Now, Edward was never knighted, and must have been born about the same year as Mary, daughter of Robert Arden, who married John Shakespeare. Edward Arden bore the family arms: Ermine, a fesse chequy or and azure. Crest, on a chapeau azure, turned up erm., a boar passant or. Motto: "Quo me cunque vocat patriam."

This first noble victim of the tyrannical Royal Commission was praised by all the writers of his time, and pitied by all Europe. Burleigh lived to be ashamed of his part in his death; and in his "Life" one can still read in the index "On the Case of Arden," an explanation which has been excised from the text. It is more than probable that the active part that Sir Thomas Lucy took in his arrest told more on the fortunes and feelings of young Shakespeare than the fabulous deer-stealing story. The touching tragedy is given in full detail in the State Papers, to which Froude has given but little attention or study. The *traitor's* lands, of course, fell to the Queen, and were granted to Edward Darcy.¹ But Robert Arden,² who was a prudent person (doubtless fortified by his brother-in-law's interest, and his own knowledge of the law), by virtue of an entail executed on his marriage, got back by degrees most of his father's lands. He found, however, every tree in his parks had been cut down by Darcy, who seems to have been a difficult person to deal with. This Robert lived to a great age, dying on February 27, 1635. His son and heir, Sir Henry, who had been born April, 1580, had died in 1616.³ He had married Dorothy, daughter of Basil Fielding, of Newnham, and had one son, Robert, and four daughters. Robert seems to have been a brilliant youth, but he died single at Oxford. In the Bodleian⁴ are some verses deploring his loss. His four sisters were his co-heirs: Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Pooley, of Boxsted, in Suffolk; Goditha, wife of Herbert Price; Dorothy, wife of Hervey Bagot; Anne, wife of Sir Charles Adderley, of Lea.

¹ State Papers, Dom. Series, Elizabeth, clxxi. 35; also Patents, Elizabeth, 28, c. 10.

² Dugdale's "Warwickshire," 927.

³ Inventory of his property is at Lichfield, where also is that of his wife, Lady Dorothy Arden, 1635-36, and will of his son, Robert Arden.

⁴ Ashmolean MSS., 36, f. 125: "Robert Arden, Colonel and Sheriff of Warwickshire." An elegy upon his death in Oxford of smallpox, August 22, 1643: "Seeing these tapers and this solemn night," etc. Signed, "Peter Halstead."

(To be continued.)



A CURIOUS MANUSCRIPT CHRONICLE.

[*Morning Post*, January 26.]

REMARKABLE manuscript book with the list of the Mayors and Sheriffs of Norwich for two hundred years (1403-1608) has just been sold at Sotheby's. It contains not merely notes of general and local interest, but also references to obscure lore of especial value to antiquaries. The manuscript, being in the same writing throughout, must have been compiled in the latter years of the period it covers. The writing is small and full of flourishes, but fairly legible; the spelling is irregular and erratic, as all English spelling was at the end of the sixteenth and the beginning of the seventeenth centuries. Long "s's" are sometimes used, "i's" and "y's" are employed indifferently, while there is the usual superabundance of final "e's"; but, curiously enough, they are omitted in the word "there" right through the book. Punctuation is entirely absent. To preserve his precious paper, the writer bound it in a vellum sheet of the Vulgate black-letter MS. Bible, with illuminated capital letters. Each page is ruled in columns, first for the date, then names and years of the Sovereigns of England, next the Mayors and Sheriffs, and finally a wider column for general notes. On the first page these quaint lines appear :

" This simple gift (good sir) accept
 Though it be small, good will I give
 Ther with to you; and pray the Lord
 This yeare and many more you liue
 In health and wealth wth godly peace
 To you and youres great ioyes encrease
 In this same book you may perceive
 How man hath noe bidinge place
 But when that he his parte hath playde
 Another cometh then for a space
 To act his part and then he dyes
 As this same booke right truly tryes."

The title-page explains that the book is a "Declaration of all the Maiors that have been with the Shriuues [Sheriffs] since the first Maior in Norwich, with the Reigne of the Kinges from that time, and notes of things done in ther tyme."

" Liue well, dye never;
 Dye well, liue ever."

The visits of Royalty to the City of Norwich are duly chronicled. It appears that in 1469 and in 1486 the "Kinge" went to Norwich; and we find in "this yeere 1497 the Kinge, the Queene, the Kinge's mother at Norwich." In the "yeare 1578 the Queene [Elizabeth] came to Norwich upon Saturday, beinge the 16 August, and remayned there until the Friday followinge."

Among the most curious notes of general interest are the following: "In the yeare 1407 was a frost that continued 15 weeks, also then a great part of the Citty was burnt." In 1413: "To this noble Prince Henry the 5 by assent of Parliament all the estates of the Realme after three days offered to doe fayalty before he was crowned or hath solemnized his oathe well and iustly to gouowne the commonwealth which offer before was nouer [never] found to be made to a prince of England." "This year 1440 was the art of printinge inuented by John Gittingberge in Shrouborough, and afterwards by him made ffit and complete." This probably refers to the Gutenberg who afterwards printed the Mazarin Bible. "This year, 1446, Edmond Fitzmorris(?), Maior of London, builded Leddon Hall in London to be a storehouse for . . . the poore of the citty and beutified it with a chapell in the east end of the same over the gate, whereof he caused to be written as followeth, The hand of the Lord hath exalted mee." The note further says: "This kinge Henry the sixth was a great fauourer of learninge in token whereof he founded two famous colledges the one at Cambridge called Kinges Colledge the other at Eaton by means whereof learninge hath encreased." "In the yeere 1467 Sir Thos. Cooke whoe had been Maior of London a man of great wealth was arrested for treason and arrayned for the same and found not guilty but by reason that the Lord Treasurer was not his friend he was confined in prison and would not be delivered untill he had fined with the Kinge for 8,000 pounds, which he payde. This yeere 1507 was a great fire in Norwich on Tuesday in Easter week the citty being almost all burnt except one parish called to this day 'St. Marie unburnt.'" It will be noticed that the writer mentioned a similar calamity exactly a hundred years previously. As to this year it is also recorded that St. George's Day fell on Easter day, Easter being late that year.

Next comes an interesting item: "This yeere 1517 was an insurrection of young persons and apprentices in London agaynst straungers for . . . ten payre of gallows were made with wheelles to be removed from streete to streete wherupon diuers young persons were hanged with ther Captayne John Simon a broker and

ther walked to the number of 400 men and 11 women tied in ropes one after another in ther shirts to Westminster with ropes about ther necke and were pardoned." The writer adds, with good reason: "This was called euill May day." "This yeere 1530 was that constant Martyr in Christ Mr. Thos. Bilney burned . . . on the Saturday before the assumision of the Virgin Mary on Bishops gate in Norwich in a place commonly called Lollards pitt." "In this yeere 1540 was the Lord Thomas Cromwell Earle of Essex beheaded." "In this yeere 1554 was Callis betwayed to the ffrench kinge and by them taken." "In the yeere 1548 was the Lord Thomas Semer Earle of Essex being Lord Admirall beheaded." "In the yeere of our Lord 1566 Charles James the 6 of that name sonne to Henry Steward Lord Dudley and Mary Queene of Scots was born at Edinborough on 10 June and on the 15 December next insuinge was solemnly christened at Starling in Scotland whose godfathers were Chas. Kinge of France and Philip Duke of Savoye and Elizabeth Queene of England was godmother, who gave a fount of gold that wayed 333 ounces." "In this yeere 1564 was builded a place in London for marchants to meete in by Sir Thos. Gresham the Queene's marchant and by him called the Burse but her Maijestie cominge to see it altered ye name and called it ye Royall Exchange." "In this yeere 1569 the Duke of Norfolke was committed to the Tower also by commandement the vestments and ornaments of Christchurch [Norwich] were burnt." "In the yeere 1579 was a great plague in Norwich, of which died from the first of June until the beginning of June next following 4,904." "In the yeere 1571 Lord Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolke was beheaded at Tower Hill." "In the yeere 1592 was on [one] John Ibbet of Norwich drawned hanged and quartered for clyppinge of gold the day of his execution beinge the 4th of April with whom was hanged then for murtheringe a man on [one] James Landor a vintner."

The manuscript was evidently overlooked by the persons likely to be most interested in it, and was sold at a nominal price.



THE ROYAL DESCENT OF THE PLANTAGENETS, TRACED BACK TO THE PREDECESSORS OF CHARLEMAGNE.

It is worthy of notice that all descendants from the Plantagenet Kings of England trace a long royal ancestry back to Karl the Hammer, thus:

Karl the Hammer (Charles Martel), Mayor of the Palace, ob. 741.

|
Pepin the Short, King of the Franks.

|
Karl the Great (Charlemagne), Emperor of the West.

|
Lludwig (Louis) the Debonair, Emperor of the West.

|
Karl (Charles) the Bald, Emperor of the West.

|
Judith, Queen of Ethelwolf, King of England.

|
Alfred the Great, King of England.

|
Edward the Elder, King of England.

|
Edmund, King of England.

|
Edgar, King of England.

|
Ethelred the Unready, King of England.

|
Edmund Ironside, King of England.

|
Margaret, Queen of Malcolm Cean-Mohr, King of Scotland.

|
Matilda, Queen of Henry I., King of England.

|
Maud Plantagenet, Countess of Anjou.

|
Henry II., King of England.


|
John, King of England.

|
Henry III., King of England.

|
Edward I., King of England.

^
Etc.

ROYAL DESCENT OF HARTIGAN.

- I.  EDWARD III., m. Philippa of Hainault, and had a son :

II. Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, m. and had a daughter :

III. Lady Anne Plantagenet, m. William Bouchier, Earl of Ewe, Normandy, and had a son :

IV. Sir William Bouchier, first Baron FitzWarine (new line), m. Thomasine, daughter of Richard Hanckford and Elizabeth his wife, sister and heiress of Fulke FitzWarine (seventh Baron FitzWarine of old line). Sir William Bouchier had a son :

V. Sir Fulke Bouchier, Baron FitzWarine, m. Elizabeth, sister and heiress of John Lord Dyneham, and had a son :

VI. John Bouchier, Baron FitzWarine and first Earl of Bath, m. Cecilia, daughter of Giles Lord Daubeney, Earl of Bridgewater, and had a son :

VII. John Bouchier, Baron Fitzwarine and Earl of Bath, m. Eleanor, daughter of George Manners, Lord de Ros, and sister of Thomas, Earl of Rutland, and had a son :

VIII. John Bouchier, Lord Fitzwarine, who died in the lifetime of his father and m. Frances, daughter of Sir John Kitson of Hengrave, Sussex, and had a son :

IX. William Bouchier, Baron Fitzwarine, Earl of Bath (succeeded his grandfather), m. Elizabeth, daughter of Frances Russel, Earl of Bedford, and had a son :

X. Edward Bouchier, sixth and last Baron Fitzwarine, and fourth and last Earl of Bath, m. Dorothy, daughter of Oliver Lord St. John of Bletsoe, and had issue :

1. Elizabeth, m. Basil, Earl of Denbigh, d. *s.p.*

2. Dorothy, m. (1) Thomas Lord Grey of Groby, from which marriage descend the family of Knightly of Fawsley. Lady Dorothy m. (2) Gustavus Mackworth.

3. Lady Anne Bouchier, m. first, James, Earl of Middlesex, secondly, Sir Chichester Wrey.

XI. Lady Anne Bouchier, Countess of Middlesex, m. Sir Chichester Wrey, Bart., and had a son :

XII. Sir Bouchier Wrey, m. Florence, daughter of Sir John Rolle of Stevenstone, and had issue :

1. Sir Bouchier Wrey, m. Dianna Rolle, from whom descends the present baronet.
 2. Florence Wrey, m. John Cole, M.P. for Enniskillen.
- XIII. Florence Wrey, who m. John Cole, M.P., had issue :
1. John Cole, first Lord Mountfloreance, from whom descend Earls of Enniskillen.
 2. Rev. Henry Cole, Rector of Derryloran, b. 1716, d. 1773, m. Mary Brooke (descended from Sir Basil Brooke, governor of Donegal time of Queen Elizabeth), and had a dau. :
- XIV. Letitia Cole, m. Thomas Dancer Eyre, 4th Dragoon Guards of Eyreville, County Galway, and had issue :
1. Thomas Stratford Eyre, J.P. for County Galway, of Eyreville, m. Elizabeth Fawcett, and d. in 1877 at the age of 96, and left a son, Thomas Stratford Eyre of Eyreville, b. 1821, m. to Marion Dallas Russell, and has issue : Hedges Eyre, Willoughby Eyre, Marion Eyre, Geraldine Eyre.
 2. Elizabeth Florence Eyre, m. Rev. Edward Hartigan, Rector of Castletown, Arra, co. Tipperary, and had issue :
 - (1) William Hartigan, Barrister-at-Law, m. Ellie Martin (no issue).
 - (2) Edward Hartigan (Solicitor), m. Jane Jackson, d. *s.p.*
 - (3) Strange Hartigan, Lieut. 2nd West India Regiment, Col. 3rd Ohio Cavalry in the American Civil War of 1860, d. *s.p.*
 - (4) Charles Stewart Hartigan, m. A. Maria Mitchell, and has issue :
 - (a) Rev. A. S. Hartigan, m. Florence Mary Cleaver, and has issue : Allen Stewart Cleaver ; Gladys Florence Stewart.
 - (b) Edw. Ross Hartigan, Capt. 2nd Bombay Inf.
 - (c) Arthur Edwin Stewart Hartigan, Capt. 6th Bombay Cavalry.
 - (d) Florence Elizabeth Cole.
 - (e) Hester Maria Corry.
 - (f) Edith Cecil Stewart.
 - (5) Chichester Cole Hartigan, m. Lily Vincent (no issue).
 - (6) Susan, m. John McDoual (no issue).
 - (7) Thomas Dancer, d. *s.p.*
 - (8) Hanna, m. William Collett, formerly M.P. for Lincoln, and has issue.
 - (9) Letitia, m. W. Ryves Croker, J.P. for Limerick County, and has issue : Edith, m. John Vincent, Col. 5th Northumberland Fusiliers.

A LIST OF STRANGERS (*concluded*).

BY REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

<i>Dutch.</i>			
Men	There are of Duche	ii. xxx.	Harman Holman
	Of them, Denysons	vi ^c xlviij.	Hendrick Herpers
Women	of two yeres contynu-	} cxxxii.	Joris Struijs
	ance and not above		Cornelis Hendrickse
Children	of one yeres con-	} xx.	Michiel Geertsen
and	tynuanee and		Mathews oude Cleercooper
Servants	under	c iiiij ij.	Hendrick de Stoeedraeyer
		C	Gouaert Hamels
	There ar of French	iiij xx viij.	Cornelis Busyn
<i>Frenche (similiter).</i>			Denys Folcaert
Of them denisons		cxxvj.	Aert van Guijlick
Of two yeres contynuanee and	} xvij.		Jan Hauickes
not above			Hector Vander Vore
Of one yere's, and under		xxxiii.	M ^r Lenart van Isegem
There are of Bourgounions		xlili.	Jaques Cromelinck
<i>Bourgounions.</i>			Ambrosius Huijbrechts
Of them Denysons	...	xv.	Willem de Keyser
Of two yeres contynuanee and	} iii.		Reynier Franssen
not above			Jan Moreel
Of one yeres and under ...		vii.	Gielis Segers
<i>Spaignardes and Portugues.</i>			Peeter Persoons
There ar of them ...	...	xl.	M ^r . Jan Thomas
Of them denisons	...	lx.	Steven de Sagher
Of two yeres and not above	...	o.	Cornelis Reyns
Of one yere and under ...	...	ii.	Claes Stantvoort
<i>Scottes.</i>			Cornelis Bulleyns
There are of them	...	xl.	Hendrick van Abbeue
Wherof denisons	...	lx.	Hans Voomont
Of two yeres and not above	...	iii.	Joos de Grave
Of one yere and under	...	iii.	William de Sagher van Burse
<i>Danes.</i>			Adraen de Breier
Danes	...	ii.	M ^r . Jan Mouson
<i>Liegeois.</i>			Hendrick de Drossaert
Liegeois, als. of ye landes of Luik	i.		Joos Moijeson
<i>Memorandum.</i> that the tymes of the			Adriaen Poeluoet v. Sierekzee
contynuanee of a great many of			Jan van Spiers
these of all sortes do not appeere in			Jan Coens
this booke, but left blank.			Jam de Viet
Totall—iiM. ^c vii ^c xxx.			Arnout Aerdten
(Folio 123 in MS.)			Jasper van Oude Ianssen
The names of those which have been			Tobias de Bye
persecuted for Religion and frequent			Jan Penne-man
the Englishe, Frenche Dutche or Italian			Peeter de Ponet
Churches.			Anthony de Rycke
Joos Faes			Adrian Wauten
Christian van Cortenberch			Peeter de Rycke
			Walram Lowick
			Hans de Drossaert
			Gielis Sierkens
			Christian Beeckmans
			Joos van der Borch
			Joos van Dorlaens
			Lieven Twercken
			Lieven Van den Hulle
			Hendrick Martens
			Adriaen Hendrick

Hans Speeckaert
 Peeter Lievens
 Dierick Vryman
 Jan Coenen
 Hendrick Harmans
 Hendrick Moermans
 Marten Pyniaertes
 Abraham Rossaert
 Peeter Bouters
 Jan Coucke
 Jan Van der Vynct
 Joos de Puijt
 Peter Winne
 Jan van de Luere
 Marynus Lambrecht
 Harman Tyssius
 Dierick Cornelisse
 Philips de Vrolicke
 Fransoys Tybaut
 Philips van den Meere
 Charles Vaeskens
 William van Pottelberghe
 Cornelis de Vos
 Gouaert van Broeghel
 Cornelis van der Borcht
 Peter Cleymans
 Jacob myn Heer van Huele
 Hendrick Laureys
 Peeter de Hase
 Cristyn Van der Biest
 Anthony Wiegens
 Jan Knodde
 Emanuel Hueye
 Jaspas Jansen
 Anthuenis Buetoen
 Jan Willemsoew
 Hugo Queryynsoen
 Cornelis Bullens
 Adrian van der Poust
 Hendrick de Hout
 Jacob Plaete voet
 Arnout de naen
 Pieter Sterlincke
 Jaques Meyndt
 Joos van der Sype
 Clement Struis
 Hendrick Abbeville
 Johan van de Poelle
 Peeter Janssen
 Adriaen Hiells
 Cornelis van der Borcht
 Geeraert Manhoet
 Joris van Heucke
 Jan Mantau
 Jan Brant, Mesmaker.
 Egbart Buntinck
 Lodowyck Mantew
 Fransois Smedekers
 Frans ortsen sint

We whose names be hyre under
 wreten do testyfiye these persons above
 VOL. I.—NO. XII.

wreten to be persecuted for Relygyon
 and before the tyme of the areste to
 have frequented, some the Doche
 Church, some of the French Church.

By Mi. Derick Henrickson
 Jan van der Heuvel (?)
 Jasper Van Vosbergen
 Arnould Bernardt
 Nicolas Sellin

Examined by
 Wylliam Cockes
 William Shavington

The names of those that were of the
 Dutche Church and now frequente the
 Englishe Church, and many of the
 same frequent also the French and
 Dutch Church.

Cornelis Plas
 Jan Godschalck with his son Iacob
 M^r. Ian de Vriendt
 Gabriel Berdts
 Harman van Goch
 Jeremyas Ackerman
 Bartholomeus Huysman
 Willem Busdouek
 Michiel Matheus
 Adriaen van der Mere
 Jan Selen
 Geraerd van Bedber
 Peeter Triven
 Melsen van As
 Jan Craeck
 Jan Pruet
 Jan Selot
 Anthony Smet
 Wellem Wetten
 Huybrecht Eelinck
 Adriaen Ghyselinck
 Bartholomeus Piters
 Jan Beeien
 Willem Piterson
 Christaen de Ryke
 Jacob Corte
 Cornelis van den Plaetze
 Gielis van Hiele
 Joris Cutler
 Panwelo Maes
 Peeter de Mol
 Gerardt Jansse
 Crispyn van Oudenaken
 Hans de Lether dresser
 Heyndrick Moreels

We whose names be hire under
 wreten do testyfiye these persons above
 wreten to have bynne sometyme of the
 Doche Congregation and syns theyr
 departing from the same church the
 same persons to have frequented, some

the Englyshe Church and some the French Doch and Italian Churches

By M^r Derick Henjrchson
Jan van der Heuve
Jasper van Vosberghen
Arnould Bernard
Nicolas Sellin

Examined by
William Cockes
William Shavington

On back :¹ " 1568, delivered at y^e tyme of y^e arrest," also some shorthand notes and refⁿ to Camd., p. 121.

"These tow persons were of the Doche Church and be excommunicat : Gerardus Gossemis for marrying in our

Englishe Church as it is reported—
Matheus Bueeninninck for christning a childe in English Church

"Ex^d Wyllm Cockes
"Willm Shavington"

(Folio 175 of the same MS.)

Theis names that are here under wryten are of the Frenche and Dutche Church and yet are thought for their releyfe to be Factors for other men that dwell beyond the seas.

Of the Dutche Church.

Martyn van Piene factour for the Dyegh-brots

Guillam de Santtune beinge a Denisin is thought to be factour for dyvers men.



THE BLAKES OF GALWAY.

BY MARTIN J. BLAKE.



IN my article on the above, in the March number of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, at p. 610, I stated, through inadvertence, that "the testator Nicholas Blake . . . married secondly, in 1556, Cecilia Lynch." This second marriage, I find, took place *before* 1556; but in that year a post-nuptial dispensation for it was obtained from the Supreme Pontiff, Paul IV., as appears from the following record:

"Dispensacio pro Nicholao Blake et Sescilia uxore ejus.

"Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presentes pervenerint, Cristophorus miseracione divina et Apostolice sedis gratia Tuamensis archiepiscopus, salutem. . . . Cum dilecti nobis in Christo Nicholaus Johannis Blak et Sescilia Lynche, layci dicte nostre diocesis, non obstante quod in pari quarto equali totidem dispari consanguinitatis gradibus attingunt, matrimonium in facie ecclesie, tempore preteriti scismatis contraxerunt, illudque carnaliter consumarunt et prolem inde procreaverunt; unde nobis humiliter supplicarunt ut impossita eis penitencia salutari pro incestu jam comisso, et in eodem contracto matrimonio amplius legitime remanere valerent prolem susceptam et suscipiendam legitimam decernendo; auctoritate sedis Apostolice cum eis benigne dispensare dignaremur. Cum enim summus pontifex Paulus quartus, Reginaldo . . . sancte Marie in Cosmedin sancte Romane ecclesie prespitero

¹ These notes are written on the original MSS.

cardinali ac in regnis Anglie et Hibernie de latere legato, concessit ut cum talibus in eisdem regnis dispensare valeret; necnon etiam potestatem subdelegandi aliis prelati in suis diocesibus, eidem cardinali comisit. Cum enim Nos . . . ab eodem cardinali eandem potestatem . . . accepimus, cum prefatis Nicholao et Sescilia eadem auctoritate qua fungimur in hac parte dispensamus et dispensatum esse declaramus per presentes, ut illis expressis impedimentis non obstantibus legitime amplius remanere valeant, impossita eis penitentia salutari pro modo culpe, prolem susceptam et suscipiendam legitimam decernendo. Datum sub nostri sigilli testimonio, die Martii secundo, anno 1556.

“CHRISTOPHORUS TUAMEN.

“Manu propria.”

This dispensation by Archbishop Christopher Bodkin was granted in Queen Mary's reign, and the marriage in question is mentioned as having taken place, “tempore preteriti scismatis.”



“THE PRINCELY CHANDOS.”



R. JOHN ROBERT ROBINSON, the author of the well-known books “Old Q” and “The Last Earls of Barrymore,” has been well advised in bringing out a new and cheaper edition of his memoir of the life of James Brydges, Paymaster-General to the Forces abroad during the most brilliant part of the Duke of Marlborough's military career, 1705-1711, afterwards the first Duke of Chandos, for the Duke was one of the most fascinating characters of those days. His almost regal style of living, and his magnanimous conduct, induced the people of those times to add to the ducal style the prefix of “Princely.” Whilst he was still holding the office of Paymaster, an inquiry into the accounts of that and other Government offices was instituted by Parliament. The Duke was fortunate enough to escape direct censure at the hands of the House of Commons, but it is none the less certain that the foundation of his fortune was laid during his tenure of that office. In Mr. Robinson's book, the genealogy of the Brydges family is not treated extensively, but the author, whilst practically discarding the mythical Norman descent, names as the real founder of the family one Sir Simon Brugge who flourished in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., and became lord of Brugesolers, in Herefordshire, by his marriage with the family of Solers.

By the marriage of his grandson, Sir Thomas de Brugge, with Alice, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Berkeley (and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Thomas, Lord Chandos), some portion of the Chandos property came into the Brydges family, and in 1554 Queen Mary created the barony of Chandos of Sudeley. The eighth Lord Chandos was James Brydges, the father of the Duke. The Duke was born in 1673, and married Mary, daughter, and afterwards heiress, of Sir Thomas Lake, of Canons, near Edgeware. In 1705 Mr. Brydges was appointed Paymaster-General at the early age of thirty-two.

In 1710, of the thirty-five millions voted by Parliament and issued for the public service up to Christmas of that year, over fifteen millions had passed into the hands of Mr. Brydges as Paymaster-General. His accounts which had been passed, his accounts before the auditors, and his accounts delivered, only amounted to twelve millions, leaving over three millions to be accounted for.

A large portion of the book is taken up with matters of this kind, but the whole is told in such an amusing and instructive manner that the book reads with an interest which it is not usual to associate with figures, and we heartily recommend it to our readers. But there is much other matter concerning the life and times of the Duke—his fortune, his loss of the greater part of it, and the building of his celebrated house at Canons; and the many public matters which form such an integral part of the Duke's life render the volume of considerable historical value. It is published by Sampson Low, Marston and Co., Ltd.



“AN INDEX TO THE PREROGATIVE WILLS OF IRELAND: 1536-1810.”

EDITED BY SIR ARTHUR VICARS, F.S.A., ULSTER KING OF ARMS.



AMONGST the various sources of information open to the genealogist, it is generally admitted that wills occupy the most important place. From a testamentary document it is often possible to obtain particulars of three or four generations of a family, besides a general insight into the extent of civilization and social position of our ancestors.

The wills in Ireland may be said to consist of two classes—prerogative and diocesan. Those proved in the Prerogative Court

are the most important, containing, as they do, testamentary devises from all parts of Ireland, and generally referring to the more important members of the community. They commence in 1536, and continue to 1858.

Before 1857, wills used to be proved in the Consistorial Court—that is, the Court of the Bishop or Ordinary within whose diocese or jurisdiction the testator dwelt; but if there were effects to the value of £5 (called *bona notabilia*), in two or more dioceses, the will had to be proved in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, which was the Supreme Court in matters of which the ecclesiastical jurisdiction had cognisance.

Sir Arthur Vicars has recently compiled and edited an alphabetical list of all the prerogative wills in Ireland. He has performed his editorial duty in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired, and he has placed his brother genealogists under a lasting debt. (Dublin: Edward Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street.)



REVIEWS.

Antiquities and Curiosities of the Exchequer, by Hubert Hall, F.S.A., of H.M. Public Record Office (London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row). It is difficult to review a book which is crammed full of facts from one end to the other, for there seems to be little that Mr. Hubert Hall has omitted in dealing with his subject. Starting in the reign of Edward the Confessor, we learn about ancient traditions and legends, the methods of keeping the royal treasure and the documents relating to it; but the only trace of a revenue department before the beginning of the twelfth century is found in connection with the Royal Treasury. Amongst an enormous quantity of information, we are given a full account of the "Trial of the Pyx," one of the few ancient ceremonies which are still carried out. We find a full account of the officers of the Exchequer in the reign of Henry II., and in the reign of Queen Elizabeth we get the details of the salaries which were paid to the various officers. But perhaps one of the most interesting pages of the book contains a letter from the mother-in-law of a famous Exchequer lawyer. Why such personal letters have been preserved amongst the documents of the realm is a matter which might easily admit of much cogitation, but here they undoubtedly are, and a part of the postscript to the letter is well worthy of reproduction:

"I prethe the good Bes have a good sisterly care over Mall for nowe she is in y^e makeng or marring. Make her goe clenly & nete in her clothes, and call on her for reding and writing, and locke what nesaries she doeth want let her have them: when I com I will reckon wth the for all. I prethe let her goe abrod wth the whene it is fitt she may goe y^e she may lerne howe to behave her selfe by seing of others. And so agen far well. Comend me to my pretye boys and give them ther aple pastis from me. I am sorrye I have no beter thing to send my pretty knaves."

The book is illustrated with many quaint drawings and other illustrations, and will be read with interest by all those who find themselves under the fascination of these old-world details. We congratulate Mr. Hall on his book, and are pleased to find that a re-issue has been called for.

The Gentleman's Magazine Library, edited by George Laurence Gomme, F.S.A. English Topography, Part X.: Shropshire and Somersetshire, edited by

F. A. Milne, M.A. (London : Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row.) The publication of the old *Gentleman's Magazine* covered a period of over one hundred and thirty years, from 1731 to 1868. During this period a vast amount of very valuable information on local history was stored up in its pages, which is recorded nowhere else. It is of the greatest value, however, as giving permanence to passing details concerning men and things in different parts of the country, and in enabling the reader of the present day to take a correct and comprehensive view concerning the history and condition of our native land during the period the magazine covers.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine Library* this information is gathered together and arranged systematically under counties; the details of each county being given alphabetically under the names of the localities treated of; by this plan the whole of the information worth preserving is gleaned from the magazine for one hundred and thirty years, and put at the disposal of the reader for reference or for more desultory reading. The volumes are made accessible in detail by a very full index, and are introduced by a preface pointing out the special characteristics to be found in each.

These topographical volumes contain a mass of valuable information. Some idea of the wide extent of the information, and the variety of topics treated of in the volumes, will be gained from the following partial list of subjects which are found in them :

Curious Land Tenures and Manor Rights ; Epitaphs, Monumental Recumbent Figures, Inscriptions, Sculpture and Brasses ; Genealogy, Heraldry, Family History and Pedigrees ; Ancient Almshouses, Inns and Bridges ; Derivations of Local and Family Names ; Curious Rustic Customs and Local Traditions ; Gallows, Stocks and Lock-ups, Ancient Gateways ; Ancient Guilds and Corporations.

The book, which is tastefully got up, is published at the extremely low price of 6s. net. to subscribers.



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which must be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

NELSON FAMILY.

I find in the will of a John Illary (Hillary) of Sheryfhton, co. York, dated 1504, a bequest to William Nelson, Vicar of Sheryfhton. Hoping this may be of interest to your readers.

Park Lodge, Putney, S.W.

H. PRESTON-HILLARY.

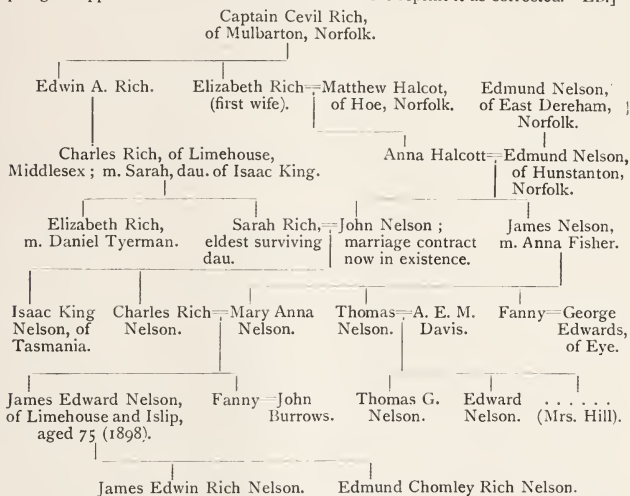
NELSON FAMILY.

In the MS. of the Rev. Edmund Nelson, published in the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, July, p. 165, mention is made of a connection between the Turner family and the Taylers, and Wisbeach and Lynn. I should feel much obliged for any pedigree, or notes, respecting the *Turner family*. I can add a little to the above MS. The Dr. Tayler alluded to was named Joseph, and was born in 1719, and died in 1771. He married Anne, daughter and co-heiress of John Wilson, Esq., of Knightthorpe and Lynn, by his wife, a Miss Archdale, the other children of said John Wilson were Archdale Wilson, who died unmarried 1758, and Mary Wilson, who married Thomas Allen, Esq. Archdale Wilson Tayler, Esq. (the eldest son of Dr. Joseph Tayler), sold Knightthorpe in 1796. One of his sons, the Rev. Archdale Wilson Tayler, was Rector of Stoke Newington for some years.

W. H. D.

NELSON FAMILY

[Owing to proof failing to reach us in time, several mistakes in the following pedigree appeared in our last issue. We therefore reprint it as corrected.—ED.]



NELSON NOTES.

Baptisms.

1728, Jan. 31
1729, Dec. 28
1730, March 23
1732, April 5
1733, June 14
1735, Sept. 23
1738, Jan. 24
1772, Jan. 30

1776, April 24

1781, Aug. 5
1781, Sept. 16
1782, Feb. 1
1784, Nov. 14
1785, Dec. 4

LITTLE HEMPSTON REGISTERS.

Norton, *s* of Norton Nelson, Esq., and Margaret.
Marg^{rt}, *d* " " " "
Henry, *s* " " " "
William, *s* " " " "
Francis Hawley, *s* " " "
George, *s* " " " "
Susanna Hawley, *d* " " "
George, *s* of Mr. William Nelson and Sarah.
born Dec. 8, '71
Frances, *d* of Newton Nelson, Esq., and Honor, his wife,
admitted in church, having been previously baptized
at Dean Prior.
Hawley Norton, *s* of Norton Nelson, Esq., and Anne.
Henry, *s* of Mr. William Nelson and Sarah.
Mary Ann, *d* " " "
Sophie, *d* " " "
Samuel Richard, *s* " " "

THE NEWSHAMS OF CHADSHUNT.

Mr. Maxwell Adams, in his very interesting account of this old Warwickshire family, published in the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE for this month, mentions the late Robert Knight, of Barrells (p. 559), but confounds him with Lord Catherlough. I should feel obliged if you would kindly allow me to state that the Robert Knight who died in 1855, and who was the father of Georgina, wife of Edward

Bolton King, of Chadshunt, was one of the natural children of Robert Knight, Baron Luxborough, Viscount Barrells, and Earl of Catherlough, who died in 1772, when his titles became extinct.

FRANCIS A. CHALWIN.

South Lodge, Russell Terrace, Leamington.

CHALFIELD MANOR HOUSE.

I am surprised to see that in your account of that beautiful relic *Chalfield Manor House*, you make no mention of my family, who so long resided there. (Sir Wm. Eyre, 1555; Sir John Eyre, 1625; John Eyre, etc., etc., married Anne Tropenell.)

I have no doubt you know of Mr. T. L. Walker's work in 1837, Part II. of "Examples of Gothic Architecture," with 28 beautiful plates of Chalfield?

The whole neighbourhood has been associated with our family for no less than 700 years.

E. PHIPPS EYRE.

10, Maze Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

WARWICKSHIRE ARDENS.

I find that, in translating my pedigree tables into prose, I have omitted one name. Henry de Arden, who married Oliva *temp.* Henry II., had a son Thomas John. The Thomas who married Eustachia de Pinkeney was his grandson.

C. C. STOPES.

BERESFORD AND POWER FAMILIES.

As Major C. E. de la Poer Beresford, in his account of the Beresford family which appeared in the March number of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, has, at p. 621, stated that Sir Marcus Beresford married Katherine, Baroness de la Poer, and that "the said Katherine Power or de la Poer's claim as sole *heir*ess of the Barony of de la Power and Coroghmore" was "allowed by Parliament A.D. 1717," I should like to make some remarks in reference to these statements.

Sir Marcus Beresford, in 1717, married Lady Katherine Power, daughter and heiress of James, third and last Earl of Tyrone, of the Power family. Sir Marcus did not marry Katherine as *Baroness de la Poer*, for it was not until after the death of her husband¹ that Katherine, then Countess Dowager of Tyrone, petitioned, in 1767, to be allowed a Barony of Le Poer, which she stated had been created by writs of summons dated in the years 1375-1378-1381, and in her petition she further asserted that the Barony claimed by her had been held by her father, Earl James, and that it had descended to her. This petition was presented to the House, and on November 16, 1767, the Lords came to the following resolution upon her claim: "That the Rt. Honble. Katherine, Countess Dowager of Tyrone, hath fully proved her claim to the Barony of le Poer in fee,"² and this resolution was confirmed by George III. in the same year.

Now, this resolution may at first sight appear to have been quite *en règle*, but upon investigation the first point that strikes one is, Was there any Barony of le Poer in existence? and how was it supposed to have originated? In 1375-78-81, Nicholas le Poer, representing the feudal Barons of Donoyale, was by writs summoned, with other Barons, to attend Parliament; when thus summoned, Nicholas was a Baron by tenure. Further it is a well-established fact that writs of summon did not in Ireland create a hereditary peerage. On this subject, and in reference to this case, G. E. C., in his "State of the Peerage of Ireland,"³ says: "The anomalous decision in 1769,⁴ whereby the Barony of La Poer was (erroneously) allowed to the heir *general*, was founded on the idea that (as in England) a barony could be created *by writ* in Ireland; an idea not only contrary to all previous practice, but even to common-sense, making the writ of a subject (*i.e.* the Lord-Lieutenant, who frequently, *sponte sua*, issued it) equal to that of the Crown."

The statement made by Major C. E. Beresford, that the "Barony of de la Power and Coroghmore" was allowed to Katherine Power by Parliament in 1717, is

¹ Created Earl of Tyrone 1746, died 1763.

² *Lords Journal*, Ireland, 1767.

³ Published by George Bell and Sons, London, 1889.

⁴ A misprint for 1767.

altogether incorrect. The barony allowed in 1767 (not 1717) was the one supposed to have been created by the writs of summons, namely, that of *Le Poer*, and without any adjunct whatsoever; while the Barony of Le Power and Coroghmore¹ was one created by patent, 27 Henry VIII., in favour of Sir Richard Power, and with limitation to the heirs male of his body for ever; and this barony, and no other, was the one inherited by Earl James, and in consequence of its limitation it never could have been, and never was, allowed to Katherine. After the death of Earl James in 1704, the heir male of the body of the first Baron was Colonel John Power, an officer in the service of James II. He, however, had been attainted on account of the so-called rebellion of 1688; he died in 1725, and his only son, Henry, dying unmarried in 1742, the representation of the first Baron then passed to the line I now represent as heir male.²

As the Irish House of Lords, by their resolution come to in 1767, allowed a non-existent barony, what date can possibly be assigned to it? it cannot date from 1375, does it date from 1767?

E. DE P. DE LA POER

(LE POWER AND COROGHMORE).

~~~~~ FEES FOR SEARCHING REGISTERS.

It would appear that the fees mentioned on p. 346 (January No.) are payable for each year of *any* Register Book searched, but it has been decided, in the case of *Steele v. Williams*, that extracts may be taken without further fee (Burn's "Parish Registers," 2nd edit., p. 246).

R. H. GOUGH SMALLWOOD.

~~~~~ ANNE MORTIMER.

On looking over some back numbers of your magazine, I notice a query in that of May, 1897, concerning the death of Anne Mortimer, daughter of Roger, Earl of March, and wife of Prince Richard Plantagenet, who was created Earl of Cambridge, May 1, 1414. The writer asks for the exact date of her death. I have never been able to meet with it, and one can only arrive at a proximate date by calculation. Her only son and youngest child was born September 20, 1411, according to the P.M.I. of his aunt Anne, Countess of March and Huntingdon. The Earl, her husband, married again, and was himself beheaded August 6, 1415. The probability is that Anne survived her son's birth but a short time. All we know is, that she was alive on September 20, 1411 (and some make her son's birth in 1412), and that her husband, who died in 1415, married again after her death.

In your number for September last, Mr. Nathan Heywood inquires if there is any authority for styling Richard Plantagenet, (son?) of Anne Mortimer, Duke of Cambridge. I presume he means her husband, who certainly never was Duke, but simply Earl of Cambridge, being so created fifteen months before his death, which makes it probable that his wife Anne never had any right to the style of Countess of Cambridge, though called so by Sandford and others.

14, Via Lamarmora, Florence.

H. MURRAY LANE
(*Chester Herald*).

~~~~~ BAYLY OF WILTS.

These arms as blazoned by F. W. appear on many monuments in Wilts, but as a rule, I think, the nags' heads are *sable and coupéd*; e.g., in Etchilhampton Church, near Devizes, where they are borne in pretence on the coat of EYRE, Honoria Bayley, ob. 1685, having married Henry Eyre; in Winkfield Church,³ near Trowbridge, where John Bayley of Phillips Norton, ob. 1665, bears the same coat with martlet for difference; in the same church, his elder brother Christopher, who signs his pedigree in the Visitation of Wilts, 1623 (apparently a continuation of that in the Visitation of 1565), ob. 1663, bears simply *three nags' heads coupéd* impaling HALL of Bradford-on-Avon; they were the grandsons of Christopher Bayley, of Winkfield and Keevil, by Jane Filioll of Woodland, co. Dorset.

¹ Ancient copy of Patent in Sloan MSS., British Museum.

² Reg. Ped., Ulster's Office.

³ On an altar-tomb in the churchyard the *three fleurs-de-lis* are in fess between as many *nags' heads coupéd*, the crest being, *Out of a coronet a nag's head coupéd looking dexter*. The only Bayly mentioned on it is Joyce, widow of Thomas Stevens, and daughter of John Bayley, Esq., of Winkfield, ob. 1771.

In Metcalfe's printed copy of the above Visitation of 1565, *the nags' heads are erased and azure, the crest being an antelope's head erased azure bezanty and attired or.* On a monument in Bradford Church, William Baily, mercer, ob. 1712, æt. 68 years, bears the arms of the Mercers' Company, and for a crest *a nag's head couped looking sinister.* The name was, and is still, I believe, very common in this county.

ARTHUR SCHOMBERG.

Seend, Melksham, Wilts.

EAST INDIA LIST.

H. C. W. would find East India List and Directory of the date he wants in the Newspaper Room of the British Museum.

CROWTHER FAMILY.

Referring to queries on p. 594 (February No.), your correspondent will find certain particulars relating to the Crowthers of Heaton Norris, Stockport, between 1696-1847, on pp. 195-6 of *Cheshire Notes and Queries*, 1897 (Part III.), being extracts from Stockport Parish Registers. There is also given a copy of the inscription on a tablet in Stockport Church to the memory of the Robert Crowther referred to and his children. I could send copy of above notes if desired.

R. H. GOUGH SMALLWOOD.

HISTORY OF SMALLWOOD.

Having in hand for publication some gleanings towards a History of Smallwood, co. Chester, I shall be pleased to receive any information relating to the manor, township, and inhabitants, or otherwise, which any of your readers may be able to afford me, and glad to acknowledge same.

R. H. GOUGH SMALLWOOD.

The Oaks, Wrexham.

SMALLWOOD FAMILY.

I am engaged collecting materials for a history of this family in general, and shall be greatly obliged to any correspondent who will forward me particulars of any of the name in any position of life and at any period, also the address of any present member of the family. For printed books, the reference will be sufficient. I shall be only too happy to reciprocate whenever possible.

The Oaks, Wrexham.

R. H. GOUGH SMALLWOOD.

THE FAMILY OF LUCY OR LUCYE.

In a manuscript relating to the English families who settled in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland—which manuscript formerly belonged to Sir William Betham; after his demise it was sold to Sir Thomas Phillips, and in the year 1884 was in the possession of his son-in-law, the Rev. John Fenwick, of Thirlestane House, Cheltenham—the following entry appears: "Mr. Anthony Lucy, a gentleman of good account, a freeholder in Magheristafanagh, derives himself from eminent persons in Church and State of y^e name Lucye in y^e shyre of Oxford, and y^e said Anthony Lucyes grandfather, who was called William, had a good estate at Hanley, bordering on y^e water Tymes in Oxfordshire. This family beareth in their coat of arms three swimming pykes of stars and a flower de luce."

Any information regarding this *William Lucye*, or his family, will be thankfully received. A tradition states he was a branch off from the Lucys of Charlecote. Can anyone tell me where I could obtain a genealogical account of the Lucye family of Hanley in Oxfordshire?

The manuscript to which I refer was written in or about the year 1719.

I am at present engaged in compiling a genealogical account of the Irish branch of the Lucy family, and would feel grateful if some reader of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE could put me on the track of Anthony Lucy's grandfather—William Lucy, of Hanley in Oxfordshire.

W. J. SIMPSON.

10, Cornmarket, Belfast.

AYREY OF SOUTHWARK.

I shall be much obliged for any information concerning the family of Daniel Ayrey, Quaker and brewer of Southwark. His children were Rutter Ayrey (1763-1840); Dorothy (1770-1839), who married, somewhere before 1813, William Bayley, B.A., Clerk in Holy Orders (1752-1827); and Rachel, who died in 1851. His wife was probably a Rutter; and if so, to what branch of that voluminous family did she belong? A Mary Rutter, daughter of John and Dorothy Rutter, married (1758) John Reeve of Scarboro' (1724-1779). The latter was buried in the Friends' Burial Place, Wandsworth; and his children, Joshua (1760-1829), John, Dorothy, and the rest, appear to have been cousins to Mrs. Dorothy Bayley.

St. Margaret's, Great Malvern.

A. R. BAYLEY.

ARMS OF WELSH PRINCES.

Can you tell me what the coat of arms are of Theodore, the Great Prince of South Wales; of Rhwallon, Prince of North Wales; of the Mercers of West Derby in Lancashire? There is a pedigree of this family in Dugdale's Visitation of Lancashire, 1664, but he gives no arms, simply saying: "Arms—*vide* Old Visitation." Yet I can find no arms in any of the printed earlier Visitations.

(MRS.) FRANCES LAYLAND-BARRATT.

68, Cadogan Square, S.W.

ORTON.

Could any of your readers inform me where Thomas (born 1729 or 1730) and Isaac Orton (born 1733-4), brothers, were baptized? Probably they were born at or near a naval port.

I am anxious to find out where the above Thomas Orton married Mary King, between 1755 and 1760; and also where was buried Isaac Orton, surgeon, R.N., who died at Plymouth in 1752; and, further, the entry of his marriage, which occurred in 1730 or earlier.

C. W. PREIRTE ORTON.

14, Crescent Road, Beckenham.

MAYHEW—GUTCH—WELLCOMBE.

I shall be very grateful if any of your readers could give me any information concerning the following:

I. Thomas Mayhew, merchant, born 1593, son of Matthew, lived at Tisbury, Wilts; removed to Southampton; married (?), and had issue Thomas, Martha and (?); emigrated to New England in 1635; settled at Watertown; removed to Martha's Vineyard; was Governor of the island from 1671 until his death in 1682.

II. Clement Gutch (Guch), yeoman, died 1565, at Tisbury, Wilts; married Elizabeth Snowe (widow), by whom he had, with other issue, a son John.

III. "Wellcombe, in the parish of Buckdowne, in the county of Dorset" (*temph.* 1645).

WILFRID GUTCH.

Holgate Lodge, York.

RAINE.

Can any of your readers explain the following crest and arms, apparently pertaining to the family of Raine, about which I can find no mention in "Burke's Armory"?

I have a seal one hundred years old of a John Raine, showing a demi-lion rampant for crest, and his initials underneath.

In Harl. MSS., 5813, p. 241, there is the following: "1530, John Rayne, Dr. of Civil Law, Principal of St. Nicholas Hostel, Cambs," and on next page copy of a deed, viz.: "This Indenture, etc. — and Maister John Reynes, clerk, D.C.L., etc. The seal appendant belongs to Master John Reynes, or, as he signs his own name to this indenture, Rayne, and is a round of red wax, has a manuch in a shield without any kind of writing about it" (sketch of seal given).

In "Burke's Armory" there is no date given as to when any of the Raine arms were granted.

A. C.

MRS. JORDAN.

The statement as to the parentage of the above lady in the February number of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE is altogether wrong. Her father was Francis Bland, son of Nathaniel Bland, LL.D., Judge of Prerogative Court in Dublin, by his second wife, Lucy Heaton. You will find the family in Burke's "Landed Gentry," under "Bland, of Derriquin Castle, co. Kerry." This Francis took to the stage, and was discarded by his father. He had by a Miss Phillips, the daughter of a Welsh clergyman, this daughter, who became famous as an actress and as the mistress of William IV. Francis Bland had a sister Lucy, whose daughter married Alexander Strange, Knight, of Windsor, and a sister Hester, who married Robert Sinclair, Laird of Freswick, Caithness. The following letter was written by William to the latter lady :

"Bushey House,
"Monday night.

"DEAR MADAM,

"This evening I received the enclosed letter from Lord Harcourt, by which you will perceive that at length it is settled that Strange is to be considered entitled free of all expense. Keep this letter to prevent future disputes.

"The country is beautiful ; and as Mrs. Jordan's carriage returns from London on Thursday, you will perhaps come in it, and enjoy the fresh eggs, butter, and cream. Remember we dine at five, and ever believe me.

"Yours sincerely,
"WILLIAM."

The original of this letter was in the possession of my relative, Alexander Strange's grandson, the present Major-General Thomas Bland Strange, R.A., but was destroyed with other papers in a fire which took place in his quarters at the Citadel, Quebec. The document was borrowed by me for Mr. Walford, who printed it in the *Antiquarian Magazine* ; but some flourishes under the signature were mistaken, both by Mr. Walford and myself, for "R.," standing for Rex. I believe when he became King he severed his connection with Mrs. Jordan.

Brunswick Chambers, Dublin.

JAS. F. FULLER.

I thank you for sending proof-sheet enclosed, referring to Mrs. Jordan's parentage. Her father, Francis Bland, son of N. Bland, LL.D., Derriquin Castle, co. Kerry, married Miss Philips, daughter of a Welsh clergyman. The marriage was not legal by penal laws then in force—both parties being Protestants. Of this the husband basely took advantage. My grandfather, Captain Alexander Strange, 13th Light Dragoons (mentioned in the letter to Mrs. Sinclair), served with them at Waterloo and in India, and amply earned the position of Knight of Windsor, to which he was appointed in his old age. He was married to Lucinda Orpen, whose mother was Lucy Bland. The letter of invitation to Lady Sinclair, *née* Bland and aunt to Mrs. Jordan, was in my possession and destroyed, as stated, by a fire in my quarters at Quebec.

It is a curious coincidence that if the present Duke of York had not had issue the throne would have devolved on a descendant of Mrs. Jordan and William IV., through the mother of the Duke of Fife, daughter of 16th Earl of Errol. Her mother was Lady Elizabeth Fitz-Clarence, daughter of William IV. and Mrs. Jordan. Sir Josiah Barrington, in his memoirs, writes : "Mrs. Jordan was in 1816 smuggled abroad, avowedly to protect her liberty from the insistant claims of creditors, whose demands her own earnings would have satisfied over and over again had not her professional income—her theatrical earnings were very considerable—been appropriated by her royal protector for his personal requirements, and to keep up that establishment of which Mrs. Jordan was the chief attraction." On his accession William IV. instructed Chantry to place a statue over the remains of Mrs. Jordan in the cemetery of St. Cloud.

T. BLAND STRANGE (Major-General late R.A.).
Strangumir, Caversham-on-Thames.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Arran to be a Knight of the Order of Saint Patrick, in the room of the late Lord Carlingford.

WHITEHALL, March 7.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom unto Hugh John Ellis Nanney, of Gwynfryn, in the parish of Llanystumdwy, in the county of Carnarvon, and of Cefndeuddwr, in the parish of Trawsfynydd, in the county of Merioneth, Esq., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

WAR OFFICE, March 8.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Distinguished Service Order in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officer in the conduct of certain military operations against the Sofas in West Africa in April last while holding the appointment of Travelling Commissioner under the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony:

To be a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, viz.: Lieutenant Francis Barkley Henderson, Retired List, Royal Navy.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 23.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom unto George William Burton, Esq., Chief Justice of the Province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Claude MacDonald, K.C.M.G., her Majesty's Minister at Peking, to be a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (Civil Division).

An announcement, dated Whitehall, March 11, has appeared in the *London Gazette* to the effect that Mrs. Anne Adair Skelton, widow of the late Mr. John Skelton, C.B., Vice-President of the Local Government Board for Scotland, is permitted by Royal warrant to "have, hold, and enjoy the same style, title, place, and precedence to which she would have been entitled had her husband survived to be

invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath."

DOWNING STREET, Feb. 24.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the retention of the title of "Honourable" by Augustus Harvey, Esq., Sir Robert Thorburn, K.C.M.G., and Philip Cleary, Esq., who served continuously as Members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Newfoundland for a period of more than ten years.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order: Commander C. R. Keppel, R.N., who commanded the gunboat flotilla on the Nile, and Major W. H. Drage of the Army Service Corps.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Earl of Leven and Melville to be Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Lord Bellew to be Lord Lieutenant of the County Louth, in the room of Viscount Massereene, resigned.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of General Sir Frederick Stephenson, G.C.B., to be Constable of the Tower of London, in room of General Sir Daniel Lysons, deceased.

The Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper of Ireland appeared at the Bar of the House of Lords and presented the returns relating to the election of Lord Castlemaine as a representative Peer for Ireland in the place of Lord Clarina, deceased.

Lieutenant Viscount Fincastle, 16th Lancers, arrived at Windsor Castle, and was presented to Her Majesty by the Lord in Waiting. The Queen afterwards conferred on him the decoration of the Victoria Cross, for during the fighting at Nawa Kili, in Upper Swat, on August 17, 1897, Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams proceeded with Lieutenants H. L. S. Maclean and Viscount Fincastle and five men of the Guides, under a very heavy and close fire, to the rescue of Lieutenant R. T. Greaves, Lancashire Fusiliers, who was lying disabled by a bullet wound and surrounded by the enemy's swordsmen.

Deaths.

PEERS.

- Rt. Hon. Sir Orlando George Charles Bridgeman, third Earl of Bradford, Bart., P.C., is succeeded by his son, George Cecil Orlando Bridgeman, Esq., commonly called Viscount Newport.
- Rt. Hon. Charles William Smyth, fifth Earl of Mount Cashell, is succeeded by his kinsman, Edward George Augustus Harcourt More, Esq.
- Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Wellington Stapleton-Cotton, third Viscount Combermere, Baronet (Feb. 20), is succeeded by his only son, Hon. Francis Lynch Wellington Stapleton-Cotton.
- Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Sidney, second Baron De L'Isle and Dudley, Baronet (Feb. 17), is succeeded by his eldest son, Hon. Philip Sidney.
- Rt. Hon. Ian Trant Hamilton, first Baron Holm Patrick (March 6), is succeeded by his son, Hon. Hans Wellesley Hamilton.

PEERESSES.

- Rt. Hon. Mary Louisa Bruce, Countess of Elgin and Kincardine, member of the Order of the Crown of India (March 9), widow of the Rt. Hon. the eighth Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.
- Rt. Hon. Harriet Venables-Vernon, Baroness Vernon, widow of the Rt. Hon. sixth Baron Vernon.
- Rt. Hon. Margaret Watson, Baroness Watson (March 3), wife of the Rt. Hon. Baron Watson.

BARONETS.

- Sir Henry Lushington, fourth Baronet (March 15), is succeeded by his son, Arthur Patrick Douglas Lushington, Esq.
- Sir Richard Quain, first Baronet, M.D. (March 13), with whose death the *Baronetcy becomes extinct*.
- Sir George Russell, fourth Baronet, M.P. (March 7), is succeeded by his son, George Arthur Charles Russell, Esq.
- Sir Mark Anthony Henry Tuite, tenth Baronet, is succeeded by his nephew, Morgan Henry Paulet Tuite, Esquire.

KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

- Rt. Hon. Sir James Stansfeld, G.C.B., P.C. (Feb. 17).
- Major-General Sir George Bouchier, K.C.B. (March 15).
- Sir William Henry Stephenson, K.C.B. (March 1).
- Sir John Tilley, K.C.B. (March 18).
- Sir William Fraser, K.C.B. (March 13).
- Sir George Lawson, K.C.B.
- Hon. Sir William Lambert Dobson, K.C.M.G.
- Sir James Mackie, K.C.M.G. (Feb. 23).
- Sir Henry Bessemer (March 15).
- Sir Benjamin Alfred Dobson (March 4).
- Sir William M'Cammond (March 2).

- Admiral Robert Coote, C.B. (March 17).
- Frederick Waymouth Gibbs, Esq., C.B. (March 18).
- Hon. Bouverie Primrose, C.B.
- Colonel George Bruce Malleson, C.S.I. (March 1).
- Edwin Welsh Kellner, Esq., C.I.E.

DAMES.

- Dame Eliza Matilda Mary Armytage (March 2), wife of Sir George Armytage, fifth Baronet.
- Dame Hortense Cartier, widow of Sir George Etienne Cartier, first and only Baronet.
- Dame Eleanor Sophia Egerton Cunliffe (March 13), wife of Sir Robert Alfred Cunliffe, fifth Baronet.
- Dame Mary Anne Goldney (Feb. 23), wife of Sir Gabriel Goldney, first Baronet.
- Dame Eliza Catherine Lambert (March 17), widow of Sir Henry Edward Francis Lambert, sixth Baronet.
- Dame Julia Stanley Mackenzie (March 18), wife of Sir James Dixon Mackenzie, of Scatwell and Tarbat.
- Dame Sarah Anna Philomena Mackenzie, widow of the late Sir John Evan Mackenzie, second and last Baronet, of Kilcoy.
- Dame Sophia Sartorius (Feb. 24), widow of the late Admiral Sir George Rose Sartorius, G.C.B.
- Dame Blanch Simmons (Feb. 20), wife of Field-Marshal Sir J. Lintock Simmons, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
- Dame Julia Elizabeth Robinson (March 14), wife of Sir Frederic Lacy Robinson, K.C.B.
- The death is announced from Montreal of "Lady Abbott, wife of the late Premier of Canada."

BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

- General Lord Charles Lennox Kerr (March 15).
- Hon. John Aubrey Vivian.
- Lady Anne Henrietta Brownlow (Feb. 18).
- Lady Rachel Evelyn Butler (Feb. 21).
- Lady Katharine Duncombe (March 5).
- Lady Alice Morland (Feb. 19).
- Hon. Mary Constantia Kavanagh (March 18).
- Hon. Louisa Plunket (March 11).

OTHERS.

- Rt. Rev. Robert Claudius Billing, D.D., Bishop of Bedford (Feb. 21).
- Rt. Hon. John Thomas Ball, formerly Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
- Wm. F. Darley, Esq., LL.D., Q.C., late County Court Judge in Ireland (March 16).
- James Henry (Feb. 18), son of the late Sir Martin Hyde Crawley-Boevey, Bart.
- Alice H. S. Piers (Feb. 18), daughter of the late Sir Henry S. Piers, Bart.
- Annie Catherine Chambers (March 1), younger daughter of the late Sir C. H. Chambers, formerly Chief Justice at Bombay.

Caroline (March 4), youngest daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Thomas Peregrine Courtenay.

Henrietta Maria (March 5), eldest daughter of the late Major-General Sir B. C. Stephenson, G. C. II.

Major-General Edward Henry Power (March 6), late of the 7th Madras Cavalry, youngest son of the late Sir William Greenshields Power, K. G. B., K. H., R. A.

Maria (Feb. 17), only daughter of the late Sir Charles Hulse, Bart., of Breamore, Hants.

Clara Frances (March 14), widow of Major-General John Byng, C. B., formerly of the Madras Light Cavalry.

Mary Brooke (March 14), widow of Colonel Henry Vaughan Brooke, C. B. and A. D. C., only daughter of the late Sir Willoughby and Lady Augusta Cotton, and granddaughter of George William, seventh Earl of Coventry, in her eighty-sixth year.

Elizabeth Charlotte (Feb. 18), daughter of the late John Adair, Barrister-at-Law, and granddaughter of the late Sir Ross Mahon, Bart.

Georgina (March 20), wife of Captain Frederick Sutton, late 11th Hussars, granddaughter of Charles Manners Sutton, late Archbishop of Canterbury.

Caroline (March 14), widow of the late Walter Blackett Trevelyan, and youngest daughter of the late Sir John Trevelyan, Bart.

Matilda (March 8), loved wife of General Lambrick, K. S. F., late A. D. C. to the Queen, and eldest daughter of the late General Sir Charles Menzies, K. C. B., K. II., R. M. A.

Eliza (Feb. 20), widow of the late Major-General E. W. S. Scott, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, and last surviving daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir William Whish, K. C. B., Bengal Artillery.

Henry Edward Wemyss (March 17), the only son of Major-General H. E. Whish, and grandson of the late Lieutenant-General Sir William Whish, K. C. B., Bengal Artillery.

Major Edward Vyvyan Huyshe, late the Welsh Regiment (March 13), youngest son of General Alfred Huyshe, C. B.

Henriette (Feb. 23), the wife of General Frederick Roome, C. B.

Lancelot Hodgkinson Carr (March 9), son of the late Mr. Allen Thomas Carr, and grandson of Sir Thomas Carr, of East Hoathley, Sussex, aged thirty-two years.

Frederica Mary (March 10), second daughter of the late Hon. W. Coventry, and widow of the late Major T. J. Kearney, 15th Hussars.

Major Harris, son of Sir James Charles Harris. Ralph Ludlow Lopes, Esq., son of the late Sir Ralph Lopes, second Baronet.

Lieutenant-Colonel Danvers Henry Osborn, son of fifth Baronet.



By the Way.

The introduction of the Lord Chancellor to the House of Lords as Earl of Halsbury was in a way almost as unique as the caricature of the event by Harry Furniss in *St. James's Gazette*. The ceremony was as follows: The Marquis of Salisbury rose and said: "My Lords, it is my duty to inform your Lordships that Her Majesty has been pleased to create Sir Hardinge Stanley, Lord Halsbury, Lord Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Great Britain, Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the names and titles of Viscount Tiverton and Earl of Halsbury."—The Lord Chancellor, who was wearing his black robe, then left the Woolsack carrying his purse, and in a few moments there entered from the door at the Bar a brilliant, though small, procession. First came the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod in his General's uniform, then the representative of Garter King of Arms (Sir A. W. Woods, K. C. B., being absent through ill-health) in his tabard, followed by the Duke of Norfolk (Earl Marshal) and the Earl of Ancaster (Hereditary Great Chamberlain), wearing their robes and insignia of office. The Lord Chancellor, now habited in his Earl's robes and carrying the purse, had as his sponsors the Earl of Coventry and the Earl of Jersey, similarly clothed.

They marched to the throne, the rails which usually separate it from the rest of the House having been removed, and the Earl, receiving his patent from the reading clerk, knelt and laid the document for a moment on the royal seat. The procession returned to the table, the patent was read, and the Lord Chancellor administered the oath to himself. This done, the peers and their attendants, bowing to the throne as they crossed the floor, went to the Earls' bench on the Opposition side. The Lord Chancellor and his sponsors saluted the throne, thrice rising from their seats. Then they marched to the Duke's Bench, immediately on the left hand of the Woolsack, and here the Lord Chancellor sat, his sponsors this time standing, and again made his obeisances. That was because Earl Halsbury as Lord Chancellor has precedence over all peers not of the blood royal, with the single exception of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Thus concluded a ceremony which is seldom witnessed in the House, and the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack.

We take the liberty of reproducing a delightful cartoon by "F. C. G." from the *Westminster Gazette*. We have previously referred to the movement vigorously proceeding in Wales to substitute something indicative of that country in the fourth quarter of the Royal Shield. The present proposal is that the quartering should be per fesse argent and vert, a dragon passant gules. The matter has recently crystallized into action, and the first step taken was a question addressed to Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons. That neither the House of Commons nor her Majesty's Government have power to inter-

vene, neither Mr. Balfour nor Mr. Maclean appear to have been aware. The questions and answers were as follows :



ARMA VIRUMQUE.
"Don't you want a nice little Dragon, Sir?"
MR. MACLEAN.

Mr. Maclean asked the First Lord of the Treasury if her Majesty's Government would take into favourable consideration the desire of the Welsh nation that the arms of Wales should be represented on the Royal Shield and Standard of the United Kingdom, and also on the Union Jack. Mr. Balfour: I have the utmost sympathy with the sentiments of Welshmen for the Principality. In my belief there is no antagonism whatever, on the contrary, between such sentiments of local patriotism and the wider feeling of national and Imperial loyalty. But I think my hon. friend (Mr. Maclean) and the other two hon. friends of mine who have put similar questions will feel that if we were to alter the Royal Arms and Flag, many other parts

of her Majesty's dominions besides Wales would have to be considered—(hear, hear)—and in the case of the Union Jack it is no light matter to alter the Flag under which we have fought from the days preceding Trafalgar (cheers).



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